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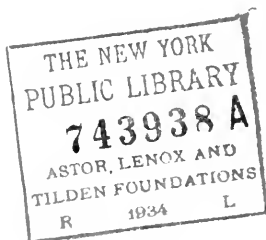
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol. Two

CHESTER, PA.

1902 - - 1922

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MIDSUMMER MEETING

OF THE

DELAWARE COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The midsummer meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held June 26, 1902, in the old Presbyterian Church, in Middletown Township, Delaware County. It was largely attended. The following named persons were on the Reception Committee, and Special Committee as follows:—

The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M. by the President, A. Lewis Smith. After music by the Elwyn Band, the following account of the Church was presented by Rev. Wm T. Kruse, pastor of the church. This followed by music and other papers that follow.

MIDSUMMER MEETING

OF THE

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT
OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Middletown, Delaware Co., Pa.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 26th, 1902

At 2 O'Clock P. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

MUSIC

By The Elwyn Training School Band

BRIEF STORY OF OLD MIDDLETOWN CHURCH

By Rev. Wm. T. Kruse

MUSIC

REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM WARD

By Wm. B. Broomall, Esq.

MUSIC

PAPER ON LIFE OF DR. ELWOOD HARVEY

By Dr. Wm. B. Ulrich

MUSIC

INCIDENTS OF FORTY YEARS' SERVICE IN THE U. S. N.

(With Recollections of Admirals Farragut and Porter)

By Col. Henry Clay Cochrane

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

BADGES

Mrs. J. Edwards Woodbridge
Mrs. George M. Lewis Miss Fannie A. Campbell

REFRESHMENTS

Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes
Miss Sallie Flickwir H. G. Ashmead

PROGRAM

Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry
David M. Johnson H. G. Ashmead

TRANSPORTATION

Dr. John MacFayden
Joseph R. T. Coates Frederick A. Howard

DECORATIONS AND MUSIC

Mrs. Joshua L. Pusey
Mrs. Charles S. Welles Edward A. Price
Miss Laura Hard Norris J. Scott

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

James W. Howarth, Esq., Chairman

Mrs. Richard Peters	Rev. William T. Kruse
Miss Sallie Flickwir	Charles S. Welles
Mrs. P. W. Janeway	W. Shaler Johnson
Mrs. J. Watts Mercur	O. B. Dickinson
Mrs. P. H. Mowry	David M. Johnson
Mrs. Isaac L. Miller	A. G. C. Smith
Miss Mary L. Dunn	Joseph R. T. Coates
Mrs. George M. Booth	Josiah Smith
Mrs. J. Newlin Trainer	Henry Pleasants
Mrs. John C. Price	J. Howard Roop
Mrs. H. G. Ashmead	Fred T. Pusey, Lansdowne
Mrs. Louis Page	Frank B. Rhodes
Mrs. D. Edwin Irving	Morgan Bunting
Mrs. John P. Crozer	Edward A. Price
Miss Mary A. Kent	John M. Shrigley
Clifton Heights	Henry L. Broomall
Mrs. Walter M. Sharpless	William C. Sproul
Mrs. Joshua L. Pusey, Lima	Edward H. Hall
Mrs. H. Clay Marshall	Albert A. Roop
Mrs. Henry L. Broomall	Dr. S. Stockton Horner
Mrs. Ferris W. Price	Thornton
Mrs. Edward H. Hall	J. Howard Mendenhall
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bunting	Gradyville
Mrs. Charles L. Broomall	Lewis Palmer
Dr. Hannah J. Price	Concord

MIDSUMMER MEETING
JUNE 26, 1902

CURIOUS RECORDS OF AN OLD CHURCH

REV. W. T. KRUSE WRITES ENTERTAININGLY OF HISTORY OF
MIDDLETOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SOME QUAINI INSCRIPTIONS

OLD TOMBSTONES WHICH MARK GRAVES OF FORGOTTEN
PEOPLE—HISTORICAL FACTS AND VALUABLE DATA
CONCISELY TOLD

The interesting historical sketch of the old Middletown Presbyterian Church, which was read by Rev. W. T. Kruse at the recent meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society, is reproduced below. Mr. Kruse handles the subject extremely well, and the paper will prove a valuable adjunct to the archives of the society. His subject is: "Some Interesting Facts in the History of Old Middletown Presbyterian Church."

The church with its burial-ground here is a spot where much history has been enacted. The organization antedates by fifty years and more the Revolutionary war and the Declaration of Independence, and the site is within five miles westward of the spot where William Penn first landed on the Delaware river. Indian chief, British redcoat and colonial soldier have alike pressed foot upon its soil. Here in its sacred dust sleep patriots of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, ministers of the gospel, and noble men and women who served well their God, their country and generation in civil and private life.

Thus we come to-day to one of the fountain heads whence have flowed for nearly two centuries streams that enrich and bless. Most cordially do we welcome you all here, and as we endeavor to drink somewhat of the streams that have here flowed, I trust you may be refreshed and feel repaid for coming.

MANY HISTORICAL FACTS

The historical facts that center here are abundant, and, if only they had been adequately preserved, would be of surpassing interest. A few years ago I picked up under the very shadow of the church an Indian arrow-head in perfect preservation, which after long years had again worked its way to the surface. Unlike that arrow-head, much of the early history—we might almost say, all the early history—has been lost, doubtless never to be disinterred in this life. None of the earlier congregational records have survived. Tradition has it they perished in a fire which consumed the pastor's residence a short distance from the church, on the Middletown road, where Mr. William Bonsall's house now stands, in the year 1802. The subsequent records earlier than the Spring of 1846 were either never permanently recorded, or have been lost. But what I have gathered are, I believe, some of the trustworthy facts from original records, books, pamphlets, and the memory of persons now living or recently deceased.

The church here had its roots in the old country.

The immigration to America from the north of Ireland began with a discernable current from about the year 1710 to 1715, and from that time on, till the middle of the century they came to our shores by thousands annually. Driven from their homes by ecclesiastical tyranny, naturally they sought settlements in the only two colonies, namely Maryland and Pennsylvania, where toleration obtained, and more especially in Pennsylvania, where toleration was fullest. Wherever they settled they carried the church of their fathers and of their choice with them, and alongside of the church they erected

the school-house. With them conscience as enlightened by the work of God was supreme. They valued education, and at the earliest opportunity turned their attention to academies and colleges in which to educate their children, having the deep conviction that without sound learning there could be no permanence in religion or stability in civil institutions, nor any pure and undebased enjoyments in private life. They valued the school, but with them the Church of God was a necessity. No sooner had they subdued a small part of the wilderness than they organized the church. The meeting-houses—for so they called them—were usually in the first instance built of unhewn logs, and a smaller but equally rude structure served for session-room and school-house. Here the words of eternal truth were preached, and the "school-master from Ireland" faithfully taught the elements of knowledge.

SCOTCH-IRISH PRESBYTERIANS

That is a portraiture certainly of the spirit and doubtless of the substantial facts of the organization of the church here. For into this community and the surrounding region a group of those men came some time after 1710 and before 1720, obtaining here settlements for themselves and their families, and true to their consciences and their convictions, they soon brought the church with them. Of that original group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, we know not even a single name save as they were perpetuated in their descendants. Inferring from this we conclude they were McClellans, McMinns, Lindsays, Blacks, McMichaels, Caldwelles, McCreas, Millers, Hunters, McCloskies, etc.

Thus there are strong reasons to fix the date of the organization of the church here not later than 1720. Apart from the historical basis for this judgment in the fact alluded to that the Scotch-Irish effected a settlement in this locality shortly before that date, Dr. George Smith in his history of Delaware County mentions, and his statement is corroborated by the testimony of one of the members now living that his brother made a copy of the inscription, that there stood in the

cemetery a headstone bearing the date of 1724, showing that at that time God's people had begun to bury their dead here, and arguing convincingly for a prior date of the organization. Moreover, that that was the earliest interment here made is far from certain or even likely, for the reason, that the great bulk of those old graves were never marked by any inscribed stone at all, merely a rough stone of the field being placed at the head and the foot of the grave. Along with scores of others, the stone of 1724 has disappeared, the two oldest decipherable ones now standing bearing the date of 1731.

DEPENDENT UPON SUPPLIES

For the first nine or ten years after its organization, the congregation seems to have been dependent upon supplies, some occasional, some more or less regular, for its pulpit ministrations, owing to its inability independently to maintain a pastor. But in 1730, after the union with Lower Brandywine for a joint pastorate of the two congregations, the Rev. Robert Catheart seems to have become the first pastor under this arrangement, and so continued for ten years, till 1740, when he resigned in order to begin his labors in which afterwards became the First Church of Wilmington, Del. By 1735 the congregation, under Mr. Catheart's ministry, seems to have been firmly established and well known, not only in the colonies, but across the waters.

FAMOUS BOOK

For in that year the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, of London, presented to the congregation, along with a copy of his Book of Hymns, the precious folio volume of Richard Baxter's works, which although much torn and worn by age and use, has survived the waste of years and is still the treasured possession of the church, and on the fly-leaf of which Dr. Watts himself wrote this dedicatory inscription:

"This Book, called Mr. Baxter's Directory, was given by ye Reverend Dr. Watts, of London, to ye Protestant Dissenting Congregation usually assembling at Middletown, in Penn-

sylvania, that people who come from far and spend the whole day there may have something proper to entertain themselves with, or to read to one another between the sessions of worship, morning and afternoon; and 'tis for this end entrusted to ye care of ye Protestant Dissenting Minister who preaches there, and to his successors, to be used by him or them in their weekly study, when they please, and to be secured and devoted to the use of ye congregation on ye Lord's days.

Jan'y. 30th, 1735-6."

"This Book is committed to the care of Mr. Benj. Hawley to be carried over to Pennsylvania, and after he has kept it in his own hands and made the best use of it for six months, that is, till the 30th of July next, he shall deliver it to the hands of the present Protestant Dissenting Minister for the purposes before mentioned."

PREACHING IN OLD DAYS

Previous to 1729, it is not certain or even likely that there was a church building of any description, the congregation, then small and struggling, meeting as they were able to secure preaching at the house most probably of the owner of the ground whereon the church now stands, who doubtless was the most active and aggressive spirit among them, and whose name, as appears from the old deed of trust executed in 1751, was Robert McClellan. For that deed of trust sets forth that on August 3rd of that year, Elizabeth, the widow of Robert McClellan, who at that time by a second marriage was the wife of Henry Caldwell, and her eleven children by her first marriage, six sons and five daughters, had on that date by deed conveyed the plot of ground and the frame house—most probably a log building—that stood on it, to six trustees for the use of the Presbyterian Society there worshipping as a place of worship and burial of their dead forever. The deed thus manifestly only made legal and perpetual what had long obtained from the beginning by use and generous sufferance of the owners.

EARLIEST CHURCH BUILDING

The earliest church building erected seems to have been in 1729; for in that year we find in the records of Lower Brandywine that that congregation, having become unable to support a minister alone, agreed to assist Middletown in erecting a house of worship on condition that there should be a joint pastorate between them. This arrangement evidently was carried out and the building erected at once. This was the building, it is believed, which in the deed of 1751 is designated as a "frame house", that is, a log church.

That building served the congregation until 1756, when it was replaced by a more substantial stone structure. In that year Mr. James Lindsay, of Aston township, and Andrew McMinn superintended the erection of the new church, the funds for the erection of which were obtained in part by the sale, it is said by Mr. James McMullin at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held August 26th, 1852, and recorded in their minute, of lottery tickets, that being a method of raising church funds not unusual in those days. Mr. McMullin states that he began coming to the church with his father in the year 1795, when the congregation numbered about fifty. Part of those old walls of 1756 still remain, hard as adamant, through all the changes of the years in the structure of to-day.

THE SECOND EDIFICE

This second edifice, during the all but 150 years of its existence, has undergone several modifications and repairs, of which we have positive knowledge of three, two of which made it almost, save as to the walls, a new building. 1798, Mr. McMullin says, it was thoroughly repaired and the first stove placed in the old session-house to warm themselves before entering the church after their long horseback rides; for in those days the congregation came on horse-back, with saddle and pillion for man and wife, lover and friend. For years two of the old mounting-blocks stood here in the grounds, till at last, after the age of vehicles, they were allowed to crumble

into ruins and pass away. The old ford over Chester Creek, at what was long known as "Presbyterian Ford", now called Mt. Alverno Station, may be clearly seen to this day, and the bridle-path leading from the same up to the church may still be traced on the adjoining farm. The mother of our fellow-member, James W. Howard, Esquire, first commenced to attend divine services here in the year 1824, and often told him how she could remember seeing the church crowded and not a vehicle on the ground.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE

In 1846, the building being considerably dilapidated, to use the words of the record, it was again greatly repaired, in fact rebuilt except the walls, enlarged by an extension to the eastward, and improved by internal changes, the entrance door being removed from the second window westward on the south side to the west end facing the pulpit as it now is; the old arched ceiling that followed the roof to the peak gave way to a flat ceiling similar to the present one; the modern pulpit in the east end replaced the one that stood or hung suspended on the north side "ten feet above the heads of the people" reached by a double stair-case, and in which the minister disappeared from view save when he stood up to preach or pray. But the old-fashioned high-back box pews were retained, grouped in two center blocks with one tier on either side next to the wall, and two aisles intervening. After that renovating and enlargement the building remained unchanged till the fire of February 1st, 1879, save that in 1859 the trustees built terra cotta flues through the roof in order to place stoves for the first time in its history inside the church. This arrangement ultimately proved the occasion of the fire of 1879, which entirely consumed the interior, leaving only the bare but solid walls. It was at once rebuilt, utilizing the standing walls. The effort was toward an exact reproduction of the old building in the new, so far as compatible with neatness, comfort and modern use. The result of that reconstruction was the church practically as it stands to-day.

OLDEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This is the oldest Presbyterian church in what is now Delaware County. George Whitefield is said to have preached here in 1741 to an audience of five thousand persons. For just about an even hundred years it stood the only Presbyterian church for fifteen to thirty miles around. After that she became a mother of churches. Under date of October 4th, 1842, Mr. John P. Crozer, speaking of old Middletown, wrote:

“This ancient edifice, truly venerable in appearance, was erected by godly men, who have for three-quarters of a century slept in death. This is one of the oldest places of worship in the whole country, and its substantial and venerable walls testify that the yeomanry, by whom they were erected, were willing to honor God with their subsistence, and in that day, when farm houses were of the plainest and simplest kind, they were willing to pay for a large and commodious edifice, and dedicate it to the worship of Almighty God.”

OLD INSCRIPTIONS

Here are some of the old inscriptions to be found in the grave-yard. Those of the two oldest show sadly the ravages of time. They are now scarcely legible and will soon be entirely effaced. One reads: “JAMES COOPER, DECESED, THE FORTH DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR OF GOD, 1731.” And on the footstone: “HIS AGE FIFTY-TWO YEARS.”

The other one reads: “MARTHA DICKEY, DECESED AUGUST THE TWENTY FIRST, 1731.” And the footstone: “HUR AGE, TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.”

Here is another:

DAVID BUCHANAN, Died Nov. 3, 1738

“True to his friend, to his promise just, Benevolent,
and of religious trust.”

It is said he was an ancestor of the subsequent President of the United States.

Full of the flavor of antiquity are these :

SAMUEL CROZER, Died 1747

My glass is run,
My work is done,
My body's under ground,
Intombed in clay,
Until the day,
I hear the trumpet sound.

"In memory of MARTHA, wife of William Sallyards,
who departed this life Sept. 19, 1806. Aged 44 years.

Remember man as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now so you must be,
So prepare for death and follow me."

REV. JAMES ANDERSON

Immediately at the southeast corner of the church is the grave of the Rev. James Anderson, who was one of the earliest known pastors of the church. He was installed in 1770 and continued until his death, Sept. 22, 1793. He was here during all the stormy period of the Revolution, where we cannot doubt he kept the fires of patriotism burning brightly, and roused many a young man of his congregation to the defense of his country. His ministry at Middletown covered almost his entire manhood life. He died suddenly at Marcus Hook, aged 54 years. He was greatly beloved. The inscription on his tomb bears witness to his humility and his zeal, his fidelity and his worth.

"Modest thro' life, an humble path he trod,
And passed his days in service of his God,
To guilty men he preached redeeming grace,
Till death's unsparing scythe cut short his race,
Called by his glorious Master to the skies,
He now enjoys, we hope, the immortal prize."

Immediately to the rear of the pulpit-end of the church, and near the center, is the grave of Isaac Snowden, whose inscription is a classic model in its purity of diction, its felicity of expression, and its dignified and chaste eulogy of a great and good man. His son, one of four sons, who became ministers of the Gospel, Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, who was pastor from 1809 to 1817, gave such offence to members of his congregation by permitting a colored man to preach in his pulpit, that it resulted in the severance of his pastoral relation.

JOHN SMITH'S GRAVE

The humble grave of the Rev. John Smith is worthy of special notice. He was an occasional supply here from 1817, and afterwards became founder and first pastor of the old Blue Meeting-house, now extinct. He has the honorable distinction of being the first minister in Delaware County to preach on the evils of intemperance and advocate total abstinence. Dr. James W. Dale became his lineal and natural successor in this great work.

The church here, as Jerusalem of old, is beautiful for situation, whence in all directions the eye sweeps for miles a surrounding country rich in the variety and beauty of its landscape and enterprise, overlooking Media and Chester City, and the Delaware River, whose channel you can trace as a band of burnished gold or silver in the morning sunlight, and at nightfall you can clearly discern in the face of the sky the reflected lights of Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Altogether, in itself, in its history, in its memories sacred and inspiring, and in its surroundings, a beautiful and consecrated spot. Her founders chose wisely and well, believing as they most surely did, in giving the choicest of the land to the Lord. Here for well nigh two hundred years God's people have gathered, praised and prayed, worshipped and served, hoped and rejoiced, wept and buried; and here they gather still on the hill of God and worship and serve, a noble band, loyal to God and home and native land, with at least

some realization that their heritage is glorious, though mayhap fewer in numbers than in the days when this was the only Presbyterian church for twenty and thirty miles the country round, and when from yonder old "Presbyterian Ford" and along the saddle-paths from far and wide, "the tribes went up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM WARD

BY WILLIAM B. BROOMALL

Given at Meeting at Old Presbyterian Church, Middletown Township, June 26, 1902.

A narration of the memories of many years spent in the most intimate social and business association with an old friend must needs partake of a somewhat personal character, and if apology is needed for this feature, it must be remembered that the things here related are matters of personal remembrance. To some extent this personal character of the narrative may be tempered when the subject of the story is followed into the wider domain of civic and public life, wherein he became the object of a broader consideration. Yet the reflection is ventured that often it is the little things of a life which are on the one hand the most interesting, as they are on the other the most valuable in framing a just estimate of character. And now, with these preliminary observations, to the story of William Ward. The subject of this sketch was born on January 2nd, 1837. His place of birth was Eleventh and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. His father died when he was five years of age. His mother had not sufficient competence to maintain and educate all of her children, and hence procured his admission at an early age into Girard College, that grand monument to the memory, and testimonial to the large heart and sagacity of one of Philadelphia's greatest of men. Here he became endeared to the whole management, from President Allen down, whose love and esteem he enjoyed throughout life.

Having completed his education, he made his advent into Chester as the protege of Y. S. Walter, about the year 1853.

as a youth of sixteen. He was apprenticed to Mr. Walter in the newspaper and printing business, to remain until his arrival at the age of twenty-one. Y. S. Walter was one of the old time men. His was the only printing office of Delaware County. His was the only newspaper. It was looked to as the only publication of the local affairs and current business. Chester was the centre of the financial and political business of the county. The only bank was the Delaware County Bank, and it was located in Chester. It will be readily appreciated that Chester's newspaper was a power in the county. Mr. Walter, as editor, was noted among others for the three virtues, the simplicity, lucidity and plainness of his terse English, the moral purity of the columns of his paper, and the cleanness and neatness of the sheet. He occupied the second floor of the south wing of the Penn Building, on Market Square. He was big hearted and joyful in disposition, and at the same time a little irascible in temper, especially against things which did not square with his notions of purity, cleanness and neatness, both moral and physical. He was noted for his methodicity. It was this environment of system and moral and physical cleanness in which were early inculcated those attributes which became conspicuous in Mr. Ward's after life.

Into this school he was ushered as an indentured apprentice, then a smooth-faced youth, wearing spectacles, with a disposition to look over them askant in looking at a distance. He was of a lithsome figure, a little under size. Withal, he would be accounted a handsome boy. The office of Mr. Walter was a place for hard work. There was no other power to run the presses but human muscle. Even the large machine upon which the newspaper was printed was turned by hand. A familiar sight of a Thursday night in Summer was to see big raw-boned Jess Morton opposite an open window on Market Square, stripped to the waist, puffing and blowing, straining and swinging, as he turned the newspaper press, while Mr. Ward supplied the paper, and in this way they turned off the few hundred of the issue of Delaware County's only paper.

This work would run into the wee sma' hours anent the twal of Friday morning. After a short time of hastily snatched sleep, the business of wrapping, sorting and arranging the papers for distribution throughout the county would commence. This would be finished early on Friday. If this hebdomadal work went along smoothly and all right, without mishance, Mr. Walter's face would expand into wide proportions of kindness and good humor. Beaming smiles would wreath themselves into a perfect picture of benignity. The very corners of his mouth, prolonged by seams, were made by nature for depositories of lurking and flitting smiles; but woe betide affairs when things went wrong. The air itself would be at high tension. Running smoothly, however, a halo of contentment would comfort the office force and things would settle down into a placidity of rest, preparatory to the entry upon another seven days cycle, and so on throughout the never ending labors of a busy country newspaper office. This interlude of office rest, however, was not the happy allotment of the subject of our story. A pony belonging to Samuel Smith was, by contract of hire, the property of Mr. Walter for two days of the week. On Friday morning, when the newspapers for distribution through the county had all been folded, encased in their wrappers, and properly endorsed and arranged, the pony with his saddle bags would be brought to the door of the office. The weekly issue stored away in the saddle bags, and Mr. Ward astride, the Delaware County Republican started on its tour of distribution. No conditions of the weather or temperature could be allowed to interfere with this distribution of the latest news, the purveyor of valuable information or diverting thought. The eastern end of the county would be circled, and the young rider would return home, to be followed on Saturday by a ride through the remaining northern and western parts of the county, finishing his labors on Saturday night. It may well be conceived that this weekly labor afforded a deep source of valuable information to the pony rider as to the geographical features of the county, as it also brought him into acquaintanceship with its

inhabitants. The lonely ride over the hills and through the valleys enjoying all the aspects of a diversified scenery, no doubt was an educator of the youthful messenger at a time when his mind was impressionable, and laid the foundation for that art of poetical appreciation and capacity for descriptive imagery in which he was a past master.

The business of writing for a newspaper develops an alertness of perception, a running quill and an accurate, as well as rhetorical power of description which was a powerful aid to the equipment of the young type.

While an employee in the newspaper office he became a member of the Washington Literary Association, composed of young men and women of about his own age, such as Charles W. Deans, John Blakeley, O. F. Bullard, Henry B. Taylor, Rebecca Huston and Priscilla Williams, who were some of the prominent persons in its work. The Society published a newspaper, the Evening Star, of which by common consent he was the editor. Fitted by education, and natural gifts of declamation, rhetorical expression and wit, he was soon a shining factor in the work of the society. It required a bold lance to enter the lists with him in debate, and it required not only a strong armor, but a versatile contestant to withstand his descriptive pathos, and parry his thrusts of satire, but more particularly his darts of humor, in the use of which he was very happy.

This aptness for polemical encounter no doubt turned his attention to the study of the law, and in 1857, then twenty years of age, he was registered as a student and entered the law office of John M. Broomall. This change necessitated the purchase of the last year of his apprenticeship from Mr. Walter, for which exigency he was indebted to two of his Girard College teachers to provide the wherewithal. There were at the same time as students in the same office, John Hibberd, Joseph R. T. Coates and O. F. Bullard. Happily for him, his preceptor's office was a busy place and the details of the business fell to his lot. His proficiency in the study of the law gained his admission to the Bar in 1859, a year in

advance of the expiration of the prescribed novitiate. The rules of Court required that a student should devote three years to study if under twenty-one, and two years if over twenty-one. Mr. Ward gained his admission by one year's study under twenty-one and one year over that age. His surroundings in the study and practice of the law were in the face of two difficulties. His preceptor had joined to the practice of the law a disposition to speculate in real estate and embark in politics. Prior to 1860, these excursive paths were not so dissonant to a successful career as a lawyer as they afterwards became, when with the increase of mercantile and commercial business, the life of a lawyer must needs partake of the same character. Law is a jealous mistress, and a lawyer must be found at his office at all times except when eating, sleeping, and I would add, praying, although the facetious slanderer would spell it with an e.

Shortly after his admission to the bar on February 2nd, 1860, he was married to Clara E., daughter of Samuel Ulrich, who brought him a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom live to mourn a most devoted husband and father, whose days were all too short for the goodness that was in him.

His admission into the family of 'Squire Ulrich, as he was called, brought him into friendly and familiar relations with the host of friends and acquaintances of that worthy gentleman. The familiar figure of 'Squire Ulrich on the streets of Chester was as much a part of the town as was its Court House on Market Street, or its Market House in the Square. A mental picture of Chester was incomplete which did not contain this courtly old gentleman dressed in high top hat, cut away coat, with shining shoes encased in spats. He was unequalled in his relish for a joke and the more so, if it were of a practical character. He would supremely enjoy an episode such as this: Walking along a street in Atlantic City on one occasion his eye caught sight of an approaching young man dressed in the tip of the fashion, and conveying the impression that he was conscious of being constituted much above

the average of mankind. To him as they met 'Squire Ulrich addressed a request to speak with him. The young man paused with an air as much as to say, come old man, be quick about it, the world is interested that I shall not be interrupted in my promenade. Said the 'Squire, my young friend, I am about to go home this morning, and I find on referring to my pocketbook that I am a little short; I wish you would lend me ten dollars. The request was of such an unusual character that the young man did not fully comprehend it, and asked for a repetition of it. When it was repeated with such seriousness and apparent candor as was calculated to deceive the elect. The young man, now convinced of the earnestness of the request, wheeled away with an emphatic no, and their separation was emphasized with an explosion of laughter from the 'Squire, which echoed his love of a practical joke.

The narrative dwells somewhat on 'Squire Ulrich because Mr. Ward and his wife were inmates of his household from the time of their marriage in 1860, until 1864, and his love of the humorous was largely stimulated by the association. On another occasion the 'Squire on meeting a fashionably dressed man on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, accosted him with the inquiry, have you seen my wife and daughter? The indignation of the stranger hardly found an adequate expression in the reply, what under the sun do I know about your wife and daughter! And the 'Squire would store the incident away for subsequent merriment. The temptation to add another cannot be resisted. In the days when the Courts were held in Chester, Bill Thompson, as he was familiarly called, was the crier of the Courts. Nature had been unusually liberal to Mr. Thompson in the matter of a nose, which, from its size, was a striking feature of his physiognomy. It had no equal in Chester, except possibly that of 'Squire Ulrich himself, and it was a subject of even wager as to which was the larger. The old bridge across Chester Creek at Third Street had but one passageway for pedestrians, and that was a narrow one on the south side. The 'Squire on meeting Mr. Thompson one day in this narrow way, commenced to talk

with him on some common topic, when, as Thompson turned his full face upon him, the 'Squire affected to be overwhelmed with the sight, and exclaimed, great thunder! what a nose. Then, taking up the thread of the conversation, only to be apparently compelled to drop it again with a repetition of the exclamation, what a nose. My friend, turn it over the water, while I turn mine the other way, so that we may pass. Thompson put a rod in pickle for the insult, and later in the day, as the 'Squire sauntered into the Court room, while Court was in session, and with all appropriate quietness took his seat, the crier interrupted the proceedings by exclaiming in a loud voice: "Silence Squire Ulrich!" which brought the attention of the Court and spectators to the arraigned offender against the decorum of the tribunal, who, without an opportunity to explain, was compelled to swallow the insult, and put it to the debit side of the account of the many practical jokes of which he was the coiner.

In 1860 John M. Broomall removed to Media, and the firm of Broomall & Ward was formed, with Mr. Ward in charge of the Chester end of the business. Their office was in the second story of the north wing of the Penn Buildings, on Market Square. Mr. Broomall's large clientele added to Mr. Ward's habits of industry, his quickness and versatility, and his affability and methodical nature brought to the firm almost the entire law business of the southern part of the county. The gradual retirement of the Chester County lawyers, William Darlington, Joseph J. Lewis, Joseph Hemphill, P. Frazer Smith and John H. Brinton from practice in Delaware County left their clients to be distributed among the lawyers of Delaware County, and the firm of Broomall & Ward received a large share. About this time, or more accurately speaking in 1861, Judge William Butler, Sr., came to the bench. He had spent the early years of his life in a newspaper office, and he was disposed to look kindly on the young practitioner, in whose life he saw an analogue of his own. And now the retrospect can perceive all the elements necessary for the substructure of a prosperous career as a

lawyer. His ability, coupled with zeal and industry, his family connections, absence of competitors, an established practice, a favorite of the Bench, and a rapidly growing community, all convened to the focus of legal renown.

Had it not been for real estate speculation and politics the conditions here existed on which Mr. Ward would have carved a reputation as a lawyer among the foremost, for even with these distracting influences, he achieved a legal reputation of which any one might be proud. He was remarkable for his precocity as a platform speaker. In the fall of 1858, a three sided fight for Congress was the political feature, John M. Broomall was the Republican candidate. Charles D. Manley was the Democratic candidate and John Hickman was an independent candidate. An early meeting of the campaign was held at Marcus Hook, opposite McLaughlin's Hotel. Mr. Ward was present as a spectator. The meeting was about finished. The regulation speakers had had their innings, when some one gave a call for Mr. Ward. He came to the stand a youth just turned twenty-one. His pleasing address and aptitude, and confidence, gained the attention and applause of his audience, and with repeated requests to go on, notwithstanding the undue prolonging of the meeting, his maiden effort was accounted the speech of the evening. His power of persuasion was such that the villager was made to believe that the election of Broomall was an essential to his happy repose in the bosom of his family, the rustic from his country acres made no question that the crops would not materialize unless Broomall was a winner on election day, while the fisherman was confident that the haul would be fruitless, and the tide would cease to flow unless Broomall went to Congress and brought to the attention of the National authorities the necessity of keeping close watch upon the riparian industries of the country. This was the commencement of what became a prominent feature of his life. No political meeting of any importance was complete unless Mr. Ward was down for a speech. It made apparently little difference whether he had opportunity for preparation, or

whether he was called without warning. He was apt in saying just the right things and putting them in the most pleasing and convincing way, and coming through with such eclat, that all, with one accord, would say, that could not have been done better, and nobody can do that like Ward. Such attainments and practices were an invaluable threshold to his subsequent political preferment. The impartial observer must admit, however, that they are a serious obstacle to the possession of a pinnacle in a legal career. In 1860, the great presidential fight for the election of Lincoln was convulsing the whole North. A principle was at stake, and the moral uprising of the people gave such an earnestness to the campaign as has never been exhibited before or since. A series of public meetings were being held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, in aid of the Republican cause. At one of these meetings John M. Broomall was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Ward was present by chance, and after Broomall had finished was called upon. His spicy and pleasing address won for him the ready and grateful plaudits of the immense audience which filled the Hall. It will be remembered by those who heard him, that he closed with the piquant and figurative invocation, " May your shadows never grow less."

About 1861 he and Mr. Ulrich purchased a tract of six or eight acres of land in the old South Ward of Chester, between Third Street and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and laid out Ulrich Street through the middle of it. They made quick sales of this land, and realized quite a handsome profit from the venture. This speculation led to his embarking into real estate development on a much larger scale. Associated with others, purchases were made in rapid succession of land along the river front, embraced within the farms of Edmund Pennell, Dr. William Young, James Laws, John Jeffreys, George Wilson, John J. Thurlow and Jeremiah W. Flickwir. This comprises the territory of South Chester, which subsequently was annexed to the City of Chester. In its incipency it looked like a very bold undertaking to develop a thousand broad farm acres into a town. The wisdom of the

foresight has been vindicated by the flourishing town which now occupies these lands. Before they were entirely disposed of the reaction of real estate values set in, and the project was not a fortunate one from a pecuniary point of view.

As the foremost lawyer of the town, a shining political light and an extensive land improvement man, Mr. Ward was the centre of affairs for a time, starting with the early sixties. He moved his law offices to a new building, which he built on the north side of Third Street just west of Penn Street. He was instrumental in founding the First National Bank, which was at first located at Second and Penn Streets. In conjunction with George Baker, he established a Banking House in the first story of his law offices, and he almost transferred the centre of Chester from Market Square to Third and Penn Streets.

There was another feature of the vicinity of Third and Penn Streets which is worthy of a passing notice. 'Squire Ulrich maintained his office where he dispensed justice on Third Street just east of Penn. Here the current affairs of the day were ably and minutely discussed by the magnates of that locality. But the gatherings of every Sunday morning were especially and characteristically noteworthy. In winter time around the stove indoors, and in summer seated on the sidewalk, would assemble such men as John O. Deshong, Judge Hinkson, Robert McCay, Frederick Fairlamb, William Booth, Dr. Harvey and others of equal ability and prominence. Affairs of State, Town, Country, Society and other matters of general importance, as well as a modicum of gossip, would receive a generous and able treatment. These men had been accustomed to convene in this wise for years. It was curious to note in the early sixties, as the problem of the war was thrust upon the country, and as men became more and more in earnest, and the fate of the Nation was in doubt, how the schism of the conduct of the war gradually crept into this coterie, and while they were well balanced, cool and discreet men, and all of them life time friends, yet for the nonce, discretion was not entertained, deliberation was banished, old

friendships were forgotten, all were sacrificed to the requirement that no one should be allowed to speak disrespectfully of honest old Abe Lincoln: none should fail to rejoice at the success of our armies, or grieve at their reverses. In fact, it came to be fully understood by that sabbatical gathering that he who could not subscribe to those fundamental articles of the creed had better absent himself until a more convenient season. And at least one of the number recognized the unwritten injunction and remained away until the end of the war. The art of the camera is enlisted to preserve for us the works of genius, the forms of our loved ones and the views of beautiful scenery, but if it had only crystallized for all time a representation of one of these gatherings, it would have performed an invaluable service to all lovers of local fame and name.

About this time Mr. Ward became counsel for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and was associated with all of the local interests of that company and of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when the management passed into its control. He was active in procuring the charter of the Chester Creek Railroad Company, and in the construction of that railroad. He was the pioneer in the location of the Front Street Railroad, and the enlargement of it into the Chester and Delaware River Railroad, as a branch of the Reading Railroad system. As a railroad lawyer he was easily the chief. Whether it was in the aggressive and tactical proceedings of a railroad war, or in the complaisant and mollifying defence of a negligence suit for damages in Court, he was equally versatile and equally effective. It was said of a quaint character, Aaron James, who was once Sheriff of Delaware County, when he had occasion to advise with a lawyer as to what he would do in a certain exigency, and upon being told that there was no law to meet his case, exclaimed, then I will make the law. So with Mr. Ward in a railroad fight. If the law he needed did not exist, he procured an enactment.

A controversy once arose between Chester City and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as to whether the proposed crossing of the new street called Pennell Street should be a grade crossing or an overhead crossing. The then City Council could be persuaded into making it an overhead crossing but what was to prevent a subsequent Council from undoing what its predecessor had enacted, for it is an established principle of the common law that no legislative body can limit the power of its successor. Hence Mr. Ward resorted to the proposed method of Aaron James, and procured a State law to be passed empowering all municipalities in the State to make contracts with railroad companies binding for all time by which their tracks and crossing streets may be elevated or depressed, to avoid grade crossings. Under this law the overhead Pennell Street crossing contract was made. A time came when, as Mr. Ward foresaw, the city authorities repented them of the Pennell Street bridge, and they endeavored to legislate out of existence the Pennell Street hump, as it was called, or the Pennell Street monstrosity. This effort became the subject of legal proceedings and went up to the Supreme Court, but it was ineffectual. The Supreme Court in passing upon the case based their opinion upon what they termed a wise and beneficent statute, which the legislature of the State had enacted for the benefit of the whole Commonwealth, little dreaming that the law, while general in form, was in reality enacted at the instance of Mr. Ward for the purpose of being applied to the very case they were deciding.

On another occasion a supervisor of Chester Township conceived an antipathy to Samuel M. Felton, and in order to gratify his spleen and vaunt his petty authority, he turned the ditch water from the public road into Mr. Felton's ornamental pond, from which water was pumped into his house, and from which ice was obtained in the winter time. The result was the pond of water was destroyed for all practical uses. Mr. Ward was applied to for a legal remedy. None could be found in the books. In fact, supervisors were empowered by law to enter fields adjoining public roads and dig

ditches for the purpose of conveying surface water from the roads. And so the legislature was appealed to, and a law was enacted making it a misdemeanor for a supervisor to turn road water into any man's spring, pond or reservoir, kept and maintained to provide drinking water, or water for culinary or washing purposes, or to gather ice therefrom. Mr. Felton then stopped the ditch. The supervisor as promptly opened it. He was then arrested, and when he found that he had committed an act which was a crime by law, although the ink was hardly more than dry, he promptly surrendered, and acknowledged defeat at the hands of an antagonist who possessed the faculty of making law as it was needed.

Mr. Ward entered Congress in 1876, and by continued re-elections, retained his seat until 1882. He distinguished himself by his able and untiring advocacy of measures of national import, but above all, he will be remembered for his systematic and unflagging attention to the details and minutiae of the interest of his constituents. His labors on the enrolling committee necessitated the taxing of his eyes by night reading, and his sight became considerably impaired. He bore the affliction manfully and philosophically, without complaint, and submitted himself to delicate surgical operations without a murmur. Unfortunately they were of but little avail. Nevertheless, this disability scarcely cast a flitting shadow on his innate sunny disposition.

He returned from Congress in 1882, and resumed the active practice of the law. To some extent the field of legal practice had been now occupied by younger men who had established themselves during his absence; yet he took up his lance and entered the arena with all of his pristine sangunity. As a lawyer, he brought to a combat powerful forces.

First of all, his personnel. A good education, an underlying common sense, a native spirit of fairness and honesty, a sterling character for probity, a pleasing address, a genuine good humor, quickness of perception, readiness of repartee. These were the weapons, the possession of which rendered him a powerful ally and a dangerous adversary.

Next, he was gifted with habits of industry and untiring labor. And lastly, he was gentlemanly in all of his business intercourse. His tactics in polemics was to fight at many points at once. It was difficult for his adversary to foresee what was going to be the real point of assault. In Roman warfare, it was the legion that was depended upon to make the attack or to resist the assault, aided and supported by the auxiliaries. With Mr. Ward, however, it was very often the auxiliaries which won the fight. A description of his legal work is not complete without some reference to the famous case of *Carter vs. The Tinicum Fishing Company*. In old times there had been a lucrative shore net fishery on the Delaware below the Quarantine grounds, extending along the river for about a half a mile. In shad fishing season as many as a hundred men would be employed. They had cabins in which they lived. The net would be a mile along. It would be deposited in overlying folds on a boat. One end of the net would be fastened to a capstan on the shore. The boat would be rowed up the river, close to the shore, for a half mile or so, paying out the net as it went along. Then the boat would be headed across the river, and when out a quarter of a mile, it would be headed down the river; all the while the net would be running off the stern of the boat. The boat end of the net would be brought ashore at the capstan, to which it would be fastened. The net would thus be in the water forming an immense loop. Then it would be drawn in by means of the capstan, gradually contracting the loop, until a bag of the net about ten or fifteen feet in diameter was formed, containing the fish. This bag would then be lifted bodily out of the water and the fish carried to land. This unique piece of property had practically become valueless in 1860 by reason of the deposit of mud by natural silt on the shore, and by reason of the increase of gill net fishing, a method of catching fish without hauling them to the shore. The title had become divided among a number of owners. About this time several Philadelphia gentlemen of means organized the Tinicum Fishing Company, and bought a property within the limits of the

then almost forgotten shore net fishery. They built for themselves a club house, and constructed a wharf out into the river, directly through the fishing grounds, and comforted themselves with the reflection on the many days of pleasure in store for them, not, it is true, in the catching of fish, but in the eating of the other fellow's catch, with the accompaniment of champagne and other fixings of delicacy. While the shore net had gone into innocuous desuetude, there was another net being laid to catch them all unwary. Paul B. Carter, a lawyer, had turned fisherman for the nonce, and he quietly bought up the pieces of the old title. He then called upon the Fishing Company to remove their wharf or buy him out. They refused, retained Mr. Ward, and the parties squared off for the fight. The case was tried in the lower Court five or six times, and was heard in the Supreme Court two or three times. After the contest had well opened, Mr. Ward brought up an auxiliary, consisting of the fact that the wharf had been erected under a license of the Board of Port Wardens, a State commission. The Bar without exception prophesied an ultimate victory for Carter. That there was a trespass could not be denied. Mr. Ward's Port Warden's license was ridiculed. The litigation lasted some fifteen years, and when it reached the Supreme Court for the last time, that tribunal decided that all fisheries in navigable waters were subject to the paramount authority of the State, and a wharf erected by authority of the State had a right of location superior to the fishing, and so the auxiliary, the Port Warden's license, won the fight.

Mr. Ward's sense of humor was exquisitely delicate. He enjoyed keenly a piece of humor which was possessed of a spontaneous character, and when it had the element of lurking in concealment until suddenly thrust upon the mind. Reminiscence recalls his enjoyment of one of Bill Nye's witticisms when he said that in order to select a club with which to guard your house as effectively as with a dog, it is well to select one with the bark on it. Or again as once happened, a young friend was about to go home to visit the old folks, a by-stander

remarked that he supposed they would kill the fatted calf, no, says Mr. Ward, they will welcome him.

He created a great deal of amusement for the Bar on one occasion. Judge Clayton had a superficial smattering of Latin, which he had picked up, with running foot, somewhat late in life. Like every possessor of a superficial attainment, he was quite fond of displaying it. Mr. Ward was not a Latin scholar, and he never affected to have a qualification he did not possess. The Judge had crowded Mr. Ward on several occasions in Court with the quotation of Latin maxims. The Judge had another habit which was distasteful to the Bar, in continually interrupting the speaker throughout an argument, so that the advocate was prevented from presenting his thoughts with sequence or satisfaction. Mr. Ward had occasion to argue a case involving the question of the power of an agent to whom an authority has been delegated, to delegate that power to another. He armed himself with a Latin maxim, and quietly circulated among the members of the Bar the information that he was going to shoot it off at the Judge. When Mr. Ward commenced his argument, the Bar were on the tip-toe of expectation to note the effect of the classical shot. The Judge, according to his wont, was interjecting questions and observations. Presently, when the matter of his discourse was ripe for it, Mr. Ward said, the principle of the law which I invoke to be applied to the case at Bar is no new and untried fledgling. It is older than the common law itself. It takes its origin in that perennial spring of knowledge with which your Honor is so well acquainted, from your ability to read it in its original tongue. I refer to the Roman civil law. And I quote one of its maxims in which the civil lawyers expressed the principles of the law with wisdom and terseness, for the enlightenment of such classical expositors of the law as can, like your Honor, receive the thought directly from the Latin. It is, *delegata potestas non delegata est*. The Judge swelled with the flattery, and nodded his head in acquiescence with the thought contained in the Latin maxim, though it was evident that he had no more idea of the meaning than if it

had been so much Choctaw. Mr. Ward was allowed to complete his argument without further interruption, and the incident has always since been referred to as the occasion when Ward floored the Judge with a Latin maxim.

Every community is composed of three prominent classes of people. First, the middle class, the larger body, whose enthusiasm on the one hand is repressed, and whose despondency on the other is kept in check. Secondly, the conservative class, whose timorous disposition leads them to hang back in the procession, and thirdly, the radical class, whose sanguinity stimulates active exertion forward. It is to the last of these to which Mr. Ward emphatically belonged. He was always in the van-guard of the army of progress. Every progressive enterprise received his assistance. The community of Chester is largely indebted to him for its growth and development. His place in its affairs has not yet been filled. It may never be filled. The town has outgrown that size wherein one man may exercise that potent sway which he at one time commanded. His entry upon the arena was cotemporary with the commencement of diversified industries. Prior to his time the town was dependent upon the manufacture of textile fabrics. The industrial pioneers in this line were James Campbell, Benjamin Gartside, Abraham Blakeley and James Stephens. The transition epoch commenced with Thomas Reaney, in the establishment of his shipyard in 1860, which has been followed by all kinds of industries from time to time, until now there is no dependence upon the business conditions of any one kind. The foundations which were laid in 1860 by Mr. Ward and others were the beginnings of a superstructure which now by common consent presents features of prospect of such proportions as were hardly dreamed of in the commencement.

And now, in conclusion, while I hang my modest garland on the revered urn of my dead friend, let me recall the accents, inflections and cadences of the busy, active, hustling life he led, and to its fruition, in the reward which the Almighty bestows on all well directed mundane effort, in the lines of

Longfellow, in a poem which always attracted Mr. Ward's admiration, "The Launching of the Ship":

Like unto ships far off at sea,
Outward or homeward bound are we,
Before, behind, and all around,
Floats and swings the horizon's bound,
Seems at its distant rim to rise
And climb the crystal wall of the skies,
And then again to turn and sink,
As if we could slide from its outer brink.
 Ah! it is not the sea,
It is not the sea that sinks and shelves,
 But ourselves
 That rock and rise
With endless and uneasy motion,
 Now touching the very skies,
Now sinking into the depths of ocean.
Ah! if our souls but poise and swing
Like the compass in its brazen ring,
 Ever level and ever true
To the toil and the task we have to do,
We shall sail securely, and safely reach
The Fortunate Isles, on whose shining beach
The sights we see, and the sounds we hear,
Will be those of joy and not of fear.

ADDRESS BY DR. WILLIAM B. ULRICH

CHESTER

BEFORE THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT
MIDDLETOWN, PA., JUNE 26, 1902

LIFE OF DOCTOR ELWOOD HARVEY

Ladies and gentlemen; Fellows of the Delaware County Historical Society: I approach this subject with mingled feelings of pride and embarrassment; pride because your appointment of me to write this paper is a recognition of my intimacy with the man I so much admired; embarrassment because my estimate of the man was so great that I feel it impossible to do his memory justice in the short time allotted me.

In the early history of the Harvey family, members of it emigrated to the then far west—Ohio and Indiana. During my attendance at a meeting of the American Medical Association held in Philadelphia, I made the acquaintance of Dr. Thomas D. Harvey, Professor of Obstetrics in the Indiana Medical College. We soon determined that he was a cousin of Dr. Ellwood Harvey; indeed, the resemblance was so marked as to size, complexion and features that there could be no mistake. I arranged for a meeting, and the next day brought them together. The relationship was soon worked out. Dr. Thomas D. Harvey came to Chester on the following Saturday and on Sunday the two doctors Harvey, Dr. Waterman, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Indiana College; Hon. Y. S. Walter and myself, went to Chadds Ford, visiting the battleground and other places, made intensely interesting by Dr. Harvey's descriptive ability and familiarity with its history.

Dr. Ellwood Harvey was born on the Brandywine battle ground at Chadds Ford, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on November 30th, 1820.

He was of Quaker parentage and descent on both sides. His father was Eli Harvey, and his mother Rachel Hollingsworth, of the Hollingsworth family of the State of Delaware. His great-grandfather came to this country from England in the year 1711, and purchased a considerable tract of land on the Brandywine. Eli Harvey, his father, was at the time of his death the owner of several hundred acres of this land, but most of it has since passed out of the possession of the Harvey family.

It was the privilege of myself and family some years ago to attend a reunion of the Harvey family at Chadds Ford, on which occasion Dr. Harvey was the orator, followed by Hon. William Ward, whose remarks were pleasant and pertinent to the occasion. I am indebted to Mrs. Ellwood Harvey, Jr., for a report of this reunion, and as the report is interesting from a genealogical standpoint, I commend it to the Society for publication as a part of this paper.

Dr. Harvey's early education was mostly obtained at Strode's Boarding School, situated in the vicinity of West Chester, Chester County. It was the wish of his father that he should study law, but as he had conceived a dislike for the gentleman who had been selected for his preceptor, and his father not consenting to his going into any other office, he refused to take up the study at all.

At sixteen years of age, he entered a wholesale drug store at Second and Dock streets, Philadelphia, with a view of subsequently engaging in the study of medicine. Not finding the surroundings congenial, he wrote his father that he wanted to leave. In reply, the father refused his consent and told him if he left he could not come home. He replied to his father that he could not remain where he was, and that he had not asked to come home. The next morning he left Philadelphia for the West, working his way as a deck hand on steamboats from Pittsburgh to Davenport, Iowa. During this

itinerary, he worked on a farm and taught night school for several months near Steubenville, Ohio. On reaching Davenport, he joined a corps of surveyors, and having been well trained in practical surveying at boarding school, he was enabled without difficulty to obtain employment as a chain-bearer, and thus performed the duties of a government deputy surveyor.

After spending about a year at this work, without his people having the least idea as to his whereabouts, his father through some means located him, and sent his brother, Lewis (I think) after him. On his return to Philadelphia, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honor in 1843. After graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine at his native place and continued in this practice until 1852, when he was offered and accepted a professorship in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, now known as the "Woman's Medical College", and was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica* and general Therapeutics.

In 1853 Dr. Harvey also lectured on surgery in addition to the other branch, as Dr. Darlington, Professor of Surgery, resigned before the session began. In 1853, he filled the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and also the chair of Obstetrics and again lectured on two branches. He is said to have delivered over three hundred lectures on *Materia Medica*, Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics before a single one was repeated. Remarkable as this is, it will not astonish those of you who knew him well.

In 1856 he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and when the session was nearly half over, was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and delivered a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry. In 1857, he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, but resigned before the session began.

I give this history of his connection with the Woman's College to show the wonderful versatility of the man. He was really the brain, bone and muscle of the "Woman's

College'' at that time. In this move, as was common to him, he was in advance of public opinion, and so thoroughly was his heart in it that he gave up his private practice and expended his patrimony that his family might live, while he suffered the reproaches and revilings of other physicians. He was compelled at last to relinquish his labors through sheer poverty and leave the city to engage in a practice necessary to keep himself from want. The professional feeling at that time was so bitter against the ''Woman's College'' that the majority of physicians refused to speak to the physicians connected with the faculty. The writer himself, as a medical student, suffered derision on the streets of Philadelphia because upon the broad principles of equity, he advocated the College.

In 1871, Dr. Harvey himself writes to a friend: ''I gave five years to the good cause; my whole time and heart were in the work. I was compelled by poverty to quit and do something more lucrative. I regret nothing; I claim nothing. My family never suffered, although we were much straightened. I have now a paying practice and own a comfortable home, and if my ambitions and aspirations have not been gratified, the disappointment is small for the desire was small. I hope to do my duty, and feel satisfied, for the duty was not great; the sacrifices were something, and I bore them without a murmur. My reward is quite as much as I have a right to expect. I have no desire to have my name brought before the public. I have no desire to annoy the people by making claims in behalf of those for whom they care nothing. Let us, my dear friend, still work for humanity, and we will find our reward here and there—not selfish desires gratified, but our whole being lifted into light, glorified.''

Dr. Harvey and his co-workers in the first Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, are entitled to the grateful and affectionate remembrance of every woman in the land who has at heart the best interest of her sex.

In 1857, upon resigning from the College, he entered the lecture field, and for two years lectured to popular audiences

throughout New Jersey, Delaware, New York and the eastern part of Pennsylvania, on anatomy, physiology, hygiene and the general scientific laws of health. During the year 1860 he was engaged with Professor Allen and Dr. Franklin Taylor in conducting the West Chester Normal School, of which he was joint proprietor with those gentlemen. During his connection with this school he was a teacher and lecturer.

In the spring of 1861 he returned to the practice of his profession, locating in Chester, in his native county of Delaware, and continued in his practice until the time of his death from double pneumonia, March 3rd, 1889. His practice was large and lucrative, and yet while it yielded him a competency and made him very comfortable, it was not as profitable as it should have been because of his carelessness as a collector. He had little use for money and little thought of it until his necessities demanded it.

During the war of the Rebellion, he served for some time as assistant surgeon at "Chester Military Hospital," which was located in the building now known as the Crozer Theological Seminary, at Upland, then belonging to the late John P. Crozer.

Dr. Harvey was a lifelong Whig and Republican, and although always warmly interested in political questions, and a man of strong political convictions, he never held a political office except that of School Director in the City of Chester.

Dr. Harvey married in January, 1845, Josephine L. Youle, a daughter of John Orlando Youle, of Philadelphia. His widow survived him less than two years. Two sons, Orlando Harvey, Esq., a lawyer in the city of Chester, and Holstein Harvey, a successful merchant in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, survive him.

As a Quaker, Dr. Harvey was by birth, by education and by association an Abolitionist, and early in life earnestly espoused the cause, advocating it with his pen and upon the platform whenever opportunity offered. Indeed, he went further than that, for he was active in what was known as the Underground Railroad, and at least on one occasion, at the

risk of his life, brought through from Washington to Philadelphia, a young negro girl, who was ultimately landed in Boston. His narrative of this venture to the writer was thrilling and will bear repeating.

While he was connected with the "Female Medical College" a certain apparatus was necessary to the lectures. As there was no money in the treasury, he saw no possibility of getting it, but he determined to have it and in that determination ventured on a scheme as daring as can well be imagined. He had learned that there was a colored girl hiding in Washington for whom both the old master at home and the freed friends in Canada were offering a reward, the master's naturally the largest. That the girl ought to be free, to Dr. Harvey's mind, went without saying. To free her was the duty of some one, and if he could do it, he would have performed that duty and would get the money for the apparatus. He went to Baltimore, hired a horse and buggy, drove to Washington, found the girl, had her dressed in boy's clothing, waited for her in front of the "White House". She came and he drove off. There were perils at every turnpike gate, where men were suspicious and reluctant to let servants go through with strangers. On the ferry-boat crossing the Susquehanna River, the girl was almost captured by a gang of men who believed nothing of her story. Finally Dr. Harvey threw off his coat and called them to account for troubling his "boy". His size, strength and determination seemed to be convincing proof that his "boy" was all right and they agreed to let him pass.

I want to say right here that I looked upon Dr. Harvey as one of the most fearless and honest men I ever knew.

On reaching Philadelphia, the Underground Railroad took his "boy" in charge and sent him safely through to Boston and Canada. The Doctor got the reward of \$200 and bought his needed apparatus. This fact is typical of his unselfish character. While strong and fixed in his views on the subject of slavery, he was broad enough and magnanimous enough to respect the views and honesty of those whom the

circumstances of life had placed in a different position. He had no personal feeling against any slaveholder or owner. Although a radical Abolitionist, he never joined any of the anti-slavery parties, but adhered to those organizations which seemed to him most capable of accomplishing its downfall.

On June 13th, the board was called to order by Dr. W. S. Roland, of York, vice president, in the chair. The Committee on Resolutions relating to the death of Dr. Ellwood Harvey, late member from Delaware County, presented the following report, which was adopted by a rising vote:

“Whereas, in the providence of God, one of our fellow members, Dr. Ellwood Harvey, late member from Delaware County, has been called from earth in the ripeness of his manhood; therefore

Resolved, that this Board of Agriculture has not only lost one of its early and active members, but it has lost a friend who was as sincere and honorable in his dealings with its members as he was ethical in the practice of the profession of his choice.

Resolved, that we feel the deepest sympathy for his bereaved family and trust that the comforter of all our sorrows will be with them and sustain them under this great affliction.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and a copy be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

(Signed) W. S. ROLAND

J. P. BARNES

J. A. HERR

Committee”

Responses were made to these resolutions partly as follows: My Friend, Dr. W. S. Roland, of York: “It seems to me proper and suitable on this sad announcement that I should say a few words in behalf of one of our late fellow members in this Board of Agriculture, and also a brother and friend in the ranks of the medical profession. My personal acquaintance with the late Dr. Ellwood Harvey, as a member of this Board, was perhaps not more extended than was my

knowledge of him as a physician. But whether in this Board or as a physician, I most cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that he always endeavored to keep up with the advancement of the times. He did not follow blindly any recognized authority. He would accept nothing as true without first having subjected it to the crucible of his own examination and judgment, and what he believed to be right, he would uphold and maintain with all the power and strength of his ability. He was a man of varied and large attainments; he was a close observer of passing events; he was an apt student; he was of a discriminating, intellectual mind, and possessed a large mold of character. Nature endowed him with a fine physique and a vigorous constitution, and he seemed to have a full measure of good health. But, 'it is appointed unto all men once to die.' This solemn truth received almost daily confirmation within the limited sphere of our personal acquaintance; and those whose mission it is to attend the bedside of the sick and dying, to administer to their wants, to alleviate distress and save life, are not exempt themselves, but must bow to the will of the Almighty, and be carried to that last and longest resting place 'In the valley of the shadow of death.' "

I. A. Gundy, of Union, spoke as follows: "Inasmuch as I am one of the few members of the Board who have openly stood in opposition to our deceased brother in opinion, I feel it to be right and proper that I express my sentiments as to his character. While Dr. Harvey and I differed in opinion, I respected him for his earnestness and his honesty. My sentiments are well expressed in the closing sentence of Secretary Edge's obituary notice: 'The most violent opponents of his opinions admired him for his courage and frankness.' Dr. Harvey was a man who held to his opinions not because some one else believed it, but because by his own reasoning he had come to this conclusion. Such men always command my respect—much more even if we differ in our conclusions than the man who agrees with me, but holds to his opinion simply because some one else does so. Dr. Harvey

was preeminently a reasoner, an investigator, a searcher after truth and a disseminator of knowledge. He was one of the most learned members of the Board, if not the most learned, and while he was extreme in some of his views and opinions, he was the kind of man who brought out knowledge new and fresh. Being a fluent speaker and full of knowledge, he was a most useful member of this Board. While regretting his death and the loss to the Board, I shall always revere the memory of Dr. Ellwood Harvey."

Eastburn Reider, of Bucks; John McDowell, of Washington; John A. Herr, of Clinton; Dr. John P. Barnes, of Lehigh; W. B. Powell, of Crawford, all spoke at length on the same lines, forcibly testifying to Dr. Harvey's grand ability, courage and honesty.

Although Dr. Harvey was familiar with the literary world, and schooled in the science of medicine and surgery, he ever manifested a special interest in agriculture and agricultural pursuits, and thus proved himself to be the farmer's friend and breeder's advisor. His contributions to the literature of that noble companion of man, the American trotting horse, gave him a national reputation. Wallace, of Wallace's Monthly, speaks of him as follows: "We have known him well personally and as a writer on the horse for more than twenty years. As a correct thinker and a clear and instructive writer, he had but few equals. In the earlier period of our work and investigations, he was always ready to give us whatever assistance was in his power. From the first he seemed to appreciate what we were doing more highly than almost any other man, and his instinct always placed him on the side of honesty and truth."

Dr. Harvey attached great importance to the work of Mr. Wallace, and spoke of him in great confidence, believing that the American Register of Pedigree would be absolutely correct and reliable. He often said to me that anything short of that would render it worthless. Mr. Wallace, like myself, was often amazed at Dr. Harvey's wonderful memory. There was not a distinguished horse in the world whose pedigree

was not at his tongue's end. On one occasion when his statement was questioned, Wallace asked him how he knew. Looking at Wallace with an amazed expression, he replied: "You might as well ask me how I know my name." Afterward, he convinced Wallace that he was right. To my knowledge his assistance to Wallace in getting up the American Student-book was very great; it was a labor of love for the horse, for whom his fondness was remarkable.

If Dr. Harvey was right, he is with us here today in spirit. He was a spiritualist, believing in it, as he has more than once said to me, as firmly as he believed in his own existence. He looked upon spiritualism as the bond between this life and the future, believed that the departed could communicate with the living, that intelligence could prove its identity as well as demonstrate the fact that it had survived the change called death. He had no patience with fraud and was frank to denounce such mediums as the Blissés, etc. I, with others, attended many seances with him, every one of which he pronounced a fraud, and when I was disposed to denounce the whole thing because he could show me nothing convincing and so admitted by himself, his reply was: "You had just as well condemn religion because the churches have hypocrites and rascals in them." Upon the subject of religion he was greatly misunderstood. Many looked upon him as an unbeliever, and some denounced him as an infidel. Nothing could have been further from the truth. His estimate of God, I know, was higher than the average church member. He has told me more than once that his idea of God was so great that it was impossible for him to think of Him as the most of people did, by picturing upon the mind a perfect man; that he looked up to Him as a great spirit; a great principle which had under its control, the laws of the Universe, spiritual and material. He had great respect for the Bible. He believed in the miracles of the Bible, and used them as an argument in support of spiritualism. He believed in Christ. He believed that the New Testament was the best code of laws ever given to man. He believed in the divinity of Christ, but he also believed in

his own divinity, claiming that he was a child of God, in common with us all. He believed in Hell, but not in the literal Hell as frequently described from the pulpit. He believed that this life was but a short span and only a part of the great eternal life, and that we had a Hell here as well as hereafter; that is, that punishment was meted out to us here for the violation of any of God's laws. He believed that God's punishments were always corrective, never vindictive; that they were always awarded in mercy and affliction as reminders of our wrong-doing. He believed that we took our position in the next world according to our merits or demerits in this, and that in all the great eternity of life, we were privileged to come nearer and nearer to the great Author of our existence—God. He had no patience with any one who believed that God could or would cast off one of his children forever, never to know him again. He believed in prayer and has given me instances where he knew it to be answered. His ideal of a religious life was the life of Christ, the gentle Jesus, who without thought of self, was always in an effort to uplift mankind.

Dr. Harvey once offered a resolution in the school board to do away with the reading of the Bible in the public schools, for which he was severely condemned. I know of the prompting of that resolution and know that it was in the interest of mankind, without any disrespect to the Bible. His love of country was very great. He believed our government to be the best on earth, and felt that its perpetuity depended upon education and that our public schools were its greatest safeguard. He wanted them upon a basis beyond criticism from a religious standpoint, and believed that an objection upon such grounds of any of our taxpayers, was reasonable, and upon broad principles should be recognized. He felt that the teaching of the Bible could be left to the homes, the Sunday-schools, and the churches. While I did not vote for this resolution and did not always agree with Dr. Harvey, I thoroughly admired the man. There can be no exception to my feelings in this respect, knowing him as thoroughly as I

believe I did. I am confident that he merited honesty for every move he ever made, and was just as much entitled to his opinions as those who differed with him. I am glad to chronicle this statement as to that resolution.

Dr. Harvey, as a physician, was ever in love with his profession. He worked to elevate it and always kept himself fully abreast of the times. In it, as in everything else, he was a close student and a careful investigator. What he believed he advocated with all of his ability. What he disbelieved he denounced in no uncertain terms. What he doubted he held under consideration, never agreeing to anything he did not fully understand.

I don't know that this paper can be more fittingly closed than by quoting from my memorial before the Delaware County Medical Society at its meeting of April 1889:—

“Seldom we meet with a man of such strong points of character. Seemingly incompatible, maintaining such an equipoise as was manifested in his daily life. His positiveness of opinion and fearless utterance; his broadness in debate; his courage of conviction and event at times, a share of irony, sarcasm and ridicule, might wound or aggravate an opponent, yet he was absolutely free from personality. The subject in his mind was always independent of the individual. It was never his intention to wound or offend. I have often thought in this respect he was greatly misunderstood. With all of his grand ability and versatility of knowledge, he was as tender and sympathetic in his nature as a woman. As a practitioner, he was beloved and honored by a large following. While he was a reader of medical literature, he was never a copyist nor a routinist, but a close observer of symptoms, an original prescriber and a successful practitioner. He was one of the founders of the Delaware County Medical Society and rarely missed one of its meetings. He has more than once told the writer that he never attended a meeting, but that he felt benefitted; and it was no uncommon thing as we passed out from the meeting for him to say: ‘Well, we have had a profitable meeting.’ He enjoyed the fellowship of the profession.

and was ever ready to exchange opinions and discuss medical subjects.

I have thus given you a concise history of the life and character of my friend, to whose influence I am largely indebted for a great deal in my life and my life's work. I shall miss his companionship as long as life shall last.

INCIDENTS OF TWENTY YEARS IN THE U. S. NAVY

AS RELATED BY GENERAL HENRY CLAY COCHRANE, OF CHESTER.
JUNE 26TH, 1902

BEFORE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

RECOLLECTIONS OF ADMIRALS WHO WON FAME DURING THE
CIVIL WAR

[Several years ago the Delaware County Historical Society held a well attended mid-summer meeting at the old Presbyterian Church, in Middletown, at which the story of this old sanctuary was attractively told by the pastor, Rev. Wm. T. Kruse. He was followed by Hon. William B. Broomall in a memorial sketch of the late Hon. William Ward, and a like paper by Dr. William B. Ulrich on the late Dr. Ellwood Harvey. General, then Captain, Henry Clay Cochrane, of the U. S. Marine Corps, made an address in which he told much of interest in relation to the great sea captains who had made Chester famous in the annals of the old navy. As Captain Cochrane spoke impromptu, he was requested to put in written form the substance of his remarks on that occasion for publication in the printed "Proceedings of the Society". While that will preserve his remarks for future historical students, the publication is not of a kind that enters into wide circulation. Hence as there is much that is wholly new in General Cochrane's address, and is intimately associated with the annals of Chester, we believe that his paper would afford pleasure to our readers, and so thinking, we give it publication in the columns of The Morning Republican.—EDITOR.]

Many years ago I read a definition of the difference between history and fiction which, occurring at a time when I

had already become skeptical of much alleged history, impressed me very greatly. It was to the effect that in history we get dates without facts, and in fiction facts without dates. I now believe that he who accepts without question all that is presented to him in print is a blissful innocent. The greatest of American showmen, P. T. Barnum, claimed that the American people loved to be humbugged, and that he had made two fortunes catering to that desire. It is with records very much as with shows.

Not long since, in connection with a trained journalist who began with Mark Twain as his managing editor on the Hartford Courant, and had served in turn upon the New York Herald, the New York World, and the Philadelphia Press, we discussed the so-called foreign cable correspondence and Night Editor padding. Regarding him as a witness of value, I asked: What paper do you read when you want facts? He quietly answered: "The New York Sun." Can you believe all that you see in the Sun? I then asked. "No", he replied, "one cannot believe implicitly the details of what he sees in any paper; but if he reads of a great fire in Chicago, a great flood at Galveston, a tornado in Kansas, or the nominations of a political convention, he can assume in a general way that something of that nature has happened." The trouble is with the details. There is so much opportunity and temptation to manipulate and exaggerate that we cannot accept with confidence unless authenticated, as is the case to-day, by the direct personal testimony of men who lived contemporaneously with their subjects.

"TELL THAT TO THE MARINES"

Feeling that perhaps I might appear to my friend a trifle too incredulous, considering the branch of the public service to which I belong (the Marine Corps), I asked him if he knew the origin of the expression, "Tell that to the marines." He smiled at the familiar quotation and replied that he did not; which was expected; few people do. I then told him the story, which runs in this way: There was a certain King

of England who had found himself several times deceived by "official reports" emanating from interested persons, some of whom were in his army and some in his navy. Wearying of this, and being a level-headed King, he gave orders that thereafter when any news of importance was received, it should be submitted to his marine officers for their opinion of its probable accuracy before being brought to him, for the reason, he explained, that those gentlemen serve both by sea and land and are necessarily broader of mind and better informed than those of more circumscribed adventure, if they believe the news I will. Notwithstanding the words, "Tell that to the marines" were thus plainly ones of compliment, we have seen them perverted into words of reproach, that simple-minded man will cherish and quote from.

It is most gratifying to listen to recollections of such able, genial and companionable men as William Ward and Edwood Harvey by their long time friends and associates, and to know that such testimony is true. Secretary and Historian Ashmead is enthusiastic as to this kind of history and puts our Society upon a high plane as a collector and treasurer of facts that may be sought and found in the archives after we have ceased to exist.

My contribution to-day will include a few incidents concerning naval men who once lived in Delaware County, but forsook her attractions for others.

WITH ADMIRAL PORTER

Upon my appointment to the navy in 1861, mainly through the influence of the Hon. John Hickman, I was ordered to the New York Navy Yard and directed to qualify myself for duty in one of the many two masted schooners that were being fitted to compose the mortar flotilla of Commodore David D. Porter, who was to co-operate with Captain David G. Farragut in attacking the forts - St. Philip and Jackson - which guard the approach from the sea to New Orleans. While this duty was being performed along came what was called "a ninety-day gunboat", being built in about that

time), which I heard was to be commanded by Lieut. Pierce Crosby, of Chester. Here were three officers named at once whose early life had been connected with Delaware County, in which two of them were born. As Lieut. Crosby first saw the light of day upon the farm next to my Uncle John Cochran's, in the house so long occupied by the late Robert E. Hannum, on Providence Avenue, Chester, my youthful interest became concentrated in that gunboat, the Pembina, and through the assistance of Captain, afterwards Rear Admiral Gregory, who was superintending the construction of the original Monitor, and purchasing vessels for war purposes, I was transferred from the line-of-battle ship North Carolina to the Pembina.

Great was my delight at being ordered to Crosby's ship, which was a steamer with other guns than mortars. But I had hardly written home the news which I hoped would please them and diminish their apprehensions for my safety, when he was taken ill and sent to the Naval Hospital. Thus my plans were completely upset and I was to go with neither Porter nor Crosby. Later on the latter recovered and was given the gunboat Pinola, another ninety-day boat, and did most creditable service in the West Gulf Squadron.

The Pembina joined Flag Officer S. F. DuPont's great fleet at Hampton Roads and sailed southward in October with sealed orders, and on November 7th, 1861, my nineteenth birthday, took a full part in the battle of Port Royal, South Carolina. The talented Dr. Isaac T. Coates, of Chester, an old friend and neighbor, was near us in this battle, on the gunboat Bienville, of which he was surgeon, and Dr. James J. Magee, of Nether Providence Township, was an assistant surgeon on the flagship Wabash. In the military force-co-operating with us were a great many Delaware and Chester countains of the 97th Penna. Regiment. They were within the Sounds of Georgia, and in operations on the St. John's River, Florida—a splendid regiment.

In the fall of 1862 the Pembina was transferred from the Atlantic Coast to the fleet of Farragut, in the Gulf of Mexico, and I was thereby much gratified. I saw that distinguished officer for the first time on board of his flagship, the famous Hartford, in Pensacola Bay, in November, 1862. One of our firemen, a fighting Irishman named Rafferty, had been tried by court-martial, and as some time had passed without instructions being received regarding the disposition of his case, I was sent aboard of the Hartford to carry the Captain's compliments to the flag officer and ascertain his intentions. Farragut interrupted the delivery of my message by saying, "Yes, yes; I know about it," and I have never been able to decide whether he was impatient, or wanted to convey the impression that no matter of duty escaped his memory. However, he asked me to sit down in his cabin and was very friendly. I found him to be a sparely built man about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height and about sixty years old; smooth shaven, with weather-beaten face, a keen, but kindly eye, thin iron gray hair brushed over a bald spot, a nose somewhat aquiline and a long upper lip, in general appearance not unlike other sea-faring men that I had seen.

FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY

The following March I was promoted and ordered to Washington, and in the fall he came North from the Gulf on leave. I got into a street car on Pennsylvania Avenue one day in October and discovered the Admiral among the few passengers. He was so agreeable that next day I called upon him at the quarters of Colonel John Harris, Commandant of the Marine Corps, where he and his wife were staying. There, sitting in front of a low down grate at eventide, he told me that the Navy Department had forbidden him to attack the forts which guarded Mobile Bay until at least two ironclads were added to his fleet, and then, continuing, described the manner in which he was going to make the fight with the vessels lashed in pairs, exactly as he did ten months later. I

remarked that I had been in the blockade of Mobile all winter, and that the rebels were strongly fortified, and would keep him busy, and he replied, "Yes, I know, and I will pour into them such a storm of shot and shell as will keep them busy." It seems remarkable that he should have had his plans prepared so long beforehand and not have changed them. He did go in with his ships in pairs, did pour a storm of shot and shell, and was victorious on August 5, 1864. This was the important feature of all his fighting.

Farragut was known to many old Chesterians as a boy at the home of Commodore David Porter, who lived at "Greenbank", a colonial residence which stood, until destroyed by an explosion in 1882, on the shore of the Delaware River in Chester, just east of Welsh Street. Porter had adopted him in New Orleans when less than nine years old, and he had been given a warrant as a midshipman in the navy when less than ten. It was then that he went to school in Chester, from which place he went to the frigate Essex, and in her participated in the memorable battle with the British Ships Phoebe and Cherub, in Valparaiso harbor. The Essex was captured, and Farragut was sent home a prisoner of war when only thirteen years old. He then returned to Chester and resumed his studies, and was pleased to say that what he learned there lasted him "all through life." In 1877 there were people living in Chester who distinctly remembered him when he was a member of Commodore Porter's family, and recalled him as an agreeable youngster, short in stature and far from comely in features.

Farragut was twice married, and I knew his second wife, who was a Miss Virginia Loyall, of Norfolk, a very lovely woman, and a sister of Colonel Ben. Loyall, who was adjutant-general upon General R. E. Lee's staff, and whom I also knew. Mrs. Farragut always referred to her husband while he was a captain as "Mr." Farragut, and when he became an Admiral she called him "Captain".

In the western half of Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, are three graves side by side, marked by three horizontal

marble slabs, resting upon short brown-stone columns or posts. Under one of these lies the body of Jane Edna Porter, who was the wife of William David Porter, U. S. Navy, and the next slab reads:

“Sacred
To the Memory of
Mrs. Susan C., Wife of
D. S. Farragut, U. S. N.,
Who Departed this Life Dec. 28, 1840,
Aged 35 years.
The wearied sufferer has gone to rest;
In realms of bliss I hope she's blest.”

This was the first wife of the great Admiral, and a sister of the above Mrs. Porter, whose husband survived to achieve fame during the Rebellion as Commander “Bill” Porter, and who spent his boyhood in Chester.

MISSED HIS CHANCE

For many years Farragut had a habit on his birthday of taking a cane in his hands and jumping over it, but at last the time came when he failed to do it, and he said I must concede that I am growing old. A story that has never been printed was told me of his absent-mindedness. One day while steaming up the Mississippi River he saw on the west bank some poor white refugees huddled together. On the way down, a month or so later, he recognized the place and called to the quartermaster of the watch to bring a spy-glass. He scanned the banks earnestly for a few minutes and then remarked to a young lieutenant, “I don’t see those refugees.”

Another unpublished story of Farragut dates from 1863, when a certain officer commanding a small gun vessel on the Mississippi, allowed a rebel steamer to run by him without firing a shot. Farragut summoned him to the flagship and asked him for an explanation. The officer said that he had no orders to fire, which was true. But Farragut replied, “Captain, every man, sooner or later, gets an opportunity—you have had yours.”

He was notoriously chary of recommending his officers for good conduct in battle, while Porter, on the other hand, was most liberal of praise. The former took the ground that it was an officer's duty to acquit himself well—a matter of course. He died at the quarters of a friend of mine (Rear Admiral Pennock) in the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, at the age of sixty-nine, and was given a great funeral in New York on September 30, 1870. He left one son, Loyall Farragutt, who lives in New York. No one of old Chester could have known that the little midshipman who played around Aunt Polly Engle's tavern on Third Street near the bridge was destined to become the country's most famous admiral.

This Aunt Polly Engle, whom I remember very well, was Mrs. Mary Engle, widow of Edward, and mother of Rear Admiral Frederick Engle, a native of Chester, who died in Philadelphia in 1868. Admiral Engle seldom came to Chester and was but little known by our people. One of the most eventful incidents of his life was being sent secretly to China at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, to bring home the sloop-of-war Hartford, whose senior officer was unjustly suspected of Rebel proclivities. Admiral Engle served in the Navy for fifty-three years, having entered at fifteen. He became identified with New Jersey by marriage, and was buried in Burlington. I believe that all of the descendants of Mrs. Engle have left Chester, among the last being Mrs. Edward F. Beale, who was a grand-daughter.

Finally, in 1864, I was again gratified by orders to the Mississippi Squadron, which was then commanded by Rear Admiral David D. Porter, who had gained glory and rank by his operations at Vicksburg. I found that he was much liked by his subordinates, who had great confidence in his chivalry and gallantry. There was undoubtedly a streak of fearlessness and loyalty in the whole line of Porters, from the old Captain of Revolutionary fame on down to the youngest, who is now the Captain David D. Porter of the Marine Corps, who began his career with me at Newport, Rhode Island. The name David Porter has been on our Navy

Register, with slight intermissions, for a period of one hundred and twenty-eight years. I had known the Admiral's mother, who retained her fondness for Chester until her death, and her daughter Evelina, who became the wife of Gwinn Harris Heap, U. S. Consul at Tunis, and the fact that I was from Chester made him a friend at once, and welcome to his flagship, the Black Hawk.

ONE WAY TO MAKE WAR

The Mississippi Squadron was in a very efficient condition at that time, as a result of his personal influence. He had very decided ideas about those who brought about the war, as shown in his instructions to Captain Henry Walker in November 1862, when he said, "I beg leave to suggest that there is but one way of making war, and that is by using the most stringent means, even to military execution, in order to prevent subordination among conquered people." Later, in orders to Colonel Charles R. Ellet, of the ram Queen of the West, to destroy the rebel steamer Vicksburg, he said: "It will not be part of your duty to save the lives of those on board. They must look out for themselves, and may think themselves lucky if they do not have the same fate meted out to the Harriet Lane". This, as you may remember, referred to the sinking of the vessel by that name by the rebel steamer Alabama, off Galveston, in January 1863. Porter's brother Henry, known in Chester as "Bud", it so happened, was the executive officer of the Harriet Lane, which he had recently joined. I saw him only a few days before on the supply steamer "Circassian" off Mobile, on his way to Galveston.

Porter had a very sanguine temperament. May 20, 1863, he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that it was merely a question of a few hours when Vicksburg would fall, but that interesting event did not happen until July 4th. He became Vice-Admiral in 1866, and upon Farragut's death was a candidate to succeed him. Grant was President, and after a long delay and a discussion in which nearly the whole country took part, he was nominated and confirmed, and thus little

Chester had the honor of furnishing the first two full Admirals to the United States, as well as two Rear Admirals—Engle and Crosby.

David D. Porter and John C. Cash, a Major in the Marine Corps, were noted when I entered the service as the strongest men in the Navy. It was said that either of them could lift a thirty-two pound shot by seizing it with the hand on top. When in Charleston, S. C., one day, I visited the graveyard of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and was much surprised at finding a tombstone marking the grave of Lieutenant Hamilton Porter, U. S. N., another brother of the Admiral, who had spent his boyhood in Chester.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee succeeded Porter in command of the Mississippi Squadron, and I served under him until the close of the Rebellion and was engaged in the pursuit of Jefferson Davis, the fugitive President of the Confederate States, for whom a reward of \$100,000 was offered. My part in the Rebellion brought me under the command also of Flag Officer Louis M. Goldsborough.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

HELD AT CHESTER, MAY 19, 1904

A special meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, Thursday, May 19, 1904, with President A. Lewis Smith in the chair and H. G. Ashmead, Secretary. Lewis Palmer, of Concord, read the following paper, entitled:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE

BENJAMIN DOUGLASS JOHNSON,

OF LOWER CHICHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

Of the many subjects which have employed the pen for their elucidation, that of biography has ever held an eminent rank. For, whatever may be the importance of the many branches of knowledge, or the success of scientific research, or the value of fiction or any other human attainment, yet withal there is ever present in our minds a stirring interest in the personality of the individual life. And whilst the glitter of military achievement or the halo of political advancement have been often thrust to a prominent place of attention, yet our quiet and sober thought has ever found delight, instruction and living companionship in the perusal of the biography of those who have been useful members of society, whatever may have been their position in the social scale of life, and again does our interest take upon itself a two-fold value when the life we have known, respected and loved can be made to pass in clearness before us in written lines of truthfulness.

The various races of mankind have each dominant characteristics which cling to them with pertinacity, and gives each a universal standard of recognition. Each race also by reason of environment or some special cause subdivide into divisions

that in time become no less distinguishing traits, so that when we come to contemplate an individual we almost involuntarily inquire from whence he sprung, and where was the store-house of the gifts and powers bestowed upon him. The superior abilities acquired by the Anglo-Saxon people by their strenuous efforts for success, and by evolution, make it in the eternal fitness of material things that much will be expected of its individual members, and according to sacred writ will also be required. Pleasant indeed is the knowledge that many of these have fulfilled a fair measure of life to their own profit, to public advantage, and to the glory of their God.

With this prelude, inspired by the subject which now engages the power of my pen, I come now to delineate the life of a citizen of our county whose ancestry was inured not alone to the struggle for outward sustenance amidst the hardships of rugged pioneer labor, but also to the culture of high born principles of freedom, of justice, of patriotism, of knowledge, of bright aspirations for the future and to a strong faith in an overruling Providence.

Thus do I bring to your notice our late lamented citizen, Benjamin Douglass Johnson, of Lower Chichester Township, of this county. He was the son of Benjamin Ford Johnson and Mary Ann (Entriken) Johnson. He was born December 21, 1830, and died suddenly while sleeping on the night of October 29-30, 1900, thus being in the seventieth year of his age. From his boyhood days, on the ancestral acres, he took great interest in farming, which he continued to the last day of his life. Prospering in his vocation, it was his delight to be known as an intelligent and successful agriculturist, and being well equipped with the technical and practical knowledge necessary to his business, his opinion and advice were much sought and appreciated by his farmer neighbors, in whom and their success he took a warm interest.

He had a fair rudimentary education for boys of his day, but as time passed on he became highly educated on the lines of those things congenial to his tastes, and it may be truthfully said in these respects that he was almost wholly self taught.

In these particular lines may be mentioned geography, both descriptive and physical, history, including travels, and music, especially sacred music. He was also no less interested in the great moral question of temperance, as applied to the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and to the advancement of religion in the church of his choice.

Of these in their order, the following accounts and incidents have been principally furnished by members of his immediate family circle as loving mementoes to his memory: In early life Benjamin D. Johnson developed a habit of earnest study and comprehensive reading and in the course of his life accumulated one of the finest general libraries to be found in Delaware county. In this he was greatly aided and encouraged by his brother, R. Morgan Johnson, who, being an extensive and cultivated book dealer, spared no pains to gather for his brother such works as were congenial to his taste. The appellation of "learned man" given him after death by a minister at his funeral was truthful, and it really all began with the study of a little, old atlas. In the winter, when there was not much doing on the farm, he would sit behind the stove studying this atlas. No matter what was going on around him, nothing seemed to disturb him in the absorbed attention he gave to it, thus he soon knew **everything** there was in this atlas. In this his mind seemed to be like a camera, that photographed everything that came before it. Sometimes, however, tired nature would assert itself as he sat at his study, when he would doze off to sleep. On one of these occasions his brother, D. M. Johnson, drew a picture of him with atlas in his hands and head leaning back against the door that enclosed the old fire place. It was a pretty good illustration, and when he awoke both enjoyed the fun of it **very** much. From this beginning he finally became an expert on the subject of geography. To hear him converse upon particular countries one would think he had traveled there and had viewed the scenes he could describe. So intimate and special was his knowledge that he could expound of many countries, even the characteristics of their soil, vegetation, climate, geology, nat-

ural history and inhabitants, with careful accuracy, a sure test of a thorough study of the subject. In the matter of history and travel he was more prominently an Egyptologist and interested in far eastern ancient countries, and had many works on both the ancient and modern history of those interesting subjects. It was a cherished thought with him that he might one day visit the region of the Nile to verify his knowledge as gained from books, but his life proved all too short for the fulfillment of this bright anticipation.

In the field of sacred music, of which he was a great lover, he greatly excelled, and he was a choir leader in his church. He used his gift in the advancement of many praiseworthy labors for the uplift of humanity. He was capable and had could give good judgment on its various merits. the training to appreciate the highest classical music, and

In political life he followed the family predilection and became a Whig, from this he easily followed upon patriotic principle, the Republican party. In the war times he went out with the emergency men in September, 1862, in Captain William R. Thatcher's company, which was first called the "Chester Guards," but afterwards became Company K, of 10th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. His brothers, R. Morgan Johnson and David M. Johnson, were also members of this company, which saw service in the Cumberland Valley about the time of the battle of Antietam. Of this experience he enjoyed relating several incidents, one of which was how nicely a farmer could dig potatoes with a bayonet.

He was always a radical in the temperance question, and as early as 1853 he left the Whig party in so far as to vote for Joseph H. Hinkson, the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, because he thought Mr. Hinkson was a better temperance man than Jacob Parry, the Whig candidate. While he was an earnest Republican before and during the war and gave hearty support to the Union cause, after the establishment of peace, as other questions of interest became prominent he entered into the moral warfare against the saloon evil,

and about 1889 became an active worker in the Prohibition party, and therein closed his life work.

He was in no sense a politician in the general understanding of the term. He had no idea of doing anything for the sake of policy. He hoped for and predicted the final success of the Prohibition party, but its failure to attract voters as he thought it ought, to some extent saddened his later years. He could scarcely believe men were honest who did not take the same view he did. A Republican will respect the opinion of a Democrat and a Democrat will respect the opinion of a Republican, but his mind was not constituted that way when it came to the consideration of the liquor question; he could not believe there could be two honest sides to such a question; nor could he justify himself in supporting the best attainable by choosing the least of two evils, but he wanted the right thing or nothing. And he would not admit that any man could conscientiously take any other view or pursue other course.

He never cared very much for political preferment, though he was several times elected a school director of Lower Chichester, and was also one of the supervisors of roads of the township. He was an occasional candidate on the Prohibition county ticket, receiving the full party vote.

On the religious side of his life's mission, he was first a diligent reader of the Book of Books. His love for his Bible and careful study of its pages was a pronounced trait of his character, and it became his guide and stay through life. He was baptized in infancy by the Rev. R. U. Morgan, and when he became eighteen years of age was confirmed by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Marcus Hook, where his membership always remained. During the rectorship of Rev. Joseph A. Stone he was minister's warden, and was a member of the vestry for more than forty years. He was frequently a delegate to the Diocesan conventions of his church, always taking an earnest part in their proceedings. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and, as before stated, leader of

the choir. He also assisted the late David Trainer in establishing a chapel at Trainer, both by teaching in the Sunday school and taking charge of the music. He was also honored by being made one of the vestrymen of St. Luke's P. E. church, at Chester.

One of many interesting works for his church is thus related by his brother, D. M. Johnson, Esq.: "When I was a boy, brother Ben, who was much older than I, and myself, used to go out every December before Christmas day to gather evergreens to dress the Episcopal Church at Marcus Hook, sometimes other young men gathered some, but mostly it was attended to by my brother. We used to look forward to this work with a great deal of pleasure. We at first got the evergreens up about Rockdale, where we gathered laurel and ground vines. Afterwards we went over to William Booth's woods in Chichester, and later over into Brandywine Hundred. My brother seemed instinctively to know where to go to find these evergreens, for he would drive directly to the requisite point. He always had a talent for locality and had a remarkably comprehensive and exhaustive knowledge of both local and general geography, as well as of all their natural features. When the evergreens were gathered, then the young men and the young women of the congregation would meet together, work up the material thus provided and "dress" the church with them. This would last two or three days, and when it was complete before parting it was the custom to sing the hymn:

"From year to year in love we meet,
From year to year in peace we part."

Had he lived until December 21st, he would have been seventy years old. He never married, remaining on the farm as the standby and comfort of his father and mother as long as they lived, and afterwards of his sisters. In his nature he was genial and jovial, though this phase of his character did not always appear to those who only knew him in his serious and strenuous life. He was a thoroughly unselfish character,

and he was faithful to everything he considered a duty. He never put on airs of superiority over the humblest person, nor assumed to be anything different from what he was; and indeed it was absolutely foreign to his nature to be anything but straightforward, open and truthful in all his intercourse with others.

His death left a void in his neighborhood which will be hard to fill, but his genial, kindly spirit won for him a high appreciation which will stand as an enduring memorial to his memory, and remain as an abiding blessing on the labors of his life. As a fitting close to his earthly career a host of friends came to pay a last tribute of respect and affection at his burial, which took place at St. Martin's burial grounds, Mareus Hook.

Several newspapers made fitting comments on his life on receiving notice of his death, among which were the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia; the *Delaware County Republican*; the *Delaware County Advocate*, and the *Chester Times*. From the last we copy the following as a fair representation of the general feeling and regard of them all.

From the *Chester Times* of October 30th, 1900:

"Benjamin D. Johnson, a well known resident of Lower Chichester, died at his home after an illness of very short duration. In fact it may be said he was not at all ill, for he retired the night previous in his usual condition of health and happiness, which has always been characteristic of the man. He was a man known for his upright ways and strict virtuous principles. He took an active interest in the Prohibition party and the temperance cause, and was also a Christian and consistent church worker. He leaves to mourn his death a brother, David M. Johnson, Esq., of this city, and three sisters, Mary E. Johnson, Mrs. Fannie M. Bunting, wife of Capt. Alfred Bunting, and Henrietta H. Johnson. His departure from earthly scenes was a great shock to these and his friends."

On the following day the same paper editorially wrote of him as follows:

“The death of Benjamin D. Johnson, of Trainer, will be regretted by a large number of people. His long life has been one of conscientious attention to duty, and it would be well for every community if it had many men of his stamp. Such men enrich any place, and there will be many neighbors and many citizens from other parts of the county to lay the tribute of respect upon his bier and do him the homage of a life well spent.”

Referring to his funeral it was thus noted:

“The remains of Benjamin D. Johnson were laid to rest in the family lot in St. Martin’s Cemetery, Marcus Hook, yesterday afternoon. Very impressive services were held at his late residence and at St. Martin’s church, of which he was a consistent member for many years. The following clergymen participated, Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, D. D., rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia; Rev. Francis M. Taitt and Rev. George C. Moore, of Chester; Rev. C. W. W. Bishop, of Marcus Hook Baptist church, and Rev. R. M. Doherty, of St. Martin’s church. Rev. A. D. Geist and Mrs. Geist, of Trainer, sang selections at the late home of the deceased.”

It seems particularly appropriate that his remains should rest here, where he, as well as his father and brother in church nearby, had long been vestrymen and where also rest a long line of ancestry.

GENEALOGICAL DATA

Concerning the ancestry and genealogy of this branch of the Johnson family, the following information has been furnished by members of the family:

FIRST GENERATION

1. Humphrey Johnson. Married in 1695, Ann, widow of Lawrence Routh (or Ruth), and went to reside on the Routh farm, where all his children were born. James W. Gamble now owns and resides on this farm (the Routh farm), near Bridgewater station on Chester Creek R. R.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Humphrey Johnson, 2nd. Married Elizabeth——.

THIRD GENERATION

Children of Humphrey Johnson, 2nd, and Elizabeth Johnson.

Francis Johnson, married Elizabeth Phillips.

Elizabeth, married Lamplugh.

Ann, married, 1st, Wm. Ford; 2nd, Wm. Cranston.

Rachel, married Adam Princee.

David Johnson, born about 1720; died 1769; married Hannah (Ford) Grubb, the widow of Joseph Grubb, who was the son of Emanuel Grubb, Sr., and Ann Grubb, and grandson of John Grubb. Hannah (Ford) Grubb was the daughter of William and Ann (Baldwin) Ford, of Brandywine Hundred. Hannah was one of five beautiful sisters, one of whom married a Brinton, and was the ancestress of General George Brinton McClellan.

David Johnson purchased his farm in Chichester in March, 1759. His brother, Francis, had purchased a farm to the north of his in 1753, and on the decease of Francis, David purchased this farm of the heirs in 1764, and added it to the farm already purchased by him in 1759. In 1766 he built the brick mansion house on his farm. This house is now (1903) in a good state of preservation, and is still owned and occupied by his descendants. David Johnson and Hannah, his wife, were buried in St. Martin's graveyard.

Humphrey Johnson, 3rd, married Mary Rice.

FOURTH GENERATION

The children of David and Hannah (Ford) (Grubb) Johnson were:

1. Benjamin Johnson. He never married, and lost his life by drowning in the Delaware river one stormy night in 1805.

2. Sarah Johnson, married Erasmus Morton, and left a family.

3, Rachel Johnson, married a man named O'Harra.

4, Hannah Johnson, married Torton, and left a family.

5, David Johnson, 2nd. Born June 9, 1759. Married Sarah Harker, October, 1785, in Swedesborough, by Rev. Mr. Collins.

Sarah Harker was born October 24, 1759. She was the daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Bates) Harker, of New Jersey. She had two brothers, Jonathan and Joseph Harker. These two brothers were in the Continental army. She had a sister, Rachel, who married John Crawford, and who had a son named John, who was born August 30th, 1788. This John Crawford was in the war of 1812-14, and was taken prisoner by the British, and was confined in Dartmouth prison for a long time, and lost his health, which he never regained. His musket has been preserved in the family and is now in the possession of David M. Johnson, Jr., Chester, Pa.

Rachel Crawford died in 1830.

Mary (Bates) Harker, the mother of Sarah (Harker) Johnson, was the daughter of Elizabeth Brown, of Virginia, from where she eloped with an Irish schoolmaster named Flannigan, and came to Gloucester county, New Jersey, where she purchased four hundred acres of ground and the White Horse Inn. After Flannigan died, she again married, and her second husband was Jonathan, son of Jeremiah and Mary Bates. She left six children, George Flannigan, and five Bates, namely: Jonathan, Abigail, Martha, Rachel and Mary Bates.

David Johnson, 2nd, died July 11th, 1800, and was buried in St. Martin's graveyard, Marcus Hook. He was a member of the vestry for a number of years.

Note—David Johnson, 2nd, was a man of superior ability, a mathematician, and a fine penman, and a very dressy man, dressed in the fashionable style of the day, wore a queue and knee breeches, silver buckles and ruffles. The family have a piece of his wedding vest, light blue satin brocaded. His coat and breeches were black velvet.

After the death of her husband, Sarah (Harker) Johnson continued to reside on the farm and in the mansion house

with her children. She died in a ripe old age, on April 4th, 1854, in her 95th year. She was much beloved by her children and grandchildren, and held in high esteem by her neighbors and friends. She died in the house to which she had been brought a bride, sixty-nine years before, and was buried beside her husband in St. Martin's graveyard.

FIFTH GENERATION

The children of David and Sarah (Harker) Johnson were:

Charlotte, born March 29, 1788; died August 25, 1805; buried in St. Martin's graveyard.

David Johnson, 3rd; born June 9, 1790; died August 2, 1811. His death was caused by a stroke of lightning. He had just attained his majority and was a young man of great promise when his life's career was thus suddenly cut off. Buried in St. Martin's.

Benjamin Ford Johnson, born October 25, 1792; married Mary Ann Entriken, April 20, 1823. She was born February 14, 1799, and was the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Marshall) Entriken. Ann (Marshall) Entriken was the daughter of Joseph and Ann (Grubb) Marshall.

Of the ancestry of Ann Grubb see note at the end of this paper.

Benjamin F. Johnson resided in the old homestead and owned part of the ancestral acres. From his youth up he was always one of the most prominent men of the neighborhood. He joined the Protestant Episcopal church in St. Martin's, Marcus Hook, in his seventeenth year, and was made a vestrymen in his twenty-third year. He was secretary of the vestry for forty-five years, and from that time was one of the leaders in the church, being sent year after year to the Diocesan convention as long as he was able to go. He wrote a number of able church papers, many of which were published. When the church at Marcus Hook was incorporated he prepared the charter, and had inserted a clause requiring the election of the rector to be held every year.

He was a magistrate from the year 1825 until his death, but did not take out his last commission although elected to the office. As a magistrate he was noted for stopping litigation. In his far seeing judgment he knew that the prevention of litigation would make for righteousness in the community. His manner was to tell the contestants, first, the law in the matter, and then he would talk to them like a Christian, and many a time those who came as foes went away as friends. Truly these words of holy scripture could be said of him:

“Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.”

He commanded a company of militia in the years 1814 to 1823, was successively lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. Finally he resigned as not finding the military life consistent with his high ideal of a Christian character.

He held various offices of trust in the county and township. Was County Treasurer in 1845.

On the evening of November 9th, 1871, while seated at the supper table with his beloved wife and four of his children, his three daughters and son, Benjamin, his other sons, R. Morgan and David M., being absent, the Lord called him home.

He was buried in the family burial lot in St. Martin's graveyard.

Mary Ann (Entriken) Johnson was the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Marshall) Entriken. Thomas Entriken was the son of Samuel Entriken, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and Mary Huey. They had a large family of children.

Thomas Entriken married Ann Marshall March 17, 1796. She was born May 24, 1774, and died in 1831, and is buried in St. Martin's.

Thomas and Ann (Marshall) Entriken had children, William, Mary Ann, Thomas (who died an infant), Thomas, 2nd, Elizabeth and Emma.

Mary Ann (Entriken) Johnson was educated in Philadelphia, her home until she was eighteen, at the celebrated

school of Charles Baizeley. She was most thoroughly instructed in all branches of polite learning, and gave evidence of this training through life. She was capable of preparing a young man for college. Was a fine conversationalist, nothing was more delightful than to watch the play of thought and soul on her countenance while in animated conversation. Her eyes were of a beautiful sparkling hazel, and her black hair was like shining bands of satin on her dainty little head. She was a beauty in her youth and retained evidences of it all her life. She was a lovely Christian mother, and was a member of St. Martin's church. She died September 3, 1877, and was buried beside her husband in St. Martin's graveyard.

Sarah Ann Johnson, born October 17, 1795; died in 1831; married Rev. Jacob Morgan Douglass in 1821. Children: Andrew, Elizabeth (both of whom died young), and Benjamin Johnson, who was born August 6, 1825, died May 7, 1901. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Stott Wetherill, and had three children, Samuel Wetherill, deceased; and Benjamin, who was drowned while an infant, and Elizabeth Wetherill Douglass. Benjamin J. Douglass, after the decease of his first wife, married Julia Riley. All of the children by this marriage died in infancy.

Joseph Harker Johnson, born May 1, 1798, died July 6 1849, of cholera, in New Jersey. He died unmarried and is buried in St. Martin's.

Note—Thomas Entriken was the son of Samuel Entriken, who came from County Antrim in the north of Ireland, and was probably of Scotch ancestry, although his sister, Hannah, said they, the Entrikens, were descended from one of five ancient Kings of Ireland. Samuel Entriken and Mary (Huey) Entriken, whom he married May 29, 1754, had nine children, as follows: 1st, James, born March 7, 1755, removed to Ohio; 2nd, George, born October 30, 1757, married Esther Carpenter; 3rd, Rebecca, born February 10, 1759, married David Johnson; 4th, Mary, born June 12, 1762; 5th, Jane C., married Hibben, born October 25, 1763; 6th, Samuel,

born November 5, 1765, married Martha McClellan; 7th, William, born October 14, 1767, died in his 17th year; 8th, Thomas, born August 10th, 1769, married Ann Marshall, and 9th, Hannah, born 1771, married Lewis Goodwin.

Note—There was an elder brother of Samuel named James, who came over 21 years before he did.

SIXTH GENERATION

Children of Benjamin Ford Johnson and Mary Ann (Entriken) Johnson.

Sarah Johnson, born October 14, 1824, died September 3, 1825.

Richard Morgan Johnson, born November 2, 1825, died April 20, 1886. He died unmarried. His life was saddened early by the death of his betrothed, Mary B. Walter, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Y. S. Walter, the editor of the Delaware County *Republican*. R. M. Johnson was engaged in the mercantile business in Chester some years before the Civil War. During the war he was out twice with the emergency men, and was on duty guarding the Pass at Pattons-ville, to prevent the rebels from reaching Altoona. After the war he engaged in the book trade, and went to the oil regions at Titusville, and fitted out libraries for the rich oil men, where he made a great deal of money, and entered into the business largely in Scranton, where he made a host of friends and patrons, but he was taken ill in the spring of 1886 from nervous prostration, due to overwork at his business, and he came home to die. The keynote of his character was earnestness and a hatred of anything like double dealing. He was, as his mother, a fine conversationalist, and he was in his early manhood connected with St. Paul's church, Chester, being Sunday school teacher there, and superintendent for a number of years. He was a fluent writer, and gifted with a fine descriptive power of places and people in his writings. He was a poet of no mean ability. Some of his poems have been collected and placed in standard works as worthy of a place there. He was buried in St. Martin's graveyard, Marcus Hook, and has a handsome granite monu-

ment erected to his memory, which is lovingly decorated by Post Wilde and others on Decoration Day.

Anna Charlotte Johnson, born September 26, 1727, died February 11, 1739.

Sweet little flower to fade and die so early.

Benjamin Douglass Johnson, born December 21st, 1830, and died suddenly while sleeping on the night of October 29-30, 1900. His whole life was an ex-emplification of the following text:

“Pure religion and undefiled before God the Father is this. To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.” St. James, 1 chap., 27 verse.

Mary E. Johnson, unmarried, born April 15, 1834. Baptized in infancy by the Rev. Mortimer Richmond Talbot, residing in the old homestead. Cor. Sec. Trainer W. C. T. U. now (1903). A zealous worker for the temperance cause. M. E. Johnson was confirmed in St. Martin's church in her nineteenth year by Bishop Alonzo Potter.

Francis M. Bunting, born May 31, 1836, died October 15th, 1902. She married Capt. Alfred Bunting, September 14, 1881, who is in the U. S. service. He was born September 25, 1834, and is a son of Charles P. and Sarah (Longaere) Bunting. They had no children. Mrs. Bunting resided at the “Old Homestead,” and was loved by her friends for her sweet amiable disposition, and for her hospitable nature. Her father called her “The Angel of the House.” She was a prominent member of the W. C. T. U. and was president of the Trainer Union at the time of her death. She had been ill for two weeks of Angina Pectoris, and all that medical skill could do was of no avail, and she died unexpectedly on the morning of October 15th, 1902, her husband being absent, engaged in his official duties to the Government at the time. She was baptized in infancy by the Rev. M. R. Talbot, and confirmed in her seventeenth year by Bishop Alonzo Potter. Her loss to the community is keenly felt. She was buried in her husband's lot in Chester Rural Cemetery.

Henrietta H. Johnson, born September 20, 1838. Baptized in infancy by the Rev. M. R. Talbot. Confirmed by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter. H. H. Johnson is now (1903) recording secretary of the Trainer W. C. T. U.

David Marshall Johnson, born June 4th, 1841. He married Margaret Woodland Brown, May 16, 1871. She was born September 7th, 1845. Daughter of Rev. Henry and Margaret Brown, of Chester, Pa., the father being for many years rector of St. Paul's P. E. church, Chester, and very much beloved by his people.

D. M. Johnson studied law and is a practicing attorney in Chester, where he resides. He served with credit as District Attorney of Delaware county, 1872 to 1876. He is much interested in building associations, being connected in official capacity with several different associations. He is a forcible writer, and has contributed to historical works and newspapers, papers of value and interest to the community. He is an efficient member of the Delaware County Historical Society. His children will constitute the seventh generation of Johnsons, to wit:

1, Mary Johnson, born May 6, 1872. She married Herbert Groby Catrow, January 31, 1894, a son of Newton J. Catrow, of Miamisburg, Ohio, where they all reside. Their children are John Newton, Margaret Elizabeth and David Johnson.

2, Henry Brown Johnson, born November 1, 1873. Died February 4, 1882.

3, David Marshall Johnson, Jr., born June 20, 1876. He is a rising attorney at the Delaware County Bar and a member of Council of his native city of Chester. On April 19, 1903, he was married to Beatrice Roberts Tyson, a daughter of Aaron H. Tyson.

4, Anna Elizabeth Johnson, born January 25, 1878.

Note—Mary Ann (Entriken) Johnson was a direct descendant of Emanuel Grubb, claimed in the family to be the first child of English parentage born in the Colony of Pennsylvania. (This claim is disputed by those in possession of records, but he was no doubt one of the first at least).

The tracing of the Grubb line from the time of Queen Elizabeth, furnished by H. G. Ashmead and Mary E. Johnson, is as follows:

1. Henry Grubb, member of Parliament from Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1571, Queen Elizabeth reigned 1556-1603.

2. Rev. Thomas Grubb, born at Potters, Wiltshire, 1581, graduated at Oxford University. Was rector of Cransfield, Wiltshire. Died February 2, 1617.

3. John Grubb, second son of Thomas, born 1610, died 1667. He was an adherent of the Church of England in Cromwell's time; removed for safety to a remote corner of Cornwall, and there married Helen Vivian.

4. John Grubb, born at Cornwall, 1652, settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, prior to 1677, died winter of 1707-1708, buried at St. Martin's church yard, Marcus Hook. He married Frances Vane, of English birth. Their children were: Emanuel, John, Charity, Phoebe, Joseph, Henry Samuel, Nathaniel and Peter.

5. Emanuel Grubb, born July 19, 1682, died August 10th, 1767. He married Ann Hedge Cook (pronounced Coke) 1708. She was born September 27, 1691; died January 24, 1772. A daughter of Peter Cook and sister of Otto Ernest Cook, and also granddaughter of Israel Helm, of Colonial fame (Swedes). Emanuel and Ann were buried at St. Martin's church yard, Marcus Hook. Their children were: John, Edith, Joseph, Thomas, Henry, Francis, Nicholas, James, Benjamin, Emanuel, Peter and Ann.

6. Joseph Grubb, born 1718; died by accident in 1751. Married in 1745 Hannah Fard. Children: Amor, Ann, Eleanor. Buried in St. Martin's church yard. His wife afterwards married David Johnson. (See No. 3 of Johnson genealogy.)

7. Ann Grubb, born 1746; died 1812. Married Joseph Marshall, September 16, 1768, son of John, as heretofore stated. Their children were John, Amor, Joseph and Ann (twins), Hannah, David, William, Thomas, Mary and Jesse.

8. Ann Marshall, born May 24, 1774; died in West Chester 1831; buried in St. Martin's, Marcus Hook. She

married Thomas Entriken, March 17, 1796. Their children were William, Mary Ann, Thomas (died an infant), Thomas 2nd, Elizabeth and Emma.

9, Mary Ann Entriken, born February 14, 1799; died September 3, 1877. Married Benjamin F. Johnson, Esq., April 20th, 1823. (See his record.) Their children were Sarah (died an infant), Benjamin Douglass, Mary Entriken, Frances Matlida, Henrietta Haines and David Marshall.

10, David Marshall Johnson, born June 4, 1841. Married Margaret W. Brown, May 16, 1871. Their children are Mary, Henry Brown (died in his 9th year), David Marshall and Anna Elizabeth.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING
OF
THE DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HELD AT CHESTER, DECEMBER 1, 1904

A regular meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held Thursday evening, December 1, 1904, in the Larkin School Building, Chester. Rev. Philip H. Mowry, D. D., Vice president in the chair.

A communication signed by the Librarians of the Pennsylvania, Lancaster county, Washington county, Pennsylvania German and Dauphin County Historical Societies, was read asking the Delaware County Society to appoint two delegates to meet at the association of the various Historical Societies of the State at Harrisburg, on January 5, 1905.

The invitation was accepted and Hon. William C. Sproul and Hon. Ward R. Bliss were elected as the delegates.

The recording secretary was instructed to communicate with Amos Bonsall, the survivor of the Dr. Kane Arctic Exploration, asking him to fix a date when he can deliver his deferred address and to call a special meeting at which the public shall be invited.

HALL AS A MUSEUM

Former Mayor, Daniel W. Jefferis, was appointed a committee to interview the proper authorities to ascertain if the old South Chester Borough Hall cannot be had as a place of meeting for the society and museum in which to display the society's relics.

Dr. William B. Ulrich and William Shaler Johnson were named a committee to prepare a history of the early schools of Chester, the story to be based on Dr. Ulrich's personal recollections thereof.

Notwithstanding that the announced papers were deferred to the special meeting to be called at Mr. Bonsall's convenience, the evening was passed in an exceedingly pleasant way. There was a general discussion of the schools of

half a century ago, as compared with those of the present. The remarks were interspersed with amusing anecdotes and picturesque sketches of the old octangular school houses, the manner of teaching and the lessons taught.

Among the speakers were: Dr. D. W. Jefferis, Edward H. Hall, Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry, Dr. A. Duncan Yocum, J. Edwards Woodbridge, William Shaler Johnson and Charles Palmer, Esq.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The following letter was received from A. Lewis Smith:
Media, Nov. 25th, 1904.

MR. CHARLES PALMER,

Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Sir:—I regret that an engagement will make it impossible for me to be present at the meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society on Thursday evening next, especially in view of the fact my old friend Bonsall is scheduled to add interest to the occasion by giving some recollections of his Arctic experience. I well remember when in the spring of 1853 a few of his intimate friends assembled at his home on the ancestral farm in Upper Darby on the eve of his departure for the frozen North, for the purpose of giving him a God-send on his perilous journey. We were all young then and I confess that some of us were not a little envious of the privilege which had been accorded him by Dr. Kane, of being one of the party. I recall also when the same friends met again at the same place upon his return from the land of Night and Frost two years and a half afterwards, to welcome him back to civilization and home, and as we listened to his thrilling account of the privations and dangers through which the survivors of the party had passed, we were somewhat better reconciled to the fact that we had not been elected to join the expedition. His hair, like my own, has changed its color since those early days, but his memory is quite green upon the events of that famous journey and I feel sure that what he has to say about it will be both interesting and instructive.

Very truly yours,

A. LEWIS SMITH

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SPECIAL MEETING
OF
THE DELAWARE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HELD AT CHESTER, FEBRUARY 16, 1905

A special meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the Larkin School, Chester, February 16, 1905.

The meeting was called to order by the Corresponding Secretary, Charles Palmer, in the absence of other officers. Dr. William B. Ulrich was elected to preside. In a few well chosen words Dr. Ulrich introduced the guest of the evening, Mr. Amos Bonsall, of Philadelphia, the sole surviving member of the Kane Search Expedition of 1853, who had kindly consented to recall some of his personal experiences for the pleasure of the members. After some introductory remarks, Mr. Bonsall read the following paper:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Delaware County Historical Society:

I have been requested by your members to give a little resume of my acquaintance and intimacy with Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and as we so often in extempore speeches leave things out that we wish afterwards we had put in, I have taken the precaution to prepare this in a form that will be permanent.

Being intimate with the family of Dr. Kane for a number of years as a boy, and with great admiration for his energetic efforts towards discovery and exploration, I never missed an opportunity of getting him into conversation about the different scenes of the world which were familiar to him but to me entirely novel. Through his reticence in speaking of things where he was the hero, it was difficult to obtain the particulars of his journeys through the Eastern lands. He was a surgeon on the United States expedition with Caleb

Cushing as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and incidents would arise in which he would be called on to explain or talk over the happenings of the expedition with those who were familiar with this incident of his life.

He belonged to the Navy as assistant surgeon, appointed by the proper authorities for that purpose, but he was not receiving any pay at that time from the Government and several years elapsed before he was made full surgeon. About six months after he was ordered to Hong Kong with the fleet, he got leave of absence, went into private practice and traveled south. In this case I have no special information to give, but after some six months he resigned his position as surgeon of the expedition and moved to start home on account of illness from which he had suffered in his Chinese experience, and passed down to the Philippines (which at this time are more known and interesting than they were then). He made his mark there by descending into the crater of Tael, a noted volcano on Luzon, one of the largest islands of the Philippines.

Nothing daunted him when he desired to accomplish a feat. When a boy, if there was a tree to climb particularly hard or a roof of a house that seemed inaccessible to all others, he would contrive a method of accomplishing the feat. Dr. Elder, his biographer, tells an incident of his boyhood showing his disposition in this respect. He took his brother, afterwards General Kane, and climbed out of a third story on to the roof of the house, provided with a rope. He threw the rope, armed with a stone, into the throat of a large chimney and the stone catching into the brickwork, enabled him to use it to climb up and after getting there he encouraged his brother to fasten himself to the rope that Elisha might draw him up to see the view to be obtained from the pinnacle. This was not accomplished on account of his lack of strength to lift his brother to his perch. He had to descend by the same means and they gained their rooms and beds without any one finding out what they had done.

Returning to his journeyings in the Philippines, he then changed his route, passing over to Ceylon and India. There he fell in with Prince Tagore, who was traveling to England.

He joined his suite as a physician and was thereby enabled to travel through by caravan and boat until he reached Turkey, where he was taken with a fever (he was always predisposed to illness of all kinds) and came very close to dying.

He was then, after recovering sufficiently to enable him to travel, compelled to make his way, if possible, home. He reached Egypt and traveling some distance up the Nile was engaged there in obtaining such curios as he knew would be interesting to his father and family, when he was again attacked with a fever and again nearly lost his life.

Through all his difficulties he seemed to bear a charmed life. A man at no time weighing much over 110 pounds, and much of the time less than 100 pounds, he was still so imbued with energy and courage that he took no thought as to risks run, but accomplished the work as far as possible that he set for himself.

In 1851 he sailed from New York as the surgeon of the expedition under the command of Lieutenant De Haven, being one of the most active agents in obtaining the aid of the United States Government for the purpose of searching for Sir John Franklin, who had not been heard from in civilized regions since 1845 and great anxiety was exhibited by Lady Franklin, whose appeal to the world for help to find her husband, was responded to by Dr. Kane. He was not satisfied with the result of what is known as the De Haven Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and appealed to the authorities for permission to command an expedition which would go to the regions more likely to contain records of this expedition or to find some of the people alive. The authorities of our Government at that time felt disinclined to take any active part in the search, but were willing to assist in certain ways for the purpose.

When he came on board as commander of the *Advance* on the day we sailed he was brought on a stretcher from the carriage, and was placed immediately in his berth from which he did not arise until we had been to sea perhaps two weeks.

His health gradually improved as he went further north and got into a cooler atmosphere.

When we stopped at St. John to get fresh food for immediate use and also for winter use (which we did by having beef marled and soaked in salt water), naturally the excitement for us the newcomers into that region, was sufficient to keep us active and on the alert, and Dr. Kane's health still continued to improve enabled him to be on deck with us instead of in his cabin as he had been, and the fresh ozone of the Arctic region had such an effect on him that he was able to exercise both his mind and body. We touched at numerous points on our way north but it is not my province to describe them in this case.

He was among us constantly owing to the smallness of the vessel and lack of room, and for this reason it was very important that the officers of the expedition should be congenial and pleasant with each other. We had but a single cabin, accommodating all, and naturally our associations were more intimate than they must have been with a larger ship and more provisions where the higher officers could have separate cabins.

After divers delays we reached Rensselaer Bay, which seemed to be the terminus north and we made preparations for our winter quarters. This was as far as the vessel went, but we made sledge journeys northward, led by Dr. Kane himself, and spent some days in research beyond the cape to the north. Our object was to find if we had the most desirable location for our winter quarters and by the time we had returned from the sledge journey, Dr. Kane had come to the conclusion that we could take no better position than we had for our quarters, and preparations were made at once to convert our ship into a dwelling. We also made preparations for sledge journeys later in the autumn.

I can only say that the principal work of Dr. Kane's expedition for the first year was the exploration of the coast of Greenland towards the north and taking in a point beyond the great glacier Humboldt.

Winter comes on apace in these latitudes and with the exercise of hunting for fresh food (the great trouble we suffered from being the want of that commodity to protect us

from scurvy) and preparations for the spring work in sledging, the winter passed away.

The first expedition, sent out in March, was disastrous to our people, and to show the affectionate disposition of Dr. Kane he seemed the one most deeply affected when the three men returned from a long tramp through the snow to report the disabling of other members of the party, under Boat-swain Brooks, which had started for the opposite side of the channel across Kane Sea, leaving behind them four seriously wounded comrades frozen about the feet and not able to walk. Without a moment's delay, although they arrived at 2 o'clock in the evening, preparations were immediately commenced for the sledges to go out and bring them in. They started at 2 o'clock in the morning and arrived the next evening about 10 o'clock after an exhausting march of over 50 miles, finding them in a tent and much depressed by their condition. They were all wearied out by that time and rested by walking all night, as the sun was not yet circum-polar. The next day preparations were made to return to the ship with the wounded men of the frozen company. This we all looked upon afterwards as one of the most destructive and dangerous expeditions we had undertaken during the whole term of our residence in the north, and Dr. Kane was, as usual, in cases of emergency and danger, the leader in the beginning and throughout the trips.

Weak and feeble as he was he never showed any weakness when work was to be done. After this expedition quite a number of weeks were given over to recovery from disease, and after the death of two of the party from the effects of freezing, preparations were made for later journeys and longer distances. The ice by this time had begun to get soft and tender and our experiences were by no means edifying as we had to travel sometimes over long distances through lakes formed on the ice and varying in size from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile in width and from two to twelve inches in depth with always the danger of going through to the salt water. This rendered it impossible not to get wet feet and often wet clothing. Altogether we had a journey of over 100

miles and in this instance, to show the disposition of Dr. Kane, when crossing one of these surface lakes, he called to me and said: "Come here, Bonsall, I want you," and he made a leap and landed on my shoulders. "I want a donkey," he said, and I called out that I was willing to be his donkey and carry him over pick-back, but when right in the middle of a spot eight or ten inches deep I proposed to lie down and roll after the manner of donkeys, and he then begged hard to let him off without a wetting.

He was always cheerful and always hopeful and in the most difficult and dangerous positions, never lost his heart and energy, nor had moments of doubt as to the expedition being brought safely through. In the spring, after the second winter, preparations were made but not so much for sledge journeys, though one or two were made with Dr. Kane himself as leader, and after they had traveled some 150 miles from the ship he was taken with an attack similar to typhoid fever and it was necessary for them to return, and he was again brought to the vessel and placed on a cot upon the deck and stayed there for six weeks or more, when under the treatment by Dr. Hayes, he was successfully brought around.

He was always planning out some thing to be done later. He was thinking out a plan to get up another expedition after he had returned home and had full confidence in being able to take another voyage to the north. On his return home, when we had reached Upernavik, he received a letter from George W. Childs, offering him a certain sum of money for the copyright of his narrative of the expedition. He received numerous offers from publishers, but agreed with Mr. Childs and on much better terms than at first offered by him in his letter to Dr. Kane.

As always occurred, his health deteriorated when he came into a temperate climate and while his weakness made it difficult to accomplish the work, he turned with his accustomed energy to prepare the manuscript for publication. About one year was devoted to this work. When he had accomplished it he again lost his energy and ideas and his health sank faster than before and it was deemed politic as

well as pleasant to make a journey to Europe, as numerous very flattering reports had been sent him from the English Admiralty, and owing to his energetic efforts on behalf of Sir John Franklin, they were very anxious to have him go to London, which he did after he had finished the manuscript of his expedition and while it was going through the press.

Very shortly his health failed so that it was very important to take him some where to recuperate and here I think was a serious mistake made in the English surgeon's diagnosis of his case. In my intimate association with him I never recognized that his heart was in any way affected. Never did he complain of anything of that kind, but they came to the conclusion that there was a difficulty about the heart which needed treatment in more moderate climates, and instead of sending him to the Alps for the purpose of strengthening his physical powers, they sent him to the tropics where he weakened and after some six weeks succumbed to the dread destroyer.

Of other events in his life it is not necessary to speak here. His residence in Delaware county as a boy is known to some of my older hearers, and it is not necessary for me to touch on matters of a more private nature.

He was a favorite as a boy and as a man with all who became acquainted and were intimate with him.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bonsall's paper many questions were asked in reference to his experience in the "Whit North," to which he courteously replied.

Mr. William Shaler Johnson, to whom had been assigned a paper on St. Martin's graveyard, substituted one on Sir John Franklin and his life, as more in keeping with Mr. Bonsall's interesting narrative.

Mr. Johnson also exhibited the portrait of Sir John alluded to in Lady Franklin's letter to Rev. Dr. Robertson in 1849, quoted in the paper, a piece of the boat *Lion*, in which Franklin coasted the Polar sea, a copy of the paper found at Point Victory by Lieutenant Hobson, of the *McClintock*

expedition, and letters of Sir John and Lady Franklin, the property of Mrs. William Shaler Johnson, kindly loaned for the purpose, which excited much interest.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

So difficult has the part assigned me this evening seemed to me—the following a story of living interest with dry facts of a dead and forgotten past; so little of interest to most of you could I dig from the old graveyard of St. Martin's; so much has my thought for the past week been with the men of whom Mr. Bonsall has spoken so interestingly; that I am fain to ask you to allow me to give the time allotted me to one whose life was as heroic as any that have graced the world's history.

Dr. Kane though dead yet lives, and his hope, fear, effort and patient endurance are but of yesterday. The story of his life and work should be better known than it is. It is of one with whom his name must ever be linked in the minds of men that I would speak to-night, of a great, good man, a brave sailor, a dauntless explorer, a wise Governor, a patient leader, a courteous Christian gentleman. Rear Admiral Sir John Franklin. To those of my generation the life and work of these men have been familiar, a part almost of our own, but there are doubtless some who in this later time and rush of events have forgotten, if, indeed, they ever heard, the story of their deeds. There is nothing that I know of that equals in interest, in wonder and in pathos these narratives of courage and endurance, or if there are those of like kind that equal there are none that excel.

John Franklin's grandfather was an English yeoman owning a small estate which his ancestors and himself had managed to dissipate by degrees. His father was apprenticed to a grocer and became first a small shopkeeper and later a banker and a man of some means. John himself was born in 1786, the ninth in a patriarchal family of twelve. He had seven sisters, five of whom married well and four brothers, three of whom became noted in public service. One of his sisters married a Mr. Selwood, and was the mother of the two ladies who married two brothers of a name destined to be-

come illustrious throughout the English speaking world and the younger of whom was living in 1896 as the Dowager Lady Tennyson, widow of the late Poet Laureate of England.

John Franklin entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800 at the age of 14 and was assigned to the *Polyphemus*. Less than six months after he took part in the murderous battle of Copenhagen, his ship being in the van of Nelson's division. In 1801 he was transferred from the *Polyphemus* to the *Investigator*, Captain Flinders, and spent the next three years in the survey of the Australian coast, returning to England in 1804. It was on this voyage that he seems to have acquired the almost passion for exploration and scientific discovery which marked his after-life. In Captain Flinders, himself an enthusiastic explorer, he had an admirable instructor in professional and general knowledge. On the 11th of October, 1804, one hundred years ago, Franklin, as signal midshipman of the *Bellerophon*, was in the thick of the battle of Trafalgar. He passed through this ordeal without a wound and with credit, though only 19 years old. After that he had several years of what was well called patrol work on which he became very tired. It seemed as if he must always be exploring or fighting or actively employed in some manner and blockade duty irked him. As lieutenant he took a distinguished part in the attack upon New Orleans in 1814 and was wounded in one of the naval actions.

April 25, 1818, Captain Buchan, in command of the *Dorothea*, and Franklin, in command of the *Trent*, sailed from England on their first Arctic voyage. Their instructions were sufficiently broad and vague. They were to sail northward between Spitzbergen and Greenland and if successful in reaching the pole, a possibility which in the then knowledge or rather, ignorance, of those seas seemed almost a probability to the official mind, they were to turn southward and westward and make their way to Behring Straits and then to the Sandwich Islands where they were to winter and in the spring repass Behring Straits and so home by the way they had gone. The expedition was absent just six months, having been nearly lost in the ice pack and fulfilling

only the last part of their instructions—that of coming home the way they had gone. The *Dorothea* was badly damaged and Franklin tried to persuade his superior officer to transfer his men and supplies to the *Trent* and to endeavor to carry out the latter part of their instructions. Captain Buchan would not consent and, considering the lack of proper equipment and the damage already sustained by the *Trent* it was well he did not.

In 1818 two expeditions were planned, the ostensible object being the discovery of the Northwest Passage. Though in this they failed yet they added much to our knowledge of those dangerous seas and of the conformation of the coast line. Captain Parry was sent with the *Hecla* and *Griper* to explore to the westward of Baffins Bay, and Captain Franklin was to proceed with a party overland from a point on Hudson Bay to the shore of the Arctic sea at the mouth of the Coppermine river, thence easterly and, if possible, effect a junction with Parry, failing that, to survey the coast to the east and south. He with Dr. John Richardson and two others, left England in May, 1819, reaching York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, August 30, after an eventful voyage during which the ship narrowly escaped foundering. Vexatious delays, lack of men, lack of supplies, both promised, and other difficulties hampered the expedition and Richardson spent the winter of 1819-1820 at Fort Cumberland with such supplies as had been got together while Franklin pushed forward 800 miles and wintered at Fort Chippeyan. The winter of 1820-21 was passed at a camp made upon one of the lakes and named Fort Enterprise. Here provisions ran short, and Back traveled 1100 miles to Fort Chippeyan alone, on snow shoes, in a temperature varying from 40 to 57 below zero and succeeded in procuring and forwarding some supplies. June 14, 1821, the expedition left Fort Enterprise and set out for the sea. The party consisted of Franklin and his four English officers, a couple of Eskimo interpreters and about a dozen Indians and half-breed Canadian voyagers. They had two large canoes and several sledges. Seventeen days after their departure they found themselves on the long

desired waters of the Coppermine and on June 21 aloft on the Arctic sea.

The history of that eventful voyage is best told in the words of Admiral Markham: "The coast along which the explorers sailed in their small and frail barks was a sterile and inhospitable one; cliff succeeded cliff in tiresome and monotonous uniformity, the valleys that intervened being covered with the debris that fell from the cliffs, to the exclusion of any kind of herbage. Occasionally their progress was temporarily impeded by ice, while a strong "ice-blink" was invariably seen to seaward. It must not be forgotten that the expedition was navigating a rock-bound coast fringed with heavy masses of solid ice that rose and fell with every motion of a rough and tempestuous sea, threatening momentarily to crush the light canoes, fit only for river and lake navigation in which Franklin and his party were embarked. This voyage along the shores of the Arctic sea must always take rank as one of the most daring and hazardous exploits that has ever been accomplished in the interest of geographical research. Following all the tortuous sinuosities of the coast line, and accurately delineating the northern shore of North America as they pushed onward in an easterly direction, naming all the principal headlands, sounds, bays and islands that were discovered, the expedition reached a point on August 18, in latitude 68 degrees 19 minutes North, and 110 degrees 5 minutes West longitude, where it became necessary to stop and retrace their way."

Though this terminal point was only six and one-half degrees of longitude from the mouth of the Coppermine, so winding and tortuous was the contour of the coast that they were obliged to sail or paddle 555 geographical miles to reach it. From their researches up to this point Franklin came to the conclusion afterwards proved to be well founded that a navigable passage for ships along the coast by which they had traveled was practicable. I shall not dwell upon the dangers and terrible suffering of that home journey. It is sufficient to say that after incredible hardships only overcome by the most determined courage and endurance less than

half of the party reached York Factory again. Franklin returned to England, where in his absence, he had been made a commander and was warmly greeted by all. He was made post-captain and a Fellow of the Royal Society and spent the next year in preparing the published account of his wanderings.

On August 19, 1823, he married Miss Eleanor Anne Porden, and had at least a few months of well earned rest and happiness. Soon, however, the young wife showed symptoms of pulmonary disease which, after the birth of a baby girl, who was named Eleanor, after her mother, rapidly developed. Franklin was then in the midst of his preparations for his second overland trip to the Arctic sea and his devoted wife would not allow him to give them up for her sake, even urging him to leave her when the time came. Thus they parted and it was in a little outlying station on Lake Huron that he received through some newspaper the intelligence of her death. He was writing to her at the time—the letter breaks off abruptly and then in a wavering handwriting are added the words: “Seven o’clock, p. m. The distressing intelligence of my dearest wife’s death has just reached me.”

This second overland expedition differed from the former in that, at Captain Franklin’s own suggestion the approach to the Arctic sea was to be made by the Mackenzie, instead of the Coppermine river. Leaving the lonely little station on Lake Huron, with the big name—Penontanguishene—Franklin and his party set off in two canoes on the 1500 mile journey to Fort Cumberland, following the great northwestern stretching chain of lakes, up Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river, reaching the fort on June 15, 1825. Their boats, which had arrived before them, had started ahead. On June 29, they overtook the boats and the remainder of the party who had come via York Factory. On July 15, they reached Fort Chappewyan and a few days after Fort Resolution, where they remained a few days making the necessary preparations for their provisions with the Indians. On August 2, they embarked on the Mackenzie river and two days’ journey brought them to

Fort Simpson and four days more to Fort Norman. Here, as there yet remained a few days more of the traveling season, the party divided. Franklin sent Back to Great Bear Lake to construct winter quarters for the expedition. Dr. Richardson was despatched at his own request to examine the northern shore of the lake and Franklin himself, with a crew of eight, set out for the mouth of the Mackenzie to examine the condition of the ice in the Arctic sea and to form some estimate of the prospect of a successful voyage in the following year. So well was Franklin served by the English built boat he had brought with him that in five days he reached the Polar sea. He had brought with him a silk Union Jack, worked by his dying wife, which, according to her wish, was not to be displayed until her husband and his companion had gained the coast. That moment having arrived he unfurled the flag and planted it on the shore. On September 5 all the parties met again and took up their winter quarters on Great Bear Lake, the station having been named by Back, Fort Franklin. This winter was the reverse of that dreary period of want and suffering at Fort Enterprise on the previous expedition. The quarters were comfortable and provisions plenty. On November 25, Franklin wrote to Sir Roderick Murchison that they had up to that time had no severe weather. So passed the winter of 1825-26, and on June 24, 1826, they started on their summer expedition. Franklin and Back were to explore the coast to the westward of the Mackenzie river and Richardson and Kendall to the eastward. The latter were to reach, if possible, the Coppermine river and return to Fort Franklin before the next winter set in. The parties separated at the mouth of the Mackenzie on July 3. Here occurred what is called the only incident of the voyage, an attack upon the boats by about 300 Eskimos, with a view to plunder. It was subsequently ascertained that this attempt at pillage was part of an organized plot to massacre the whole expedition, but it was foiled by the cool courage and steady self-control of Franklin and his men.

The great purpose of Captain Franklin, that of forming a junction with Captain Beechy, who was surveying the coast

from Behring Straits eastward, was not accomplished. The ice troubled them much, but the greatest obstacle to their westward progress were the almost daily fogs, which had not been experienced in 1821. In the time that he had before it became necessary to return, he succeeded in making 374 miles to the westward and had he but known it was then within 160 miles of a party from Beechey's vessel. It was a great disappointment, made all the greater when he discovered how near had been the accomplishment of his hope. He reached Fort Franklin on his return in September, where, to his great pleasure, he found that Richardson and Kendall and their men had got in before him and, untroubled by fog, had completed their 900 miles of coast exploration. The winter of 1826-27 had, of course, to be spent in Fort Franklin and in the spring the party returned to Fort Cumberland and Franklin went by Montreal and New York to England. The first overland expedition was accomplished in three years and five months and the second in two years and seven months. The boats used on the second voyage were specially made, one of them in England, for the purpose. They were twenty-six feet long and five and one-half feet beam, yet so light that either could be carried, if necessary, by six men.

In 1828, Captain Franklin married a second time, Jane Griffin, daughter of John Griffin, of Bedford Place, London. The portrait of this lady shows a countenance not only beautiful in feature, but alive with a vivacity and animation which add indescribably to its charm. The sweetness of nature, the bright intelligence and the playful humor which were united in this remarkable woman and which rendered her conversation and still renders her correspondence so delightful, look forth unmistakably from this presentment of her by a skilled artist. In point of age and social position they were well matched; and as the hero of memorable and daring adventures Franklin was surrounded by an air of romance which was likely to prove captivating to a woman of imagination. That winning personality, too, which so much endeared him to his followers could hardly fail to impress others. "His features and expression," says one, speaking of him at

this time, "were grave and mild and very benignant; his stature rather below the middle height; his look, very kind and his manner very quiet as of one accustomed to command."

A part of the honeymoon was spent in Paris, where Franklin was honored and feted both by the Court and by the scientific men under the lead of Baron Cuvier. He had received a similar greeting in Russia when visiting there a short time before his marriage. In the spring of 1829 he received the honor of knighthood and in the summer of the same year, in company with Sir Edward Parry, the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford.

In 1830 he was appointed to the command of the *Rainbow* and sent to the Mediterranean during the Grecian revolt and the period subsequent to the formation of the new kingdom of Greece. He won the praise of his chief and of the Admiralty by his firm, yet wise and conciliatory action in a position of much delicacy. The *Rainbow* returned to England in December, 1833. This was something very different from Arctic adventures and as a duty one not to his liking, and so far from the scenes of adventure and exploration for which he longed and for which he was so well fitted, his conduct deserve great credit. The next duty assigned him was as little to his liking. All through these years of active employment elsewhere his "heart was in the Highlands," and he not only repeatedly suggested plans for further exploration, but kept the subject alive in his correspondence with his naval friends. In 1829, Captain John Ross had sailed north in the *Victory* and after a voyage fruitful in scientific results and the discovery of the magnetic pole, had been frozen up three solid winters. In 1833, before Franklin's return from the Mediterranean, the Government sent a party under the command of Captain Back to proceed by the Great Fish river to the northern shore, whence he was to endeavor to reach Cape Parry where it was hoped intelligence of the missing *Victory* might be obtained. The Rosses had, however, been already picked up and were being brought home by a whaler when the party of Back reached Arctic latitudes and so he

turned his attention to tracing the course of the Fish river, returning in 1834. Soon after this an expedition was sent out under Baek's command to complete the survey of the North coast more than half of which had been accomplished by Franklin. The Terror, with the expedition on board, sailed on June 14, 1836, but it was an unfortunate voyage. The ship was beset by ice in Hudson's Bay and for ten months drifted helplessly in the pack. When released she was found to have been so much damaged that the voyage had to be abandoned and she returned home.

In 1836 Franklin was offered and accepted the Governorship of Tasmania, better known as Van Diemen's Land. He went through the usual trials and tribulations of a Colonial Governor, between unscrupulous and ambitious men in his province and official stupidity at home, but won the devotion of his people and his retirement from office was the signal for an ovation of affection and respect rarely accorded to one in his difficult position. In 1844 he returned home, with his passion for Arctic discovery rather intensified by his long absence, and in 1845, when the Government was preparing to send out another Arctic expedition, he was appointed, February 7, to the command. Some doubts were felt at the Admiralty on account of his age, then 59, and his physical power of resisting extreme cold, but in all other respects there was no question that he was the man for the place. The ships commissioned for the cruise were Franklin's old friends of the southern latitudes, the Erebus and Terror. The former was to be under his own command. To the latter he had succeeded, with the support of Sir James Ross, in procuring the appointment of Captain Crozier, the officer who had commanded the same ship in the Antarctic expedition of a few years before. Commander James Fitzjames, an accomplished officer, to whose letters we owe the best account we possess of the earlier incidents of the expedition, was Franklin's second in command, and with him were Lieutenant Graham Gore and Mr. Charles F. Des Voeux, who were both of them destined to play an important part in the actual work of discovery. The complement of each ship was 67

officers and men, and they carried stores and provisions for three years, and at Franklin's suggestion were furnished with auxiliary steam power, being the first vessels to carry the screw propeller into the Arctic seas.

On July 12, 1845, Captain Franklin wrote to his wife from Whale Fish Island, Disco Bay, a letter of sixteen pages. He had been there from the 4th, and a portion of the letter was written each day. It concludes thus: "Again that God may bless and support you both is and will be the constant prayer of your affectionate husband, John Franklin." It was the last she ever received from him.

On October 27, 1845, a London newspaper published the following extract from the log of a whaler commanded by Captain Dannet and dated Melville Bay, July 26, 1845: "At 8 p. m. received on board ten of the chief officers of the expedition under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, of the *Terror* and *Erebus*. Both ships crews are all well, and in remarkable spirits, expecting to finish the operation in good time. They are made fast to a large iceberg with a temporary observatory fixed upon it. They were in latitude 74 degrees 48 minutes; longitude 66 degrees 13 minutes west."

This was the last time that any of them were seen alive by Christian men.

We know now that the ships passed the winter of 1845-46 at Beechey Island; that the next summer they made hardly 200 miles to the southward toward the American coast; that in September, 1846, they were caught in what is known as the ice stream and beset by the ice which never relaxed its grip; that the winter of 1846-47 passed and in May Commander Gore made a sledge trip to Point Victory where he left a paper, on which was written the following: "28 May, 1847. H. M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* wintered in the ice in lat. 70 degrees 5 minutes N. and Long. 98 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds W., after having ascended Wellington has been remarked, for 1845-146), "at Beechey Island in Lat. 74 degrees 43 minutes 28 seconds, long. 91 degrees 39 minutes 15 seconds W., after having descended Wellington Channel to Lat. 77 degrees and returned by the west side of

Cornwallis Island. Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well. Party consisting of two officers and six men left the ships on Monday, May 24, 1847. Gm. Gore, Lieut.; Chas. P. Des Voeux, Mate."

Shortly after this, on June 11, 1847, Captain Franklin died and was buried in that fatal "ice stream." Another winter, that of 1847-1848, passed and still the ships remained frozen in. Famine now stared the crews in the face. Commander Gore was dead. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned and the people, 105 souls then remaining of the original 134, made a desperate effort to reach the Great Fish river in which they never succeeded. Their bones are scattered from Point Victory to and beyond Herschel Point, along that frozen trail. Not till ten years after did McClintock's second in command of the Fox, Hobson, find the paper under the cairn at Port Victoria.

McClintock also found a deserted boat on a sledge with two skeletons in it, the position of the boat and sledge indicating that it had been abandoned by a party returning to the ships. Nothing of the latter were found. This discovery in 1859 of Graham Gore's record with the additions by Fitzjames, of the two skeletons in the boat, of one lone skeleton many miles distant, and twenty years later of the grave of Lieutenant Irving, identified by a medal, are all that we have to tell us of the fate of those two lost crews.

In all thirteen search expeditions went out on this humane mission and while they did not succeed in the main object they added greatly to the geographical knowledge of that region. This number does not include overland expeditions, though one of these, undertaken, however, for a different purpose, that of Dr. Rae, brought back the first authentic news of the fate of the lost, gleaned from the Eskimos and substantiated by articles belonging evidently to them. Among these was a round silver plate engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," (a mistake of the engraver for K. C. H.) and a star or order with the motto "Nec aspera terrent G. R. III, MDCCCXV." They reported seeing

forty men dragging a sledge on which was a boat near the mouth of the Great Fish river, but that all had died.

Some place the number of search expeditions at twenty. The cost was over \$2,000,000. The last, that of McClintock, fitted out by Lady Franklin herself and mostly at her own expense, was the only one that achieved any satisfactory result, though this was from no lack of skill and good will on the part of the others.

And now a few words more as to that devoted woman to whom the world's heart went out in loving sympathy in her great trouble, Lady Jane Franklin, the wife to whose unwearied energy, devotion and hopefulness when hope seemed vain, we are indebted for the knowledge of the fate of her gallant husband.

In 1848, when, owing to the long period which had elapsed without news from the expedition, grave fears began to be entertained as to its safety, Lady Franklin offered large rewards to any person who should discover and afford relief to the missing voyagers, or who should make exertions with that end in view; and from that time until 1857, when she fitted out the Fox at her own expense for the final expedition which solved all doubt as to the fate of her husband and his brave companions, she never rested in her efforts to incite by voice, pen and purse, not only her own countrymen, but Americans to search for traces of the missing ships and crews. And when their fate became known she had a tablet set up on Beechey Island on which was engraved these words:

TO THE MEMORY OF
F R A N K L I N ,
CROZIER, FITZJAMES
AND ALL OF THEIR
GALLANT BROTHER OFFICERS AND
FAITHFUL COMPANIONS WHO
HAVE SUFFERED AND PERISH-
ED IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE
AND THE SERVICE OF THEIR
COUNTRY.

T H I S T A B L E T
IS ERECTED NEAR THE SPOT
WHERE THEY PASSED THEIR
FIRST ARCTIC WINTER. AND
WHENCE THEY ISSUED FORTH
TO CONQUER DIFFICULTIES
OR TO DIE.

TO COMMEMORATE THE GRIEF OF
THEIR ADMIRING COUNTRYMEN
AND FRIENDS AND THE ANG-
UISH SUBDUED BY FAITH OF
HER WHO HAS LOST IN THE
HEROIC LEADER OF THE
EXPEDITION THE MOST DE-
VOTED AND AFFECTION-
ATE OF HUSBANDS.

“And so He bringeth them into the Ha-
ven where they would be.”

1855.

When in this country Lady Franklin made her home with her own and her husband's friend, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, my father-in-law, at his rectory on the Hudson. From a number of letters in my wife's possession I have brought two here this evening. The first is a copy dated London, March 22nd, 1848. Extracts only are here given:

"My Dear Dr. Robertson:

* * * We were looking anxiously for the return of my husband's expedition throughout Sept., Oct. and Nov., but when these passed away bringing no tidings, Govt. commenced active operations for the search. * * * No less than three expeditions, the cost of which I am told will be little less than £100,000. I cannot but feel deeply grateful for this noble instance of our Government's humanity and generosity and it may therefore appear a work of supererogation on my part that I should be spending my own private funds for the same object, but I have so vivid and painful an impression of the necessity of doing everything that is to be done in the course of the present summer (for it seems scarcely possible they should survive a 4th winter) that I cannot rest satisfied without stimulating further search in places not contemplated within the range of the Govt. expeditions this season & have therefore offered rewards to whalers for looking into certain places where it appears to me the ships or crews may perhaps be found if disaster should have happened. I send you a copy of my notice to your countrymen. Mr. Campbell, now in London, has kindly undertaken to send some to your whaling ports though, of course, I can have but little hope of its inducing any searching efforts by your ships, which I believe seldom fish in the north. I feel quite sure that your sailors, like ours, need not this reward for those accidental services which the dictates of humanity suggest & I doubt not they would glory in recovering the English ships or crews from peril if in their power. Sir John Richardson will be the bearer of this letter to New York as well as of a case of books. * * * In the tin case is a portrait of my husband of which I beg your

acceptance. * * * Believe me with sincere esteem and attachment,

Ever yours,

“JANE FRANKLIN.”

The other letter is dated in 1836, just before her husband went to his Colonial Government and I have brought it because it contains a postscript by Sir John himself.

Lady Franklin died in 1875. What words could do justice to that life of hope deferred or to the love that won so sad a victory in the end!

The inscription upon the little bit of wood, the relic of Sir John's second overland expedition, in the handwriting of Lady Franklin, is as follows:

“Part of the boat *Lion* or *Reliance* in which Captain Franklin and his companions coasted along the shores of the Arctic sea.”

Lady Franklin seems to have forgotten which boat it was taken from, but this is easily determined. The *Lion* was built in England of mahogany with ash frame, and was the boat in which Franklin himself coasted westward towards Behring Straits. The *Reliance* was built in America on precisely the same model, but of different wood. There is no doubt that this is a piece of the *Lion*.

I cannot close this brief of two noble lives better than in the words of Franklin's nephew by marriage, Alfred Tennyson. I copy from H. D. Trail's “*Life of Franklin*,” to which I am indebted for much here written:

“Lady Franklin felt that the fame and services of her husband were entitled to record in that national shrine in which it has always been the ambition of the noblest Englishmen to obtain a resting place for their ashes, or a perpetuation of their names. One of the last, if not the very last labors on behalf of her husband's memory was the erection of a marble monument of Sir John Franklin in Westminster Abbey, which was unveiled in July, 1875, only a fortnight before she herself passed away at the age of 83. She had wished to write the epitaph herself, but she died before she

had time to perform that final work, and it was her husband's nephew by marriage, the late Poet Laureate, who afterwards, as all the world knows, added to it that inscription which has given a second immortality to the hero whom it celebrates :

“Not here! the white North hath thy
bones, and thou,
Heroic sailor soul,
Art passing on thy happier voyage now
Towards no earthly pole.”

Hardly less beautiful were the words appended to it by Dean Stanley in record of the event so pathetically close in sequence to it—Lady Franklin's death—“the monument to Franklin was,” it runs:

“Erected by his widow, who, after long waiting, and sending many in search of him, herself departed to seek and to find him in the realms of light.”

Her day's work was done, and she slept.

MIDSUMMER MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

IN
ST. DAVIDS P. E. CHURCH
OF RADNOR, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905

ORDER OF EXERCISES

1.30 P. M.

PRAYER

REV. JAMES H. LAMB, D. D., *Rector of St. Davids*

OPENING ADDRESS

A. LEWIS SMITH, ESQ., *President of the Society*

WELCOME

REV. JAMES H. LAMB, D. D.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

"Old St. Davids" HENRY PLEASANTS, ESQ.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

"Anthony Wayne at Paoli"

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D., *of the Historical Society of
Pennsylvania*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

A. Lewis Smith, President Delaware County Historical Society

A. G. C. Smith, First Vice President.

D. M. Johnson, 2nd V. President (and sec'y to Com. of Arrangements)

E. H. Hall, Treasurer.

H. G. Ashmead, Recording Secretary.

Charles Palmer, Corresponding Secretary

DIRECTORS

Rev. P. H. Mowry, D. D.

James W. Howarth, (Chairman Committee of Arrangements)

H. L. Broomall

Geo. E. Darlington

W. Shaler Johnson

MEMBERS OF SOCIETY ON COMMITTEE

Mrs. Louise D. Woodbridge

Mrs. Orlando Harvey

Mrs. Clara B. Miller

Morgan Bunting

Stages will start from the Court House, Media, on the morning of Thursday, June 22nd, at 10 o'clock. The fare for the round trip to St. Davids and return to Media will be fifty cents. Those intending to go by this route are requested to notify Mrs. Clara B. Miller, Media, Pa., on or before Monday, June 19th.

Those going by way of Philadelphia will find stages to meet trains at Devon station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 12.15 P. M., to convey them to St. Davids Church.

“BASKET LUNCH”

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

REV. JAMES H. LAMB, D. D., Chairman

Mrs. James H. Lamb	Mrs. George M. Booth
Mrs. Henry T. Coates	Mrs. Lewis C. Johnson
Mrs. R. Francis Wood	Mrs. John C. Priece
Mrs. T. Melton Rogers	Mrs. Ada M. Crozer
Mrs. Joseph W. Sharp	Mrs. Milton C. Orme
Mrs. Wm. John Campbell	Miss Minnie D. Coates
Mrs. Henry P. Connor	Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes
Mrs. Wm. Paul Morris	Mrs. Richard Peters
Mrs. James Hunter Moore	Miss Martha Brown
Mrs. John H. Mather	Mrs. William A. Irving
Mrs. Charles M. Thomas	Miss Mattie Morris
Miss Anna E. Matlack	Mrs. William G. Priece
Miss Helen Erben	Miss Emma J. Irving
Miss Harriet B. Adler	Miss Laura S. Augle
Miss Bessie L. Wickham	Mrs. Edward E. Trainer
Mrs. Wm. Waddington Morris	Miss Gertrude Ware
Mrs. Frederick Preston	Mrs. John P. Crozer
Mrs. A. Lewis Smith	Miss Carrie N. Wilson
Miss Sallie Flickwir	Mrs. George U. Wells
Miss Beulah Coates	Mrs. Philip H. Mowry
Mrs. Walter M. Sharpless	Mrs. Thomas Lees
Miss Anna P. Ramsey	Mrs. Charles R. Long
Miss Fannie A. Campbell	Mrs. H. L. Broomall
Mrs. J. W. Mercur	Miss Elizabeth B. Pleasants
Miss Mary E. Johnson	Mrs. E. H. Hall
Mrs. H. Clay Marshall	Miss Edith S. F. Wayne
Miss Mary Abbott	Mrs. G. E. Darlington
Mrs. John B. Roach	Mrs. W. E. Trainer
Mrs. Paul McGonigal	Mrs. John M. Okie
Mrs. D. M. Johnson	Mrs. F. M. Smith
Mrs. John M. Broomall	Miss Mary A. Kent
Mrs. William Shaler Johnson	Miss Clara M. Okie
Mrs. William C. Sproul	Mrs. Crosby M. Black

Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer
 Miss Mary Bent
 Mrs. William H. Morris
 Miss Mary Keller
 Miss Annie Coates
 Miss Agnes G. Okie
 Mrs. John P. Croasdale
 Miss Alice Thomas
 Mrs. R. B. Okie
 Charles K. Melville
 Joseph Chadwick
 Wm. H. Bowen
 Hon. Albert Magnin
 Hon. H. H. Houston
 Nathan Fox
 J. Lentz Garrett
 A. M. Ehart
 Rev. J. W. Sayers, D. D.
 Edward S. Sayers
 Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D.
 Henry Pleasants
 Robert S. Wickham
 Joseph H. Coates
 William F. Drennan
 Henry T. Coates
 Rev. James Timmins
 O. B. Dickinson
 Dr. Joseph C. Egbert
 Samuel A. Crozer
 Robert Emmett Hare
 Rev. Francis M. Taitt
 Daniel S. Newhall
 Lewis Palmer
 Hon. Tryon Lewis
 Hon. Jos. R. T. Coates
 Henry Whelen, Jr.
 Prof. A. D. Yocum
 John Mather

Hon. Isaac Johnson
 William John Campbell
 George K. Crozer
 Joseph W. Sharpe
 Hon. D. W. Jefferis, M. D.
 Barelav Johnson
 Christopher Fallon, Jr.
 Gen. H. C. Cochrane
 Wm. W. Montgomery
 John M. Shrigley
 A. A. Montgomery
 Rev. W. A. Patton
 Milton C. Orme
 Edmund Jones
 Osgood Sayen
 Horace P. Green
 John H. Beadle
 Col. Joseph Willecox
 Henry P. Connor
 Benjamin H. Smith
 Hon. F. Taylor Pusey
 Joseph E. Pond
 Rev. I. Chantry Hoffman
 J. Walter Connor
 Rev. W. T. Kruse
 Col. Charles E. Hyatt
 Henry Hinkson
 Rev. J. M. T. Childrey
 James Fryer
 Louis Dalmas
 George M. Bunting
 Hon. W. C. Sproul
 Rev. Wm. H. Shaffer
 Rev. A. L. Lathem
 John T. Callaghan, Jr.
 Rev. Wm. H. Towle
 W. Austin Obdyke
 Dr. Wm. C. Armstrong

Rev. David A. Solly
Rev. George W. Lamb
Thomas B. Jones
Andrew A. Sellers
Dr. George U. Wells
Wm. B. Broomall
Col J. A. G. Campbell
Edward E. Trainer
Charles S. Welles
Hon. J. L. Forwood
Hon. Thomas V. Cooper
John Spencer
J. Hunter Moore
Hon. Crosby M. Black

William H. Morris
Hon. J. B. Robinson
Hon. Edward A. Price
Hon. Wm. H. Berry
Henry Frysinger
Lewis Lawrence Smith
R. Francis Wood
Frank B. Rhodes
T. Melton Rogers
R. Brognard Okie
John P. Croasdale
John M. Okie
William S. Ellis
Daniel G. Hendricks

HISTORIANS MEET AT OLD ST. DAVID'S

FAMOUS HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN RADNOR GATHERING PLACE
OF THE SOCIETY

STORIES OF OLDEN DAYS

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, THE BATTLE OF PAOLI AND OTHER
INTERESTING REMINISCENCES FROM PAGES OF
NATIONAL AND PRIVATE ANNALS ARE
TOLD TO THE AUDIENCE

In the shadow of one of the most famous historic places of worship in the county, Old St. David's at Radnor, and deeply impressed by the spirit of the Revolution bred and inspired by the place, the members of the Delaware County Historical Society to the number of about 50 yesterday held their annual meeting. Most of the party gathered at Media and went from there to the famous old church in stages, two large stages and a number of small vehicles being used.

It was about 2 o'clock when the members of the Society gathered in the church and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. James H. Lamb, D. D., rector of the church. A. Lewis Smith, Esq., of Media, president of the society, then made a brief address, in which he told of the uses and purposes for which the society was organized and spoke of the good work done in preserving historic data that would otherwise have been lost.

Dr. Lamb then made a brief address of welcome on behalf of himself, the vestry and the members of the church, in which he heartily welcomed the society to the sacred old edifice.

MR. PLEASANTS ADDRESS

This was followed by the most interesting address of the day by Henry P. Pleasants, Esq., on "Old St. David's." Much of this address was composed of original matter and

historical data accumulated by him from the archives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a London missionary society. The records of this organization were open to Mr. Pleasants upon his recent visit to England, and more than fifty communications from Colonial Missionaries of the society were transcribed by him. These have never been in print, have never been made public and their very existence was unknown to the students of our colonial annals. The address was learned, eloquent and able, and produced a profound impression upon the members of the society.

ANTHONY WAYNE

John W. Jordan, LL. D., of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was to have delivered an address on "Anthony Wayne of Paoli," but owing to a death in his immediate family, he was unable to be present. He has forwarded his manuscript, however, and General Henry Clay Cochrane, of Chester, read the article in a most impressive manner.

In it was furnished the copy of a letter, written by a British officer giving his account of the battle of Paoli, sometimes called the Massacre of Paoli, in which many of the troops of General Wayne's command were lost. General Washington had sent General Wayne on September 17, 1776, to prevent Lord Howe's cross the Schuylkill until he (Washington) could cross higher up. A Tory informed Howe of Wayne's mission and General Gray was detached from Howe's command with orders to drive back the Americans, which he accomplished with great slaughter.

This letter presented in Dr. Jordan's paper clearly established Wayne's contention that he was not surprised on the occasion of the battle, but that four lines of pickets were driven in before the main struggle took place. It also showed that the force of the enemy so exceeded that of the Americans that two regiments were not engaged, despite the terrible defeat. This letter has only recently come into the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at a large outlay

of money. It has never been published and its contents have never before been made public in any manner.

THE COUNCIL MEETING

At a meeting of the council of the society previous to the general meeting, Mrs. Kate B. Harvey and Messrs. A. B. Geary, John A. Wallace, John Spencer and John T. Callahan were elected members. The society became a member of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies and a committee consisting of Dr. D. W. Jefferis, County School Superintendent A. G. C. Smith, and William Shaler Johnson was appointed to wait upon the Board of Park Commissioners with a request for the use of certain apartments in the Thurlow Park house for the use of the society.

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY
JAMES W. HOWARTH
HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1905

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected and such other business transacted as may properly be brought before the meeting.

"A Biographical Account of the Life of Jared Darlington, late of Glen Mills, Thornbury Township, Delaware County, Pa.," prepared by Lewis Palmer, will be read.

Chester, Pa.
September 11, 1905.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Recording Secretary

JARED DARLINGTON AND HIS LIFE-WORK

PAPER READ AT THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S
MEETING

LEWIS PALMER'S TRIBUTE

MEMBER OF A FAMILY OF STURDY STOCK WHO HELPED TO
MAKE THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND ADDED
LUSTRE TO ITS ANNALS BY A LIFE OF THRIFT,
HONESTY, INDUSTRY AND HIGH PURPOSE

Media, Pa., September 21st, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall, on South avenue, Media, on Thursday afternoon. President A. Lewis Smith was in the chair, and in the absence of Secretary Henry Graham Ashmead his duties were performed by Charles Palmer, of Chester.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to gather data and prepare memorials on persons of note who pass away in Delaware county, in order that future records, as well as the records of the society, may be kept intact and up-to-date.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers, all the present incumbents being chosen. These are: president, A. Lewis Smith, Esq.; vice president, A. G. C. Smith; second vice president, D. M. Johnson, Sr.; treasurer, Edward H. Hall; recording secretary, Henry Graham Ashmead; corresponding secretary, Charles Palmer; Directors, Rev. P. H. Mowry, James W. Howarth, Henry L. Broomall, George E. Darlington and W. Shaler Johnson.

After the election, Lewis Palmer, of Concord, was introduced and read a carefully prepared paper on the life of

Jared Darlington, late of Glen Mills, Thornbury township.
The paper is as follows:

A BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF JARED DARLINGTON,
LATE OF GLEN MILLS, THORNBURY TOWNSHIP,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.

PREPARED BY LEWIS PALMER

The actions of our ancestors are of much interest to us, and we are accustomed to looking backward and dilating upon the scenes which history and tradition have painted upon our minds; thus doing we are apt to become forgetful of the fact that as the present time passes away it soon becomes blended in the great common past. Those now or lately living upon this sphere of action, with the record of their life's work, will therefore in considerable measure be reckoned as contemporary with earlier periods.

The inhabitants of New England have been vigorously alive to this condition and have taken care that all matters of interest bearing upon their history, whether of a general or local character; whether it concerns matters of religious, political, educational, biographical, or of any other public interest—shall, with the aid of printer's ink, find a sure lodgment in manuscript, pamphlet or book upon the shelves of their libraries

THE RECORDS OF MEN

It is to be lamented that in the earlier periods of these parts of the country more care was not bestowed upon these matters; as the facts connected with the history of our abilities and achievements have just as much of fascination, interest and intrinsic value as have those of any other section. Even common pride should stir our blood to the assertion that we of Pennsylvania are "second to none" in all the nobler qualities that constitute a patriotic and progressive people; using the means surrounding us for grand, honorable and useful purposes. An analysis of these things will reveal to us the highly interesting part taken by many individuals

who have represented various phases of human activities and each filled a niche of honor in our common history

With these facts in view we will devote our attention to a member of a distinguished family of whom it has been written "they cherished their kinship and rejoiced in the good name of Darlington and the respect and public esteem which surrounded it." and to heighten its recognition they adopted the sobriquet of "Clan Darlington."

ONE OF THE CLAN

The purpose of this paper is to relate a biographical account of one of this clan—Jared Darlington, late of Glen Mills in Thornbury township, this county. He was born 8 mo. (Aug.) , 1844, in Middletown township, and was the eighth of ten children of Jared and Mary (Dutton) Darlington, both of whom were descendants of a long line of honorable ancestry, going back through our colonial history into the earlier times of English annals. An authentic account of these worthies has been compiled in the genealogies of the Darlington and Dutton families both by Gilbert Cope, Esq., of West Chester, Pa. (Abridged notice of them is appended to this article.)

The elder Jared Darlington settled on the homestead of his parents. He established a high reputation as a dairy farmer and the fame of "Darlington butter" as being of superior quality, which his skill confirmed, has been kept up with remarkable success by his sons and grandsons.

The younger Jared soon found himself in the midst of a highly endowed and interesting company of brothers and sisters and with the spur of their encouragement and the aid of the neighboring public school began his educational career. He afterwards attended, in 1861-62, Fairville Institute, in Chester county, and in 1862-63 completed his education at Maplewood Institute, Concordville, both schools being at the respective times under the principalship of Joseph Shortlidge, A. M. His father dying while he was in his minority, he entered into an active participation in farming and dairying, and on arriving at legal age in 1865, formed with his brother

Jesse, the firm of J. & J. Darlington, in which he continued for about twenty-five years with commendable business success, the name and superiority of their butter finding access to the table of the White House at Washington and to that of distinguished hotels and people in Philadelphia, New York and many other places. This part of the business owed largely its success to his superior tact or native gift in dealing with that class of people.

HIS BUSINESS LIFE

Upon retiring from this line of work he became associated for a time with I. P. Thomas, Sons & Co., in the manufacture and sale of fertilizers. He was also a heavy stockholder and director in the West End Trust Company, of Philadelphia, of which our honorable chairman, A. Lewis Smith, is president, which institution enjoys a commendable name among the financial institutions of the community. For a short time he was interested in a financial institution in Philadelphia known as Guarantor's Company, but finding its methods not up to his standard of honor he withdrew from it, a signal proof of his sound and fair judgment in financial affairs. This institution was afterwards obliged to close its doors under somewhat of a cloud.

He early espoused the proposition to establish the Charter National Bank, of Media, in regard to which the following is taken from an editorial in the Media Ledger: "The incorporation of the Charter National Bank was a business venture which some astute minds thought could not be successful and that our Borough had not the scope of commercial trade to justify two National Banks. The result was a tribute to Mr. Darlington's sagacity and good business judgment, as he was one of the prime movers in the installation of the bank. He took an active and almost daily interest in all its affairs and his unerring knowledge of trade relations and wide intimacy with men gave his management an influence with the growth of the bank which was salutary and valuable to it. His integrity and exact business sense was the bank's best asset and his place will be hard to supply." He was

one of the first Board of Directors, and upon the retirement of its first president, George Drayton, he became the bank's president, which position he held until his death, the bank making rapid progress in financial success under his judicious influence, management and care.

Under his appointment as a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors he was enabled to give such valuable service in this responsible position as to be appreciated alike by those in charge of the prison as well as by those incarcerated behind its bars, "which demonstrated the native talent and worth of the man."

He was also one of the Board of Directors of the Media Title and Trust Company, a member of the Union League, and of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, being for some time the latter's efficient treasurer. In all these positions he took an active part, and was to be found on all reasonable occasions at his post of duty or in the social amenities of the occasion not deficient. Tributes to many traits in his character will be found appended in extracts of notices of his death in the newspapers of near that date and in resolutions of the Charter National Bank and of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club.

SOME PUBLIC DUTIES

The name of Jared Darlington is honorably connected with the office of County Auditor of Delaware County, having been with William J. Smith and Jacob Boone the first to be elected under the State's new constitution, in which office he served nine years, from 1875 to 1884, having been elected to three successive terms.

It was during his first term of office and principally through his keen investigation of the monetary affairs in the County Commissioners' office that gross abuse of the county's credit was discovered. It was found that a portion of the bonds of the county which had either been paid off or exchanged, had not been properly cancelled or destroyed and that some of them had disappeared and been wrongfully used; the coupons from which had been presented and paid for out

of the county treasury. It was brought to light that one of the board of County Commissioners had been principally responsible in this matter, who, when the offense became known absconded from the State and although the prosecution of a clerk followed, the authorities were powerless to either punish the offender or recover the loss. A sense of appreciation of Mr. Darlington's valuable service in the case no doubt led to his long continuance in office.

He served both Middletown and Thornbury townships in the office of School Director, taking great interest in the cause of education and proper conduct of the public schools.

For a few years he was engaged at times in selling cattle and other stock for the accommodation of his neighborhood, in which his service was appreciated. All these things show the active spirited citizen desiring and willing to fill up a useful and honorable life amongst his fellow men.

In religion he adhered to the faith of the Society of Friends in which he had a birthright membership and while not taking an active part in the affairs of the meeting he was sincere in his attachment to its principles and recognized their importance in their relation to this life and of that to come.

Upon the formation of the Delaware County Historical Society he early became a member, thus testifying his interest and support to the laudable objects for which it was organized.

HIS WEDDED LIFE

At West Chester, Pa., on 12 mo. 19, 1871, Jared Darlington and Annie Needles were united in marriage by Friends ceremony. She was the daughter of Edward and Mary (Wilson) Needles, and was born 4 mo. 11, 1847. Since the death of her husband she with her family has resided in Media. Five children were born to them as follows:

1, Sarah Wilson Darlington, b. 1 mo. 31, 1873. She is a teacher and head mistress of a private school at Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

2, Frances Darlington, b. 10 mo. 26, 1874. She is also a teacher.

3, Anne J. Darlington, b. 11 mo. 2, 1876. She obtained a position as clerk in the Charter National Bank of Media and has arisen to the responsible office of cashier, which she fills with signal ability, possibly being the only woman to hold that position in this country.

4, Jessie Darlington, b. 7 mo. 7, 1879. Living at home.

5, Henry Saulnier Darlington, b. 3 mo. 2, 1888. He is now (1904) a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

THE FINAL SCENES

In approaching the time to dwell upon the last scenes of life of Jared Darlington I find in the tributes of the newspapers of that time words that seem more fitting than any that might fall from this pen, so with my personal tribute of esteem and remembrance for a departed friend, I am glad to give place in this paper to extracts from them, first, however, stating that he departed this life 8 mo. 4, 1902, being just two days short of 58 years of age. His funeral was largely attended by his sorrowing relatives and friends. Fitting tribute to his worth and appreciation of loss to the community as well as consolation for his bereaved family was feelingly spoken by the Rev. F. H. Niberker, of the House of Refuge, and Rev. Joshua Wills, of West Chester, after which his remains were interred in Cumberland cemetery.

NEWSPAPER TRIBUTES

From the "Morning Republican of West Chester, Aug. 5, 1902: "Yesterday afternoon at about 2 o'clock Jared Darlington, one of the most highly respected and widely known citizens of Delaware county, passed away at his home at Glen Mills, after a brief illness with something like apoplexy, which had been induced by stomach and head trouble. The deceased had only been bed-fast three days and his death was a great shock to his relatives and family. A short time ago Mr. Darlington made a trip through portions of the West, looking after some financial interests and since his return a few weeks ago he complained at times of feeling

unwell, although nothing of a serious nature was apprehended by either himself or family.

“During his life he acted very many times as guardian for minor children and in scores of ways he was a leader in all public movements in the vicinity of his home, that had for their object the general welfare of the community. He was liberal hearted in all his dealings with his fellow men and those who knew him best regarded his word as good as his bond. He will be greatly missed in many walks of life as he was identified with a great many business enterprises. He very frequently came to West Chester, where he had a host of friends who unite with his relations in mourning his sudden demise. He was always a Republican in politics and during his lifetime he held many positions of trust and honor in his county. He was a devoted and interested member of the Hicksite Society of Friends and was a member of the Middletown meeting, near his home.”

THE LEDGER'S WORDS OF PRAISE

From the Media Ledger, Aug. 9, 1902, (editorial)—
“Probably there was no man in active business life who for many years past has been better known to Media people or whose going in and out among us was more familiar than Jared Darlington, President of the Charter National Bank of this borough. His big bluff presence, his genial and robust manner, unassumed, yet assertive to a high degree when his mind told him he was right, his rigid and scrupulous business tact and capacity were known to all men of Delaware county of this generation. When death levels his dart at a person like Jared Darlington and strikes him down in full panoply of a healthy and vigorous manhood the shock is a penetrating one and has a tendency to turn us all to the realization of the brevity of this life and the vanity of all mundane works and aspirations.

“Mr. Darlington had a strong individual view of all public questions and notably in local politics, and his sturdy and independent turn of mind made him more than once protest to sanction measures he felt he could not conscien-

tiously support. He was a Republican and a strong advocate of the principles of the party, especially its financial policy, with which study had given him a keen appreciation and his relations to banking exemplified in practice. There was no civic station he would not have adorned, and yet he never sought office, nor was conspicuous in politics beyond that attention which as a good citizen he deemed it his duty to give to the county and State.

“Mr. Darlington was in the floodtide of full manhood, apparently very healthy and capable of any exertion, active and alert in all the daily rounds of manifold business projects and the exchanges of the bank. No one of all our citizens seemed less liable to fall suddenly before the inexorable summoner. The consolations of the bereaved are in his manly and honest dealings, his integrity in all transactions, his unblemished business career, kindly and just comprehension of all the duties of life. Surely! the community suffers a great loss by the departure of such a citizen.”

THE TIMES' TRIBUTE

The Chester Times of Aug. 5, paid the following beautiful tribute: “A picture of the typical American is given in the life of Jared Darlington, whose death came with all of the suddenness of a great shock yesterday. He came of a sturdy race of tillers of the soil, from men who for years had breathed the air of freedom and manly independence; of men who owned themselves and did their own thinking, so it was but natural that the boy with such ancestry should develop the same traits that had made his ancestors honored in the communities in which they lived.

Jared Darlington believed in honestly earning what came to man; so he worked hard, toiling long hours in the care of the farm that for years has made the section famous for its dairy products. He believed that which was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and that motto guided him in all of the affairs of life. Prosperity came to him, but it was not the prosperity of sudden wealth, but the wealth honestly

earned, wealth that was accumulated by the expenditure of brain and brawn; therefore it was wealth that brought blessing to its possessor and others with whom he was associated. From a prosperous farmer to the position of a trusted financier was a natural step and the affairs of the institution were well conducted in his hands. As a citizen he was interested in various questions pertaining to the public good and in all respects he formed an object lesson to young men who are about to begin the battle of life. A good name, a blameless life and a character without stain are the best heritages that any man may give to his family and these Jared Darlington has bestowed upon those who survive him."

As a fitting close to this paper the following resolutions seem appropriate and worthy of preservation, and with Wordsworth we all can say—

“And when the stream
“Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
“A consciousness remained that it had left,
“Deposited upon the silent shore
“Of memory, images and precious thoughts
“That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed.”

—The Excursion, Book 7.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

At a special meeting of the directors of the Charter National Bank of Media, held on August 8th, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the decree of Divine Providence to call from our midst the esteemed President of the Charter National Bank of Media;

THE ROSE TREE RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the regrets of the members of the Board of Directors be given expression in a message of sympathy and condolence to the afflicted members of Mr. Jared Darlington's family. The Board of Directors also desire to bear testimony to the efficient services that have been always ren-

dered in the conduct of the affairs of this bank and the willing and untiring devotion given to its interests by our late president.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the family of the deceased, and that they also be incorporated in the minutes of the bank.

By order of the Board.

Resolutions passed at the regular meeting of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club held on August 16, 1902, upon the death of Jared Darlington, which occurred on August 4, 1902:

"The lamp of life has gone out from another member with whom we have long been intimately associated, and his death brings forcibly to mind the great truthfulness of the phrase 'In the midst of life we are in death,' for without sickness, without warning, in the full vigor of manhood, and from robust health he passed suddenly away, leaving us to mourn, with those near and dear to him, the great loss his untimely cutting off has made.

"In his death we have lost one of our most useful, best known and respected members; one who from a long and active membership of twenty years and a long and faithful service in the office of the treasurer of the club of fourteen years has endeared himself to and won an enviable friendship from his fellow members that will remain strong and lasting.

"We not only recognized him as a useful member and a pleasant companion in our reunions but as a citizen we know in the community he lived had aroused for himself a kindly friendly feeling that was vast in its outspread, and such only as an active useful man by acts of generous assistance, charity and good works rendered to his fellowmen could win and hold; and this general esteem was strongly shown by the hundreds upon hundreds of all classes, ages and persuasions who attended the last sad rites performed for him, to bear witness and pay tribute to the memory of his many good qualities of character; which had displayed itself as always amiable, friendly and free from the petty traits that too often engender a disposition for harsh criticism of others,

and this gave to him the impulse to be ever ready to shield a friend or acquaintance, and to extend a helping hand to the needy.

“In business and other associations with which he was connected he was a leading spirit, taking a prominent part and influence in their affairs but he was always conciliatory and prompt to smooth down the antagonisms that might arise. His integrity was unquestioned and in the many public and private responsibilities that have been placed upon him, it has remained unscathed and unblemished.

“Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss and sympathize with his family in their great sorrow; and as a mark of our respect, we direct that these resolutions be published in one of our leading newspapers of the county, and an engrossed copy be presented to his wife and children.”

Signed

H. E. SAULNIER,

President.

W. H. CORLIES, Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT

For the information of those who may not be able to consult the genealogies of the Darlington and Dutton families, we append the ancestry of Jared Darlington.

The name Darlington is claimed to be of Saxon origin, and the earliest records of the name are to be found in the parish registers and wills on file in the county of Cheshire, England. From these sources it is made certain that between 1550 and 1600 there were six brothers of the name Darlington in that county, whose names are given as Edmund, Thomas, Robert, John, Richard and Randle. Of these, Richard is the ancestor of the American line. He married in 1589 Catharine Threlfall, and lived in White-gate parish and was church warden in 1614. The children were Alice, Richard, Anne, Job, Hugh and Abraham. The son, Job Darlington, bap. 1597, married at the age of nineteen, in 1616, his cousin, Elizabeth Darlington, aged sixteen years, and resided at Darnhall, in Cheshire, which place appears to have been the main residence of the family.

Their oldest child, George Darlington, bap. November 28, 1616, married Mary (maiden name unknown) and lived at Darnall; they had children Mathew, John, Anne, Job, Isaac, Abraham and Benjamin. The son, Job Darlington, bap. November, 1655, married Mary Neild, Dec. 6, 1680, at Witton parish church. They also lived at Darnhall, where Job was church warden of Whitegate in 1700. Mary died Dec. 18, 1728, and Job in Aug. 1731. Both were buried at Over. They had seven children, to wit, Mathew, Abraham, Daniel, Joseph, Mary, Jane and John. Of these the second, Abraham Darlington, bap. Mar. 13, 1689-90, became the American emigrant.

The exact date of his arrival in Pennsylvania is not known, but it was before 1711. He had served as an apprentice in England to Jonathan Youde in the saddlery trade, which he probably followed in Chester and Aston townships, where he lived for a few years.

In 1723 he purchased two hundred acres of land in Birmingham township, which became his future residence. He was twice married, first to Deborah Carter in 1712, who died about 1715, leaving no issue. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Hilborn, Jr., in 10 mo. 1716, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hilborn, of Middletown, Bucks county, Pa. He appears not to have joined with the Society of Friends until after his arrival in this State, as his parents and ancestry were in membership with the church of England. He took active interest in the affairs of the Society, serving it in important offices; he also had an interest in political affairs, being at different times constable, overseer of the poor and supervisor of the roads in his township, and in 1729-30 was Coroner of Chester county.

FARMER AND DOCTOR

It is also remarkable of this man as left on record by the late Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, "That his agricultural pursuits did not prevent him from becoming an extensive and popular practitioner of physie and surgery in the region round about him. In those days medical

schools had not been established in this hemisphere and educated physicians in the rural districts were few and far between. Like many of his medical contemporaries he took the profession in the natural way and was resorted to from necessity. But tradition assures us that he learned to prescribe with a good degree of skill and judgment, and was celebrated for his surgical dexterity among broken bones and dislocated joints. His aptitude for these humane offices seemed to some extent, to become hereditary in the family.’’

The date of his birth has been fixed as in or before 1690. He died 2 mo. 9, 1776, and was buried at Birmingham Friends’ graveyard. He was the father of ten children—six daughters and four sons. Of these our line runs through the second son, Thomas Darlington, born 1725; died 12 mo. 7, 1808. He married Hannah Brinton 4 mo. 25, 1754, a daughter of Edward and Hannah (Peirce) Brinton, granddaughter of William and Jane (Thatcher) Brinton and great-granddaughter of William and Jane (Bagley) Brinton, the emigrants from Nether Gournall county, of Stafford, England. Thomas Darlington had ten children, of whom nine were boys. Of these the fourth was Jesse Darlington, born 2 mo. 16, 1762; died 4 mo. 26, 1842. He married Amy Sharpless, 10 mo. 4, 1787, who was born 11 mo. 17, 1758; died 1 mo. 3, 1831, a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Mendenhall) Sharpless; Benjamin was a son of Joseph and grandson of John Sharpless, the emigrant who came from Cheshire, England, in 1682, and settled near Chester, Pa.

ON THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Jesse and Amy Darlington, after residing in a few other places, finally settled on the homestead of Amy’s grandfather, which he purchased in 1797. They were buried at Middletown Friends’ grounds. To them were born ten children: the ninth child was Jared Darlington, born 8 mo. 15, 1799; died 12 mo. 7, 1862. He married Mary Dutton 4 mo. 7, 1831, who was born 4 mo. 5, 1808; died 12 mo. 27, 1891; a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Dutton, of Chichester, this county. This Jared and Mary Darlington were

the parents of the subject of this biography. They were buried at Cumberland Cemetery.

THE MOTHER'S ANCESTRY

Of the ancestry of Mary Dutton, the mother of Jared Darlington, the following is a brief account: John and Mary Dutton, of Overton, in Cheshire, England, were emigrants to this country in 1682 or 1683, and settled upon five hundred acres of land, which he had purchased in Aston township. There is claimed an ancestry to this John Dutton, of over six hundred years to one Odard or Udard, who came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and settled at Dutton, in Cheshire, whence the surname was derived.

To John and Mary Dutton were born five children, the fourth, Thomas Dutton, born in England 3 mo. (May, o. s.), 1679; died 10 mo. (Dec.), 1731. He married Lucy Barnard in 1701. She was born 2 mo., 1681; died 10 mo., 1728; a daughter of Richard and Frances Barnard, of Aston, who had come from Sheffield, England.

Thomas and Lucy Dutton had nine children, of which the third was Richard Dutton, born 10 mo. 8, 1711; died 2 mo. 18, 1795. He married Mary Martin 8 mo. 7, 1733. She was born 6 mo. 30, 1711; died 1 mo. 26, 1782; a daughter of Thomas and Mary Martin, of Middletown, and her father was the only son of John and Elizabeth (Knight) Martin, emigrants from Edgecott, in Berkshire, England.

ACTIVE FRIENDS

Richard and Mary Dutton were active members of Chichester Friends' Meeting, and the present house of worship was either built by him or he was the principal contributor to the building, as the date stone bears his initials, "R. D., 1769."

There were seven children in his family, of whom the eldest, Thomas Dutton, was born 11 mo. 7, 1734; died 3 mo. 21, 1775. He married Hannah Routh 2 mo. 13, 1758; a daughter of Francis and Sarah Routh. They settled at the homestead of his father, and at the time of the battle of

Brandywine she was a widow with five children. Her son Thomas, then in his ninth year, said he went to school that morning, but when the booming of the distant cannon was heard, the teacher dismissed the scholars, saying: "Go home, children; I can't keep school to-day."

There had been seven children born in this family, but two had died young. Their son Thomas was the fifth child, born 2 mo. 2, 1769; died 9 mo. 12, 1869, having lived to the unusual age of more than a century. He was thrice married, first to Sarah Jones 11 mo. 24, 1791, a daughter of John and Mary (Roland) Jones, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county. She died 7 mo. 24, 1814. They had seven children, of whom Mary, the youngest, born 4 mo. 5, 1808; died 12 mo. 26, 1891; became the wife of Jared Darlington, as heretofore stated. Thomas Dutton married his second wife, Amy Trimble, 12 mo. 25, 1816, a widow of Samuel Trimble and daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Cope) Pim, of East Caln, Chester county. She was the mother of Dr. J. P. Trimble, a noted pomologist, late of New York. She was descended from an old and highly respectable family, who early settled in Ireland, whence came her great-grandfather, William Pim, in 1730, to Chester county. She was born 1 mo. 8, 1785; died 2 mo. 26, 1825, leaving four children in the Dutton family. Of these, the eldest, Samuel Dutton, born 11 mo. 16, 1817, now (1905) resides in Media, with remarkable vigor for a man of his age. Thomas dutton married his third wife, Mary Yarnall, 11 mo. 15, 1827, a daughter of William and Sarah Yarnall, of Thornbury. She died 3 mo. 11, 1857, leaving no issue, and her death left him again a widower.

A REMARKABLE LIFE

Of this remarkable man it may be of interest to note that he learned the tanning trade by a regular apprenticeship, after which to establish himself in business, he found a place on his grandfather's land in Aston, where he could conduct the water from a stream to a favorable site and obtained permission to build. He accordingly erected a dwelling and tan house. On the latter may be seen a stone

inscribed "T. D., 1790." The grandfather soon after deeded this site, with two acres of land to him "in consideration of the natural love and affection which he has and do bear unto his grandson and for his better advancement and preferment in this world." He afterwards obtained a considerable tract of land adjoining by the will of this same grandfather.

After carrying on this business until the fall of 1808, he was solicited and consented to take the management of a farm at Timessassa, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., under the charge of Friends for the improvement and civilization of the Indians of the Seneca Nation, who had a reservation at that place. He traveled there with his family by horses and carriage, which proved an arduous journey, sometimes having to camp out for the night. He remained there four years, then returned to this county. In 1813 he was appointed to the stewardship of the Delaware County Almshouse, and continued in that situation four years. He then resumed the tanning business, and with his usual energy introduced a steam engine into his works, which is claimed to have been the first stationary engine established in this county. Various were the speculations amongst his neighbors as to the feasibility of the experiment.

IN WAR DAYS

He possessed an active mind and retentive memory, and could relate many interesting circumstances in his life. He remembered hearing the firing of cannon on the occasion of the Declaration of Independence, and could tell of incidents connected with the Revolutionary war. When the British soldiers, a few days after the battle of Brandywine, were encamped partly on the Dutton farm, he went boldly up to the camp and drove the cows home to prevent them from being killed by the soldiers. An officer seeing him asked him if his father was a rebel and whether his brother had a gun and what he did with it. There were four soldiers stationed at the house to guard it and prevent any surprise from rebels lurking near.

Whilst the encampment was still here Thomas and another boy strolled into the camp, when the soldiers, to tease them, held them prisoners, a little time, telling them they were going to shoot the old men of the country and hang the boys; but they found a friend in the officer before mentioned, and were soon at liberty.

HIS CENTENNIAL YEAR

On the occasion approaching of the anniversary of his one hundredth birthday, he was asked if he had any objection to its being celebrated. After a pause he replied: "I have no objections, provided it is orderly conducted and, if so, it will be a credit to me and to you afterwards." So, after proper arrangements had been made, a numerous company of his descendants, relatives and friends assembled at his residence in Aston on 2 mo. 2, 1869, to celebrate the completion of his one hundredth year of existence. A large tent had been provided, which, with the house being used to its full capacity, provided room for those assembled. A program of dinner, then speeches, a poem, and concluding with much social greetings added much to the interest of the occasion; but the most agreeable feature was the taking of a photograph of the family with the aged patriarch in the centre. Over two hundred and fifty persons were assembled. It was stated that his total number of descendants were seventy-nine, of whom fifty-six were living and forty-four present this day.

In seven months and ten days after this event Thomas Dutton departed this life. His remains were buried in Chichester Friends' graveyard, of which meeting he had been a life-long and very useful member, whilst his charitable spirit had merited the respect and esteem of all classes of society. In the domain of politics he had lived, first as a Colonist, then, under the first Confederation and for the greater part of his life, as a citizen of the United States of America. He had acted according to the best light given him as a Federalist, a Whig and a Republican; but always with such honor that it is a credit to be his descendant.

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY
JAMES W. HOWARTH
HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1906

AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected and such other business transacted as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The Society has collected many articles of historical interest relating to Delaware county, and is willing to receive more of the same character for their preservation.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Recording Secretary
Chester, Pa.
September 10, 1906.

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY
JAMES W. HOWARTH
HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
**DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1907
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected. The committee appointed by the Board of Directors to secure title to the old City Hall property in Chester for the restoration and preservation of the building will make its report.

The presence of all members is desired to keep in touch with the increasing interest in historical matters throughout the State and nation.

Chester, Pa.
September 10, 1907.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Recording Secretary

Chester, Pa., October 4, 1907.

You have been appointed one of the committee of The Delaware County Historical Society to take measures for the proper celebration, on October 28, 1907, of the 225th

anniversary of the landing of William Penn at Chester, and a meeting of this committee for organization will be held in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Chester, Pa., Thursday evening next, the 10th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, and on the same evening and place, at 8 o'clock, a meeting with the representatives of all other interested bodies desiring to take part in this celebration will be held. If there are any societies or bodies in your vicinity that should be invited, an invitation will be sent to them by sending word to the undersigned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary,
Delaware County Historical Society.

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Prest.—A. G. C. SMITH
2nd V. Prest.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Secy.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Secy.—CHARLES PALMER

Media, Pa., Oct. 3, 1907.

The twenty-eighth of October coming will be the two hundred and twenty-fifth Anniversary of the landing of William Penn at Chester, an advent that has been of the first importance in shaping the destinies of our Commonwealth as well as of the Federal Government.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since its bi-centennial observance and a new generation has entered on the stage of activities.

The Delaware County Historical Society, as an educational association, believes that one of the essential elements in the upbuilding of our Nation is the inculcating in the minds of our youths of a fervent spirit of patriotism and steadfast loyalty to a representative form of government.

No more appropriate occasion than this anniversary can be presented for recalling to public view the personality of that illustrious law giver whose jurisprudence—formulated far in advance of the age in which he lived—has yet so permeated the laws by which we are governed to-day that nearly every important principle in them may be traced to his great system or through it to its primary source in the common law of England. We are having a vast immigration from foreign shores and largely from countries where our traditions do not obtain, but to native and foreign born alike, no more striking example of good citizenship can be found in all

history than that of the founder of our Commonwealth, whether of submission to law or of fearless assertion of its guaranteed rights and privileges.

This Society is of the opinion that the coming anniversary should be publicly observed by the people of the county both as a memorial of an event of the utmost moment in our local annals, and as an inspiration to our citizens old and young alike to cherish a wholesome respect and love for the venerable traditions of our State and confidence in the just administration of its laws.

To this end the Society requests that you will appoint representatives to consider with the committee appointed by this Society a proper method of observance of the day. A meeting for organization will be held in Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Chester, Pa., on Thursday evening, October 10, 1907, at 8 o'clock.

Yours very truly,

A. LEWIS SMITH,

President of the Delaware County Historical Society.

To Company B.

Chester, Pa.

INVITATIONS SENT TO:

Select and Common Councils.

School Board of Chester.

Delaware County Chapter, D. A. R.

John P. Morton Council, No. 738, O. I. A.

Chester Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 66.

Chester Lodge of Elks, No. 488, B. P. O. E.

Junior Order United American Mechanics, No. 739.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 43.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp 281.

Wilde Post, G. A. R., No. 25.

Penn Club.

New Century Club.

Ladies G. A. R., Dr. Samuel Starr Circle.

Board of Trade.

Daughters of the Revolution.

John Brown Post, G. A. R.
Sons of Veterans, John G. Taylor Camp.
Spanish-American War Veterans, Camp Lawton.
Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., Chester.
Company C, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., Chester.
Company H, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., Media.
Society War 1812. Care of Mrs. Marshall.
Post Bradbury, No. 149, G. A. R., Media.
Delaware County Society, C. A. R.
Penna. Society of Colonial Dames of America. Care of
Mrs. A. J. Cassat, Haverford
Concord Grange, P. of H., Ward, Delaware County, Pa.
Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, I. O. R. M.
Mecoponacka Tribe, No. 266, I. O. R. M.
Mocaponaca Tribe, No. 149, Imp. O. R. M.
Mocaponaca Council, No. 149, D. of P.
Pennsylvania Military College.
Good will Fire Company.
Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Co.
Hanley Hose Company.
Franklin Fire Co.
Felton Fire Co.
Tuscorora Tribe, No. 29, O. I. R. M.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN

AT CHESTER, PA., IN 1682

WITH SOME OF THE INCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THAT EVENT

PREPARED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE OF
THE CELEBRATION OF THE 225TH
ANNIVERSARY

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND PRINTING FOR
FREE DISTRIBUTION

CHESTER, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1907

PENN'S LANDING AT CHESTER, OCTOBER 28, 1682

On September 12th, 1682, William Penn sailed from Deal in the *Welcome* on his first visit to Pennsylvania and the new world. The ship was a vessel of three hundred tons, commanded by Robert Greenway, and carried about a hundred passengers, mostly Friends from Sussex, England. The voyage was lengthy, small-pox having broken out in a malignant form on the passage. On October 24th, the capes of the Delaware were made, and on the 27th the ship came to off New Castle, where Penn landed, producing two deeds made to him by the Duke of York for "the town of New Castle and twelve miles about it, and also for the two lower counties." The next day, the 28th, the two attorneys appointed to act for the Duke made official transfer of the territory, the ceremony consisting in delivering to Penn the fort at that town, and "also by delivery of turf and twig and water and soil of the River Delaware." Then followed the signing and acknowledgment of the inhabitants of New Castle of a pledge of obedience to the new Lord of the land.

Later Penn in the *Welcome*, moved up the river to Up-

land, the present Chester. Evan Oliver, a passenger on the ship, has left this record: "We came out of Radnorsville, in Wales, about the beginning of ye 6 mo., '82 & arrived at Upland, in pennsylvania, in America, ye 28th of ye 8 month." The landing at Upland was probably late in the afternoon and was accompanied by no unusual ceremony.

Penn first trod the soil of Pennsylvania at a spot near the Essex House, the then home of Robert and Lydia Wade. The dwelling we are told by John F. Watson, in an account of a visit to Chester in 1827: "Stood about two hundred yards from Chester creek, near the margin of the Delaware and on a plain about fifteen feet above tide water. Near the house by the river side stood several lofty white pine trees, three of which remain to the present day, and thence merging down the Delaware stood a large row of lofty walnut trees, of which a few still survive. The Essex house had its south end gable, fronting upon Essex street (the present Concord avenue above Third); its back piazza ranged in a line with Chester Creek." From the earliest days of English ownership, from generation to generation, had descended the statement that Penn landed where these pine trees stood by the river bank, where later a holly tree was planted to designate the exact spot. Twenty-four years later Mr. Watson makes mention of the holly tree, and we have still living among us those who can remember that tree.

There is every evidence to establish as a fact that Penn landed in 1682 at the point which is now marked by the memorial stone on the north side of Front Street, some yards east of Penn street.

On November 8th, 1851—the exact date in corrected time—the Pennsylvania Historical Society celebrated the one hundredth and sixty-ninth anniversary of Penn's landing at Chester. Fifty-six years ago there were still some traces of the trees under which the Founder made his landing, although the last of the pines had been uprooted in a violent gale in October 1846, and the holly tree was dead, but the mark on the earth showed where they had formerly stood. At that time—1851—John M. Broomall made a survey of

the place, near which in the following year he built the house now the residence of Dr. J. L. Forwood. Edward A. Price, then a lad in his teens, assisted Mr. Broomall in locating the exact point of the landing, and from that data Samuel L. Smedley, City Surveyor of Philadelphia, made the draught fixing as near as ever can be done; the exact spot where William Penn landed at Chester, October 28 (O. S.) 1682, two hundred and twenty-five years ago.

When Penn reached here momentous news awaited him, which probably had controlling influence in determining him in locating his "Green Country Town", Philadelphia, his capital city. The sight of a vessel on the river was so unusual at that early period that Markham, the Deputy Governor, was apprised of its approach and was present to greet his kinsman and superior.

This was the disquieting news Markham had to tell. It was of the long continuing bounty disputes between Lord Baltimore and William Penn. The King was desirous that an adjustment of the contention could speedily be reached, and to that end had personally written to Baltimore a letter which was entrusted to Markham to deliver. In it he requested Baltimore to appoint agents, who would meet others named by Penn, and, in his opinion, a settlement could be easily effected. Markham had also a letter from Penn to Baltimore urging a settlement of the vexatious dispute. Col. Markham had gone to Maryland with the intention of meeting Baltimore, but he was seized on the journey with a dangerous disease that for a month confined him to his room. When convalescent he decided to return to Upland, arranging, however, that Baltimore should meet him at the latter place, where together they would have observations made to determine precisely where the fortieth degree of north latitude was, as a preliminary to an agreement between the two proprietories. Markham, when he reached Upland, had a relapse, but Baltimore before the date fixed by Markham in his letter wrote that he could not come to Upland that year, 1681, "because of the frost," which made his return difficult. Later Baltimore appointed June 10th, 1682, at Bohemia

Manor, Ceeil county, Maryland. Markham, in New York, received the letter, at a date named, and at once borrowed instruments from Col. Morris, which he forwards to New Castle by a sloop, and hastened overland to meet the Maryland Commissioners. In the meanwhile the Maryland Commissioners went to New Castle, simply because of "a curiosity to see ye town." There they learned that the instruments borrowed by Markham had arrived and they induced Capt. Criger to let them try them. This they did on Tuesday, June 27, 1682, a clear day, and found that the town was in thirty-nine degrees, forty odd minutes, north latitude. On September 23rd, when Penn in the *Welcome* had then been three weeks at sea, Baltimore came to Upland in a barge, reaching here after night fall. He lodged that night at Robert Wade's, where Markham made his home. His lordship was accompanied by his military staff, four commissioners and forty men "armed with earbines, pistols and swords." The next day, Sunday, Baltimore requested that the instruments, his and Markham's, be set up—that it might be ascertained how they agreed. Markham consented, and they were set up in the meadow—now the square bounded by Second, Penn, Third street and Chester creek—but stipulating that no observations should be taken until the next day, Monday. During the absence of Markham and any of his representatives, an observation was made by Baltimore's commissioners, when it was found that Upland was in thirty-nine degrees, forty-five minutes.

On Monday, Baltimore demanded that he should be permitted to go up the river until the fortieth degree was reached. Markham declined to permit it, because Baltimore had no claim on the river to any land twelve miles above New Castle, as stipulated in the King's charter to Penn. The King's charter mattered nothing to him, was his lordship's reply. He meant to take whatever belonged to him wherever he found it. The dispute waxed warm. Markham stood firm but finally agreed to meet Baltimore at New Castle the next day, Tuesday, and take observations to ascertain where

the fortieth parallel would strike the head of Chesapeake Bay.

In the afternoon of September 29th, Lord Baltimore left Upland for New Castle, but before he entered his barge at the landing he spoke in a loud voice to Markham, who with a number of others had gathered in honor of the parting guest, announcing that Upland was about twelve miles to the southward of the fortieth degree and declared that he claimed the town and all the land as far as the fortieth degree reached. Markham made no answer but with courteous attention dismissed his Lordship. In descending the river Baltimore stopped at Marcus Hook, where he landed, and visiting every dwelling in the settlement prohibited the occupants from paying any more quit rents to Penn, that it was his, Baltimore's territory; that he would return suddenly and take possession of his own. This so alarmed the people thereabout that they came to Upland early the next morning, the 30th. The Council was hastily called together, when it was decided that Markham must remain in Upland "to quiet the dispirited people."

This incident took place when Penn was four weeks at sea, about midway of his first voyage to his province.

All this disquieting news awaited Penn when he landed at Upland four weeks later. This may account for his calls for the meeting of the general Assembly at short notice, a subject that has been an enigma to many historians. The accident of chance, of which Penn was always prompt to take advantage, made James Sandeland's objection to the terms submitted by which Chester was to be the new capital—"The Green Country Town", a good shield behind which Penn could justify his decision to locate his future principal city on grounds which was his beyond all cavil.

NEW CASTLE AND CHESTER WILL COMMEMMO-
RATE TOMORROW 225TH RECURRENCE OF DAY
ON WHICH THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYL-
VANIA FIRST SET FOOT UPON HIS NEW
TERRITORY, TABLET UNVEILING,
PAGEANTRY AND SPEECH-
MAKING

Two cities—New Castle, Del., and Chester, Pa., will commemorate the landing of William Penn in America with appropriate exercises tomorrow. While historians differ as to the dates upon which the founder of Pennsylvania made his visit to these places, records in possession of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Historical Societies indicate that Penn's ship *Welcome* arrived off New Castle on the evening of October 27, 1682, that he came ashore the following day, and on the same day arrived off Upland, as the little settlement of Chester was then called.

Many bottles of ink and a few reams of paper have been used in this controversy, which seems to have been the only war directly caused by the coming of the Quaker governor of the new commonwealth. Chester annalists make their last stand in the conflict on this extract from the diary of Evan Oliver, a passenger on the *Welcome*:

"We arrived in Upland in Pennsylvania in America ye 28th of ye 10th month, '82."

In New Castle the ceremonies in commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the landing will be conducted by the Delaware Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which will unveil a tablet that has been placed on the old court house. This building or that part on which the tablet rests, was standing when Penn came, and the ceremonies of the formal transfer of authority took place in the second story room, now the quarters of a social club.

Laussat R. Rogers, whose ancestors settled in Delaware before the Revolution, designed this tablet, which contains the following inscription:

On the 28th day of October,
1682,

WILLIAM PENN,

the Great Proprietor,

proclaimed his government here
on the day of first landing in
the New World. Here the Duke
of York's Commissioners met him
and delivered to him the key of
the fort and turf, twig and water,
as symbols of his possession.

Placed by the Delaware Society Colonial
Dames of America, October
28, 1907.

Patriotic speeches and historic reminiscences will mark the exercises. The tablet, which is of light gray marble, 4 feet 8 inches long by 3 feet wide, and faces the river, will be unveiled by Mrs. C. R. Miller, of Wilmington, president of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, who will make a short speech.

Dr. Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore College, will be the orator of the day, and his address will deal with the work of Penn and the march of progress since the coming of the great proprietor with royal authority from the Court of James II.

Governor Lea and other State officers, judges of the courts, mayors from various Delaware cities and prominent business men will be present. Among the men to have a worthy place in the commemoration will be J. Henry Rogers, the rear yard of whose home along the Delaware includes the landing place of Penn at New Castle. His mansion occupies an alley along which the proprietor walked as he proceeded from the landing to the old court house.

Mr. Rogers, whose home is filled with historic relics and papers, has the original grant from the Duke of York to Penn of the territory included in the famous 12-mile circle from New Castle court house. This document, which is in a

good state of preservation, hangs in the hall of the Rogers mansion with other papers musty with age.

CHESTER'S LANDNG DAY

Exercises of a more spectacular character will form the Penn landing day ceremonies in Chester. The arrival of the great proprietor will be reproduced with all of the glamour of a welcome from Indians in full feathered dress and panoply of the forest. The place where the good ship Welcome touched her prow for the first time against Pennsylvania soil is indicated by a memorial stone. The street bears the name of Penn and at the foot of this historic highway a large platform has been erected with a setting of a forest scene, with real cedar and spruce trees.

Penn, who will be personated by Charles Longbotham, of the postoffice, will be greeted, as soon as he comes up from the river to the platform, by William Markham, the Deputy Governor, whose part in the dialogue will be taken by William P. Lodomus, who sustained the same role 25 years ago, when Chester celebrated the bi-centennial landing of Penn with great eclat.

Tamanand, head of the tribe of the Lenmi Lenapes, who came from the forest to see what manner of man the Quaker Governor might be, will be represented in the reproduction on the stage by J. F. Rhodes. He delivers the most picturesque speech in the entire colloquy and will say to the proxy of Penn tomorrow that he harbors no jealousy. He will put it in these words:

“When Tamanand was a little child there was no white man in the land. When the white man came he was welcome. My people gave his venison and corn. The Great Spirit has brought this Chief here. Tamanand has always been the friend of the stranger. He can not now make himself a liar. The great Chief is welcome. We have heard that he is good and just. The Manitou loves just men. Tamanand had a vision many summers ago. He dreamed he saw these hills and valleys covered with white men, many as the sand of the shore, but he saw no Lenape. At first his heart was hot

within him; then it became as the heart of a little child. It was the will of the Manitou. The stranger is welcome. It is the wind of the Manitou that has blown his canoe to our shore."

Bear's Meat, another Indian, a chief of the Delawares, in the person of Arthur Anderson, also bids Penn welcome and introduces him to all of the braves of his tribe clustered in the stage forest.

ANCIENT POLITICIAN OMITTED

Singularly enough, unless history traduces his name, no part in this dialogue or the welcome extended to the new Governor was assigned to James Sandelands, who seemed to have a bigger part in shaping the after annals of Chester than either Penn or Markham.

Sandelands, whose grave is in Old St. Paul's churchyard and whose ancestral tablet stands in the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was the prototype of the now familiar ward and city boss. In the matter of the disposition of the minor offices of his day he seemed to have had the shaking of the plum tree and he and Penn clashed very early in the career of the founder of the colony on this side of the Atlantic.

It is related that Penn intended to make Chester the seat of government and there build his city, as he was impressed with its location, its access to the sea and large tributary streams; but as he and the titular boss of the little town could not come to terms, Penn went 15 or 16 miles further north and built there a habitation and established a name.

Although more than two centuries have rolled away since then it has not been decided by historians whether Chester would have been Philadelphia or whether Philadelphia would have been Chester had it not been for the interference of political bossism in the very beginning of the Commonwealth's history; or whether the Philadelphia or the Delaware County bosses would now be the rulers of the big town.

Chester's dramatic reproduction of the landing of Penn will be followed by a very pretty ceremony. This will be

the march of the boys and girls of the public schools around the Penn memorial stone, and each pupil will throw a flower upon the base.

If there is a call for a speech by Governor Stuart from the crowd, and it is taken for granted that there will be, he will deliver a short address, but his speech is set down for the evening exercises. The Governor will review the military and civic parade that will immediately follow the landing episode.

Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, will be marshal of the parade, which will contain floats showing exhibits of the mills. Roach's shipyard will show a model of the steamship City of Tokio, which was drawn in the parade twenty-five years ago.

Exercises will be held in the public schools in the morning, when an address will be made to each school, while a bi-centennial ode, written by Professor Charles F. Foster, twenty-five years ago superintendent of the city schools, will be sung. The music was composed by Professor John R. Sweeney, now dead.

PENN CELEBRATION AND GOVERNOR'S VISIT

The Governor was loudly applauded as he finished his speech. The children united in singing patriotic songs with Miss Fanny McGill as volunteer pianist. Then the drama was enacted and Senator Sproul introduced Former Mayor John L. Forwood, who lives nearer the place where Penn first trod on Pennsylvania soil than any other man. Dr. Forwood in his address said that William Penn came here leaving a country fruitful with wars where the people endured religious persecutions. Their lands were stolen and their liberty was restricted. William Penn, a good, liberal-hearted man, came to the shores of the Delaware and says to the savages, "We come as men of peace and will compensate you for all we get." William Penn inaugurated the principles of civil and religious freedom, and this is the first point where he ever offered peace and civil and religious liberty to men. The principles in his government were almost the same as we have now. He was one hundred years ahead of his time. He found at Upland a scattered settlement of 300 people and said to them, "Ye shall be governed by laws of your own making."

THE DRAMATIC FEATURE

The enactment of the drama of the landing of William Penn and the conference with the Indians when the visitors sat on the shore and smoked the pipe of peace with the red men and made the first solemn pledge with the natives of the Western Hemisphere, artistically and cleverly presented, gave a lasting impression of the great historical event. Arranged and carried into execution in a manner that appealed both to the children and to the older members of the audience, it portrayed the memorable scene in a very impressive style. Under the direction of Deputy Collector of the Port John J. Hare, the characters in the drama performed their individual

and collective parts in a manner befitting professionals although they had rehearsed but once.

Charles Longbotham, Jr., took the part of William Penn and he well showed that he was capable of representing the great Quaker upon his first arrival on the shores of the province of Pennsylvania. His manner was suggestive of the Friends of the days when the good ship *Welcome* sailed up the Delaware and pointed its prow toward the village of Upland.

William P. Lodomus acted the part of Governor Markham, greeting Penn upon his landing in his new possessions and extending a welcome to him and the crew. He fulfilled all the requirements of the difficult role. J. T. Rhoades, as Chief Tamanand, was a typical Indian chief and by his adroit ways left the children impressed with the idea that they had looked upon a real redman.

The parts in the east were taken by the boys of Chester High School and in every particular they carried out the work which had been assigned to them. The drama was smooth from beginning to end and in every way reflected credit upon the participants. The characters were:

On the Good Ship *Welcome*—William Penn, Charles Longbotham, Jr.; Captain Greenaway, William E. Howard; Members of Crew—Sailor Wilmer P. Dutton: Quaker, John R. Helms; John Sharpless, James N. Farson; Sailor, William W. Stainton; John Staekhouse, Robert S. Stainton; Evans Oliver, Samuel H. Stevenson.

Indian Welcoming Party—Chief Tamanand, J. T. Rhoades; Chiefs, Arthur D. Anderson, John M. Daniels, George L. Armitage, Walter R. Reinhardt, Albert Enion; Braves, Mervin R. Turk, Lesley G. Luekie; Chief Brave Clifford H. Peoples; Braves, A. Walter Lorenz, Frank Whittam.

Swedish Party and Others at Upland—Governor Markham, William P. Lodomus; James Sandelands, R. Lesley Taylor; Robert Wade, Edward S. Cochrane; Junian Kynn, Frank R. Clough; Johann Steele, George S. Enion; Neals Lanon, Chester A. Baker; Neals Mattson, Alfred C. Cramp;

Nicholas Wahn, Donald P. Thompson; Charles Jansen, Harry L. Bowen.

Changes from the original program of twenty-five years ago when the bi-centennial celebration was held, were required in the program of the drama and these were cleverly made by Director John J. Hare. The other members of the committee on the landing exercises were: Harry D'Esta, Edward Dickerson, William M. Powel, Edward Nothnagle, J. Craig, Jr., William Ward, Jr., J. Irvin Taylor, Walter S. Bickley, Wesley S. McDowell, Lewis B. Lawton, A. R. Granger, Joseph DeSilver, J. Pearce Howard, Walter Turner and John McClure.

THE EVENING PROGRAM

CEREMONIES IN THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE SPEAKERS

The final services of the day attending the celebration of Penn's landing took place last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, where a fine audience listened to addresses concerning the distinguished founder of the commonwealth. A. Lewis Smith, president of the Delaware County Historical Society, presided and after a medley by an orchestra Governor Stuart was presented and made a short, but interesting and appropriate address.

"Celebrations of this kind," he said, "are important and impress the importance and growth of the State upon the people. The increase in this respect in the old commonwealth has been tremendous not only in production, but in population. Penn brought with him the question of civil and religious liberty. The governor spoke of the thousands of people coming to this country and state to embrace this liberty and he said forcefully that all should be made to know when they come that they may enjoy civil and religious

liberty regulated by law. The people from foreign shores are as welcome now as they were 100 years ago, but they must bow the knee to the majesty of the law. None are so poor or so humble but they are entitled to its protection."

Prof. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, was the next speaker. His address was as fine estimate of William Penn and of the great commonwealth which he built up. He touched on its development and of its influence on the country in years gone by and at the present day. He spoke of liberty, which always means conservatism, said that free institutions bring free thought, which is the only atmosphere in which science can flourish. The paper was a polished and interesting one and from this fact the Times will publish it in full in another edition.

Garnett Pendleton, Esq., president of the Cambridge Trust Company, took the place of Judge William B. Broomall and made a decidedly polished address. He likened Penn to Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, and said that Penn was more than the vastly portly gentleman as he usually is described. He was learned and an orator withal. He was a man of character, decision and immovable convictions. He was a self-made man, just as Roosevelt and Washington were self-made. He then outlines his relations with George Fox, founder of the religious sect known as the Society of Friends, and of his father's opposition to the young man's religious convictions.

Immediately after the remarks of President Sharpless, Governor Stuart, Senator Sproul and their party left the church and were driven to the Pennsylvania station, where the chief executive of the State boarded a train for Philadelphia.

On the platform besides those mentioned were: Rev. A. L. Lathem, pastor of the Third Church, who offered the invocation; Mayor Samuel R. Crothers, Frederiek A. Howard, Henry Graham Ashmead, Joseph R. T. Coates, George M. Booth, Rev. Frank P. Parkin, pastor of Madison Street Methodist Church.

JORDAN'S MEETING HOUSE

WHERE WILLIAM PENN WAS A REGULAR WORSHIPPER

Two centuries ago when the non-conformers were persecuted in England they sought shelter in the wilderness of rural England, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Denied the privilege of religious freedom by the law, they drifted to the more unsettled parts of England, where they set up their houses of worship, lived their lives of religious simplicity, happy in the thought that they were serving the Lord in their own way and without the contaminating influence working as an undercurrent in London and the cities and large towns.

With their settlements in the country districts the first thought of the pilgrim bands was to erect meeting houses where they would gather to worship. Chief among this class of non-conformers were the Quakers, members of the Society of Friends, men of peace, yet denying the power of the man-made laws over their souls.

A colony of Quakers drifted back a distance from Stoke Pagis, and sheltered by the growing forests they built their meeting house and worshipped, far away from the strife and dissension of religious warfare. Here still stands Jordan's Meeting House, a small, but strong and sturdy structure, where William Penn, the founder of the State of Pennsylvania, became a member of the band of worshippers. Back of the meeting house is the burial ground in use two centuries ago and long since having been closed to further use. It is here that William Penn is buried.

In the church, the old uncomfortable benches with one rail for a back are still used, being the same as during the time of William Penn. According to the usage of the Quakers or Friends originally, no stones or marks for graves were permitted, although some time back tombstones for Penn, his two wives and ten children, and others of the Penn family were placed.

THE LANDING OF PENN AND THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT

WET WEATHER MARRED TO SOME EXTENT THE PROGRAM OF THE
DAY, BUT THE EXERCISES CONDUCTED WERE OF A MOST
INTERESTING CHARACTER AND INCLUDED A
PARADE OF THE P. M. C. CADETS AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SPOKE AT THREE MEETINGS

Defying the Storm King, who raged and raged and threatened to engulf the city in a flood, the citizens of Chester and the school children, with Governor Edwin S. Stuart and other notable visitors as their guests, celebrated the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the landing of William Penn, at Chester, yesterday with all due ceremony and on the stage was enacted the scene of the landing of the proprietor of the province with each of the principal characters represented in typical costume. Not until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon was it decided to abandon the parade of the school children because of the downpour of rain.

Early in the afternoon the school children, anxious to participate in the celebration, assembled in the schools of the city and crowds gathered at the Larkin School, near the place which was scheduled for the starting of the parade. Each child carried a flag and sashes for the leaders of the various schools reposed on a shelf in the office of Superintendent Cole not to be disturbed for the afternoon. "The best-laid plans of mice and men oft gangawry," said the great Scotch poet, and the expression was forcibly illustrated yesterday for the plan for the parade and outdoor observance had been arranged to a nicety, but when the Weather Man got in his dread work, nothing was left but a complete revision of the program and this was carried out with gusto and effect and with but a few disappointments.

Throngs gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Sixth street early in the afternoon, awaiting the arrival of Governor Stuart and his party. When the train rolled into the station precisely at 2.21 o'clock, the streets adjoining the station were crowded with people anxious to see the Governor of the Commonwealth of which Penn was the first proprietor. Governor Stuart was met at the station by State Senator William C. Sproul whose guest he was at the latter's country home, Lapidea Manor, during his stay in the city.

Accompanying Governor Stuart from Harrisburg, was his secretary, A. B. Miller. At the train, besides State Senator Sproul, was a party of prominent men to meet the Governor and to act as an escort to him. Included in the Governor's party were Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of West Chester; Mayor Samuel R. Crothers, Col. F. G. Sweeney, Inspector General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; H. Graham Ashmead, historian of Delaware County; Col. William G. Price, of the Third Regiment; William B. Harvey, Attorney of Chester; Edward G. Glanser, of Chester, and Joseph Messick, of Chester.

In marching order the cadets of the Pennsylvania Military College were lined up on Pennsylvania avenue awaiting the Governor and when he passed they presented arms. Governor stopped to witness the drill of the cadets and bowed as he passed. The cavalry squad was with the infantry.

Also, in line to meet the Governor was the marching squad of Charter Oak Camp, No. 5806, Modern Woodmen of America, each man carrying the typical axe. A small delegation of John Morton Council, O. I. A., were in the parade and although small in number made a good appearance.

The Felton Fire Company had received notice that the parade had been called off and although word was sent to them later that they were desired to act as an escort to the Governor, the company arrived too late and were marching on different streets when the procession passed. Members of the militia were to have taken part in the parade, but when they were informed that the parade had been called off they were not on hand to greet the Governor.

The Pennsylvania Military College cadets were one hundred and forty-six strong, sixteen of these being in the cavalry squad in charge of Lieutenant Frank Hyatt, Captain Brautigam was commander of the cadets. Later in the day when the Governor alighted from his carriage at the Larkin School he stopped a moment and addressing the Pennsylvania Military College boys thanked them heartily for greeting him and highly complimented them on the appearance they had made and the excellence of their drills.

With the First Regiment Band, of Philadelphia leading, the procession moved from Pennsylvania avenue to Market street, to Third, to Penn, to Front. Upon arriving at Front and Penn streets the cadets gave a drill, in honor of the Governor, a well executed movement. Crowds at that point watched for the Governor and when he and those who accompanied him in the barouche alighted, there was a prolonged cheer. The Governor's party marched to the spot supposed to have been the one where Penn first trod the soil of his province and looked at the marking stone at that point. Then walking over the platform erected for the dramatic presentation, the party returned to their place in the line and the parade proceeded up Penn street to Seventh, East on Seventh to Edgmont avenue, North on Edgmont avenue to Broad street, East on Broad street to the Larkin school, where the procession halted.

LARKIN SCHOOL EXERCISES

ADDRESSES BY SENATOR SPROUL, GOVERNOR STUART AND
DR. J. L. FORWOOD

Governor Edwin S. Stuart was given an ovation yesterday afternoon by 1500 public and parochial school children in the assembly room of the Larkin building. He was accompanied by a delegation of citizens and as soon as he stepped upon the platform, cheer after cheer rent the air and it was fully five minutes before sufficient order could be restored so that Senator William C. Sproul could introduce him. The noise finally subsided and the Senator presented the Governor as the successor of William Penn, though not the immediate successor. "Chester, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, has within its borders today the governor of the Commonwealth. He is here to represent the State that Penn founded," said the Senator.

Governor Stuart addressed the audience as the "school children of the city of Chester," and assured them of his pleasure in being present, declaring that though it is quite a while since he attended school, it does not seem such a long time. "I am sure," said the speaker, "If my predecessor (referring to Penn), could see this throng he would realize what a great thing he has done in building this commonwealth." He then told a story that captured the boys and girls and there was hearty laughter.

The Chief Executive further declared that upon the public school system of this State and this country depends the perpetuity of the Republic. The State has appropriated \$15,000,000 in money for its schools, which is the largest it ever has appropriated, and every cent of it is worthy the cause. At this point the Governor took occasion to thank Senator Sproul for the opportunity of being present. "The Senator", continued the speaker, "had the pleasure of voting for that appropriation.

"The future is before you, boys and girls. It depends on you what use you make of it. Boys and girls must have

time to play as well as study; but while you play, play; while you study, study, while you are here in the school room pay attention to what your teachers tell you.

“Aside from the respect you owe your parents, the greatest obligation is to your teachers. There is no greater return to the State from any money it spends than from that appropriated to the teachers.

“Pay no attention to the men who say that there are no opportunities. If you devote yourself to your studies, there is no ambition you desire that you may not attain.”

In closing, Governor Stuart expressed the hope that he may soon again be able to meet those assembled.

Major Joseph R. T. Coates, of the General Committee, acted as presiding officer, and after the governor concluded, he introduced Dr. Jonathan L. Forwood, former Mayor of Chester. He spoke of Penn's coming to Chester not because he was oppressed by kingly tyranny, but to found a new commonwealth. He paid an interesting tribute to the great founder.

Oglesby's band was stationed at the entrance to the assembly room and acted as musical accompaniment for the children, who sang with much enthusiasm the bi-centennial hymn, “Through a Hundred Years of Toil and Strife,” “America”, and similar patriotic airs, led by Miss Vida St. Clair Smith, one of the teachers.

Prior to the coming of Governor Stuart and his escort of citizens and cadets from the P. M. C., the children from the schools in the western section were transported to the Larkin building by way of the Chester Traction Company. These included the Immaculate Heart Parochial School, St. Michael's Parochial soon followed in charge of Thomas J. Ross, an active member of that church. There were many favorable comments on the assembling of both religious schools with the public school pupils, an occurrence seldom seen.

Among those awaiting Governor Stuart's arrival at the Larkin school, were Prof. Thomas S. Cole, superintendent of the City schools; Prof. A. Duncan Yocum, former superin-

tendent; Prof. Charles F. Foster, of Philadelphia, superintendent for 27 years; Major Joseph R. T. Coates, George M. Booth, Prof. S. C. Miller, of the Larkin School; Secretary William M. Bowen, of the Board of Education; Attendance Officer Thomas H. Humphreys. Charles Palmer, Esq., President Wesley S. McDowell, of the School Board; Directors John Nessenthaler, Ebenezer Murray, Elmer Rennie, Harry S. McCoy, Arthur Reed, J. Irvin Taylor, George W. Schofield; also Rev. Joseph Timmins.

During the exercises Hiram Hathaway, Jr., who was upon the platform, approached Governor Stuart, and exhibited a cane, with a buckhorn handle, one owned by Hon. Hillary Baker, a former Mayor of Philadelphia. The Governor exhibited great interest in it. Lawyer Hathaway stated that Mayor Baker was an ancestor and that the cane has been in the family about a hundred years.

Besides the children there were many grown folks who crowded into the auditorium to witness the more or less impromptu exercises.

Congressman Thomas S. Butler, an old friend of the people in Chester, was among those who sat upon the platform and he was greeted by scores of prominent citizens.

The House of Refuge Band came to this city for the parade, but was returned to the institution after it was announced the parade was off. Prior to going to their destination, the 45 musicians were entertained at lunch by the General Committee.

GUESTS OF PRESIDENT BOOTH

George M. Booth, Esq., president of the First National Bank, entertained at his home on Broad Street, President A. Lewis Smith, of the Delaware County Historical Society, and President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College. They were the speakers at the evening meeting at the Third Presbyterian church, and had but a short distance to go from Mr. Booth's home to the church.

Mr. Booth gave a great deal of attention to the Glen Mills Band which came to play in the parade. He saw that they were safely returned to the institution.

A RECORD OF THE MEETING

The addresses made at the Third Presbyterian church under the direction of the Delaware County Historical Society, were reported stenographically for the society and will be preserved in the archives of that body. It was the secretary of that organization, Henry Graham Ashmead, who suggested the celebration. The remarks of the speakers become history, therefore, and it was thought best to have them preserved. William B. Northam, Esq., did the work.

THE EVENING EXERCISES

State Senator Sproul will preside at a public meeting to be held in the Third Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening. The speakers will be Governor Stuart, Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College, and Garnett Pendleton, President of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester, and member of the Delaware County bar. A chorus will sing the bi-centennial hymn. The originator of the 225th anniversary celebration is Henry Graham Ashmead, the Delaware County historian, who was one of the leading spirits in the bi-centennial exercises in 1882.

Although Chester has some very old buildings standing, all of the houses built before the coming of Penn and with which he was associated have been torn down. He was said to have been the guest of Caleb Pusey in what is now the borough of Upland, and this house, which stands near Chester Creek, is kept in very much of its original state by the Crozer family. There is some dispute as to the date of its erection, but the commonly accepted year is 1683, one year after the coming of Penn. The building in which Penn organized his first assembly has long since been a thing of the past, for it was torn down more than a century ago. The house of Robert Wade, by whom Penn was entertained when he arrived, and the Boar's Head Inn, where he was also a guest, have likewise gone out of existence. Houses built during Penn's governorship are still standing.

FRIENDS' MEETING AN INTERESTING ONE

PROMINENT SPEAKERS RELATE SOME INSTRUCTIVE HISTORY
CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN

Services at Friends' Meeting on Market Street were of unusual interest pertaining to the 225th anniversary of the landing of William Penn. The meeting was largely attended and several visitors were present, attracted by the event now being commemorated in the city. The speakers were Alfred H. Love and Lukens Webster, of Philadelphia; Samuel S. Ash, Swarthmore, Amanda Devo, of New York. Allusion was made in the different addresses to the "Holy Experiment" of Penn. An effort in founding a new colony here on the shores of the Delaware wherein peace and toleration might be leading features was his ideal and the principles which Penn inculcated in the early history of the State established freedom and liberty.

The letter William Penn wrote to his wife and children on leaving them in England, when he was about to sail in the ship "Welcome", was read in the First-day School by Sarah B. Flitercraft. It is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of soft and mellow English, most affectionate and touching epistles ever written, as is also his letter to the Indians so frequently quoted. One of the speakers referred to the mother of Penn as a woman of sterling, peaceable qualities, a Christian parent, who impressed her boy in youth with goodness and virtue by mastering him in the admonition of the Lord, his father was associated with warriors. William Penn was reared under such conditions and was converted to the Friends' belief by the preaching of Thomas Loe, afterwards he had to lay aside his sword and became an advocate of peace. He was a Quaker of the Fox and Whit-tier type and traveled extensively in spreading the Gospel. To the Indians he was a hero of peace and love and they would not dare to take up arms against him. The First-Day

School exercises after meeting continued the lesson of Penn's life and several speakers told the children of incidents connected with it, accompanying their remarks with counsel fitting the occasion.

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY
JAMES W. HOWARTH
HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
**DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1908
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected. Delaware County has been the scene of operation of numerous important events and will doubtless furnish many more in the future. It is the purpose of our Society to develop interest in these matters among our citizens, many more of whom might be willing to be enrolled as members with us.

Chester, Pa.

September 10, 1908.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF AUDITORS APPOINTED TO AUDIT THE
ACCOUNTS OF EDWARD H. HALL, TREASURER
OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1908

Media, Pa., September 24th, 1908

To the President, officers and members of the Delaware
County Historical Society,

We the undersigned auditors appointed to audit the ac-
counts of Edward H. Hall, Treasurer of said Association,
respectfully make report, that we have this day met for the
purpose of our appointment and have duly examined said
accounts and find the same to be correct and true. That the
said Treasurer has received since the last audit of the account,
July 11th, 1906, the sum of..... \$362.45
Said amount including a former balance of \$171.39
That he has paid out on proper and duly authorized
orders the sum of..... 146.15

Leaving a balance in his hands of..... \$216.30
which appears to be deposited in the Media Title and Trust
Company to his account as Treasurer.

Your auditors beg leave to recommend some changes in
the keeping of the accounts of the Association so that it may
be readily ascertained what amount is owing to the Associa-
tion for unpaid dues. The present practice seems to be that
the accounts with members for dues, is kept by the Secretary,
and the bills are sent out by him. These bills are made pay-
able to the Treasurer. We think a better practice would be
for the accounts with members to be kept by the Treasurer,
and the bills for dues to be sent out by him and made payable
to the Secretary, and that the Secretary at stated intervals,
turn over all moneys received by him, with a statement of
from whom received, to the Treasurer, and charging the
Treasurer therewith, and also credit the account of the

Treasurer with any orders that may be issued in payment of bills, &c. By this system the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer should agree; one would be a check upon the other, and it would also enable the Treasurer to ascertain and report to the Association the exact amount owing by the members for dues. With the adoption of such a system we would also recommend that the audit by the Auditors include the audit of both the Treasurer's and Secretary's accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE P. GREEN,

CHAS. S. WELLES,

CLARA B. MILLER,

Committee

THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
ORGANIZED IN 1895

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY
JAMES W. HOWARTH
HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, '09
AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected.

The presence of all the members is earnestly desired in order to keep in touch with the increasing interest in historical matters.

Contributions of articles of historical interest will be acceptably received by the custodian, Charles Palmer, No. 12 E. 5th street, Chester, Pa.

Chester, Pa.

September 10, 1909.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Recording Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY HELD THE PAST YEAR

The Annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held Thursday evening, September 17, 1908, at 8 o'clock, in Institute Hall, Media. President A. Lewis Smith in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The report of the Council held Thursday evening, September 17, 1908, was read and approved. The report of the Treasurer, E. H. Hall, was read and approved.

The report of the Special Committee on the acquisition of the Old City Hall, Chester, was submitted. The Chairman thereof made an additional verbal report in which he expressed the belief that if the finances of the State would warrant it, it was very possible that the Act for the purchase and preservation of the ancient building would receive legislative and executive approval, but the whole matter would depend upon the financial condition of the Commonwealth to justify such an expenditure. The Governor would not approve the measure, even if it passed the Legislature, if the State could not afford it. On motion the Committee was continued and directed to renew its efforts to have the Act passed by the General Assembly of the Session of 1909.

It being the time for the Annual Election of officers for the ensuing year, the following ticket was unanimously elected:—President, A. Lewis Smith; 1st Vice President, A. G. C. Smith; 2nd Vice President, D. M. Johnson; Treasurer, E. H. Hall; Recording Secretary, H. G. Ashmead; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Palmer. Directors—James W. Howarth, Henry L. Broomall, Rev. P. H. Mowry, W. Shaler Johnson, Geo. E. Darlington.

A paper on "Two Graves," that of George Graham in Westminster Abby, and of William Graham in Friends' Grave Yard, Chester, and a brief notice of the Graham family in Delaware county was read by H. G. Ashmead. Then followed a general discussion as to the best means of arousing

public interest in the affairs of the society, and how to forward this object. Adjourned.

H. G. ASHMEAD,
Secretary

A meeting of the Society was held June 24, 1909 in the High School Building, at Chester, at which papers were read by Garnett Pendleton, Esq., on Henry Griggs Weston, and by H. G. Ashmead, on "Chester as Washington saw it in 1789."

LIST OF MEMBERS

Ashmead, H. G.	Flickwir, Mary Gardiner
Booth, George M.	Flickwir, Helen Graham
Booth, Ellen M.	Flickwir, Sallie
Brewer, Emma	Fox, Margaret C.
Broomall, Henry L.	Fryer, James
Broomall, Hon. Wm. B.	Geary, Alexander B.
Bunting, George M.	Green, Horace P.
Bunting, Morgan	Griffith, Mrs. E. C.
Callahan, John P., Jr.	Hall, Edward H.
Campbell, Col. James A. G.	Harris, Enon M.
Cheyney, Horace L.	Harrison, Frank W.
Cochran, A. A.	Harvey, Kate B.
Cochrane, Gen. Henry C.	Hathaway, Hiram, Jr.
Cresson, Annie H.	Hawley, Mrs. Joseph
Crozer, Mrs. J. Lewis	Hibberd, Bertha
Crozer, Samuel A.	Hinkson, Joseph H.
Crozer, John P.	Howard, Frederick A.
Crozer, Mrs. John P.	Howarth, James W.
Cutler, George L.	Hyatt, Col. Charles E.
Cutler, Mary D.	Hutchinson, Frank E.
Dalmas, Louis	Irving, D. Edwin
Dalton, Andrew J.	Irving, Mrs. D. Edwin
Darlington, George E.	Jefferis, Dr. D. W.
Dickinson, O. B.	Johnson, David M.
Eckfeldt, Anna S.	Johnson, W. Shaler

Johnson, Mrs. W. Shaler
Jones, Edmund
Kruse, Rev. Wm. Tenton
Lewis, Sarah B.
Leys, Rachel P.
Lloyd, M. Jeannette
MaeFayden, Dr. John
McDonough, John E.
Mendenhall, J. Howard
Mereur, Mrs. J. Watts
Miller, Clara B.
Miller, Isaac L.
Mowry, Rev. P. H.
Myers, Albert Cook
Page, Mrs. Louis R.
Palmer, Lewis
Palmer, Charles
Palmer Arletta C.
Paschall, Joseph H.
Patton, Rev. W. A.
Pendleton, Garnett
Perkins, J. Walker
Peters Harriet Felton
Pleasants, Henry
Preston, Ida F.
Pusey, Fred Taylor
Robinson, Mrs. V. Gilpin

Roop, Albert A.
Roop, Mrs. Albert A.
Roop, J. Howard
Sayres, Edward S.
Scott, Norris J.
Sharpless, Mrs. Walter M.
Shrigley, John M.
Smith, A. G. C.
Smith, A. Lewis
Smith, Rebecca L.
Smith, Benjamin H.
Smith, Dr. Fred M.
Smith, Marietta F. C.
Speakman, Anna Walter
Spencer, John
Sproul, Hon. Wm. C.
Stevenson, S. Price
Taitt, Rev. Francis M.
Trainer, J. Newlin
Trainer, Mrs. J. Newlin
Trainer, Mrs. Wm. E.
Wallace, John A.
Walter, Frances K.
Welles, Charles S.
Woodbridge, J. E.
Woodbridge, Louise D.
Yocum, A. Duncan

LIFE AND WORK OF DR. WESTON

ABLE PAPER BY GARNETT PENDLETON, ESQ., BEFORE DELAWARE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AS PREACHER AND TEACHER

OCCUPIED FOR FORTY YEARS EXALTED POSITION OF PRESIDENT
OF CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, AN INSTITUTION OF
LEARNING THAT HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION
—FINE TRIBUTE TO A GOOD MAN

6-24-1909

There was a very interesting meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society held last evening in the auditorium of the Chester high school. For a warm evening, the place was hardly sufficiently central to attract a large crowd, but there was an encouraging attendance and all profited by the events of the evening.

A meeting was held by the council of the society and besides the bits of business transacted, a number of bills were ordered paid. The decks were then cleared for an address delivered by Garnett Pendleton, Esq., president of the Cambridge Trust Company, who reviewed the life and character of the late Henry G. Weston, president of Crozer Seminary for over 40 years. His remarks were of a high order and once more Mr. Pendleton demonstrated the fact that he is a polished speaker. The paper is presented in full in to-day's Times.

A vote of thanks, not a mere perfunctory "thank you," was tendered by the society for the able address, which is as follows:

HENRY GRIGGS WESTON

"Measured by the lives of two men—father and son—the government of the United States of America seems a thing

of comparatively recent birth. It is a little more than two generations old. These two generations, however, extend over a period of a hundred and twelve years. The father was born while George Washington was President. The son lived late into the first decade of the twentieth century.

“He whom our community has loved and honored for more than forty years, first saw the light in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 11, 1820. On February 6, 1909, he disappeared from human ken.

“Truly, a long life. We can better appreciate the great age of Dr. Weston when we realize that he was born in the first administration of James Monroe; born in the year that saw the death of George III. Napoleon, in his lonely island prison, was fretting away the last weary months of his brilliant and tempestuous career. Adams and Jefferson and Madison, heroes of our Revolution were yet in the land of the living. It was the year signalized by the great compromise between freedom and slavery.

“The eyes of the child, opening on the ‘era of good feeling’ were destined to witness varied and striking and stirring scenes. Compromise did not settle; it merely postponed the settlement of the burning question that agitated the minds of the American people. Man’s ownership in man was the storm center of our early nineteenth century civilization.

AN INTERESTED WITNESS

“The child, grown to manhood, was an interested witness of the ‘irrepressible conflict,’ intellectual and physical; saw the scene shift from the forum to the battlefield, and saw the issue of the great contest.

“He could remember the beginning; he survived by many years the close of the longest reign in English history.

“The great denomination of which he was an honored member for three quarters of a century developed in numbers in the United States from 257,000 in 1820, to 5,000,000 in the present year of grace.

“When a man, by reason of strength, reaches and even exceeds his four score years, finding that strength, neither

labor nor sorrow, but like Moses, with eye undimmed and natural force unabated, we attribute the achievement to the possession of a rigorous physical constitution.

KING AMONG MEN

“Dr. Weston, as we knew him in his prime, and up to within a few years of his death, was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. Large of frame, erect in carriage, with leonine head and flashing black eyes, he was a very king among men. He was the picture of robust middle and old age.

“This was due not so much to a rugged, sturdy constitution as to prudent and health-producing habits, followed through a long course of years. In his early manhood his health broke down and he suffered from a malady that had proved fatal to his mother and to all his brothers and sisters. He acted as his own physician; made it a daily practice during the remainder of his life to spend from an hour to an hour and a half and usually in the open air, in deep breathing. While a young man he supplemented this by the active life of the pioneer pastor and missionary in the West and this occupation involved a great deal of walking and horse-back riding. He was ever a man of simple and frugal habits. He has told me that a man cannot retain his health without his normal amount of sleep. It was his practice to retire at nine o'clock. He told me of a young ministerial friend of his who persisted in performing intellectual work until the late hours of night. He said to him: ‘If you continue this course, in ten years you will either be in your grave or in a mad house.’ His prophecy was fulfilled, and his friend was dead within five years after the prediction.

“There was no more familiar figure on our streets than Dr. Weston, taking his daily walk from the seminary to Chester.

“More attention is now paid to athletics by brain workers than was the case when Dr. Weston was a young man. He was driven to it by ill health, but it was characteristic of the man that, with some prescience of the future of usefulness

lying before him, he should have deliberately set about building up a vigorous physical basis for the intellectual and spiritual activities of his later life.

“The boy and young man breathed an atmosphere of Christian culture. He was reared in an environment well adapted to the development of the mental and the religious. His father, Rev. John Equality Weston, was a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, and first editor of the *Christian Watchman* (now the *Watchman*), founded at Boston in the year 1819, the first Baptist weekly in America. Gifted with uncommon intellectual force and animated by the heroic perseverance and the deeply devotional spirit of the Huguenots, whose blood coursed through his veins, he developed into a Christian scholar of no mean attainments. Before his death, in 1831, he had grounded his young son in more than the rudiments of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. It is said of Dr. Weston that he could not recall when he had learned the Greek alphabet. Aside from the name of his mother, Hetty Bacheller, history is silent. She lives and speaks in the character and achievements of her distinguished son. He became a member of the Baptist church at Lynn in 1834. He prepared for college in the Lynn Academy; was graduated from Brown University as Bachelor of Arts in 1840.

HIS COMMENCEMENT ORATION

“It may prove of interest to know the topic of what we to-day would call his commencement oration. The records furnish us the title of his thesis. “*Sympathy With Men of Genius—An Essay.*” The paper has, no doubt, long since been lost or destroyed. Wherein men of genius were held to stand in need of sympathy, whether because of their unpopularity with the common herd, or because of the defects of their qualities, must forever remain a matter of conjecture.

The son followed in the footsteps of the father, and determined to devote his life to the preaching of the gospel. He entered Newton Theological Institution, whence he was graduated in 1842.

It is a noteworthy fact that few sons of ministers enter the ministry. This is not because they are any worse than the sons of men in other callings, while oftentimes they are no better. My belief is it is because the sons of ministers are in a position to appreciate the real heroism of him who lives up to the full measure of his obligations as a faithful pastor and preacher. They see his to be a life of self-denial and unintermitting toil. Let no selfish, ease-loving man think to gratify an unworthy ambition by entering the sacred fraternity. The gospel ministry is a truly divine calling, and no one should presume to enter upon it unless impelled by the solemn conviction that only thus shall he be found in the line of obedience.

"The lawyer and physician choose their respective professions. The minister has no option. His profession, if so it may be termed, is chosen for him by a will and a power greater and higher than his own. He is summoned to a life of consecration. Such was the belief of the fathers who wrought mightily for the upbuilding of Christian character. Such is the sentiment of the great mass of our ministry to-day, despite the cheap cynicism that the finger of God is seen in the high salary and the inviting field. Cynicism must yield to enthusiastic admiration at the sight of the young graduate, undaunted by ill health, seeking not only recuperation, but a wider scope of service in the rugged West.

EARLY VICISSITUDES

"Upon leaving Newton, Dr. Weston (for so we must ever call him), went to Frankfort, Kentucky, and was there ordained in 1843. He spent the next three years as a missionary, at his own charges, in three counties of Illinois, employing school houses and barns as temples of worship, and court house steps as his pulpit. He sometimes preached in his shirt sleeves so as not to "put on airs," and, for a year's service, in one place, received the munificent salary of fifty cents.

"The western preacher of that period did not rest on flowery beds of ease. His eyes did not stand out with fatness. In the early forties, my own father, with wife and two chil-

dren dependent on him, was voted the unheard of salary of \$400, one good brother expressing painful solicitude as to the disposition of the surplus.

“In 1846 Dr. Weston became pastor of the church in Peoria, and there remained until 1859. He there developed a feeble flock into a church of commanding and lasting influence.

“His reputation as a powerful and eloquent preacher and eminently successful Christian worker and organizer had grown nation wide, and he was called back to the East.

“Declining an invitation to the pastorate of the Ninth Street church, of Cincinnati, he accepted the call of the Oliver Street church, New York city. Later this developed into the Madison Avenue church, of which he remained pastor until the year 1868.

“Unconsciously to himself, Dr. Weston, slowly but surely, had been laying broad and deep the foundation for a sphere of usefulness, wider and higher than any of which he could have dreamed.

“For the great life work on which he was about to enter he was peculiarly well fitted. Broad in culture and broad in human sympathies, skilled in the learning of the schools, classical and theological, he supplemented the training of the academy by the training of experience. Coupled with the study of books was the study of men. He was a man of the people—great as a preacher—he was equally great as a pastor. A devout and constant student of the Bible, fully persuaded that it is the very word of God, he spoke with a loving earnestness, a depth of conviction of the truth of what he was saying that won the minds and hearts of his hearers. In a truly Pauline sense he was all things to all men, equally at home with the scholar and the man of limited intelligence; with the refined gentleman and the rough backwoodsman; with the grave doctor of divinity and the simple child; with the humble believer and the skeptical man of the world.

“He was a man of infinite tact. In the stirring period of the Civil War no where were animosities engendered by that struggle more bitter than in the city of New York, and no less violent in church than in secular life. To curb and soothe the hostile factions called for courage and sagacity and address of the highest order. That his church did not disintegrate and perish, but rather, remained united and developed into one of the most forceful factors of New York’s religious life, is due to the firm hand and wise guidance of her wartime pastor.

“Dr. Weston was ever in profound sympathy with the young. To him the ministry of the gospel was ever the noblest service to be rendered by man to his Maker and fellow man. To him it meant complete consecration; devotion of brain and heart and time and all to the supreme work of evangelizing the world.

“Men do not reach positions of power and responsibility by accident. Misfits are not of so frequent occurrence as generally supposed. Hardheaded business men; who, by industry and shrewdness, have acquired wealth, have little to do with sentiment and enthusiasm. What they are after, in seeking to fill some place of importance, is merit, fitness, and they are wise enough to know it when they see it. They care not so much to honor the man as to fill the position; meet the situation. This is eminently true in the business world. No less true is it when some commanding seat of influence as the headship of a great educational institution is to be filled. Those in charge of the enterprise do not choose the unknown and the untried, but reward him who has already won his spurs. The faithful over a few things is called to the rulership over many. So, when in the providence of God, Henry G. Weston was elected president of Crozer Theological Seminary, the election did not make him great; he was elected because he was already great. So, of the different offerings of the presidency of Brown and Chicago and Madison Universities, and the degrees conferred by different institutions; Doc-

torate of Divinity by the University of Rochester, in 1859; Doctorate of Laws, by Brown, Bucknell, Denison and the Southwestern Universities, in 1891. These did not minister to his greatness, but were eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by the leading institutions of learning in his denomination.

“Up to the year 1855 there was in Pennsylvania no Baptist school for the training of young men for the ministry. In that year, Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University opened a theological department. While through this department a number of valuable accessions were made to the Baptist ministry, it somehow failed to secure the aid and sympathy of the denomination at large.

INCEPTION OF SEMINARY

“With no thought of creating a rival to the Lewisburg enterprise, the venerable John P. Crozer erected in 1858 a substantial edifice at Upland, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Delaware river, his intention being to establish a normal school for the instruction, at a nominal price, of the poorer children of the community.

“The project was, however, not successful, and the school closed at the opening of the Civil War. During the war, the building was used as a hospital, and for several years thereafter was the seat of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

“Mr. Crozer died in 1866, and in a family consultation as to the disposition of the academy property, arose the happy inspiration, Why not establish a school for the training of ministers? The suggestion met with immediate and favorable consideration by the family. Conferences were held with the friends and officials of the Lewisburg Seminary, resulting in an agreement providing for the closing of the theological department there, conditioned upon the successful establishment of the new institution.

“Conjugal and filial affection made easy and natural the choice of a name and, on April 4, 1867, the legislature incorporated the ‘Board of Trustees of the Crozer Theological

Seminary,' a body whose first and only president, Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, honors us by his presence to-night.

CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT

"The choice of Dr. Weston as president of the new institution received the unqualified approval of the denomination. He was recognized as a man of remarkable executive ability, and it was believed that he possessed exactly the qualities needed to place the young school of the prophets upon a sure and stable basis. Dr. Weston, in assuming the office, found himself in what has been termed a 'peculiar' position. It was a position entirely different from the headship of an old and well-established corporation. He was called upon to lead an experiment, the successful outcome of which was by no means a certainty. But the tact and wisdom and devotion that had built up a powerful church in the West; that had stilled the passions and had spiritualized the minds of men in the East, were the same harmonizing and edifying factors that avoided all possible antagonisms and planted the school deep in the affections of the people, not alone of Pennsylvania, but of New Jersey and Delaware, and the regions beyond.

"The first faculty, numerically small, was gigantic in intellectual and spiritual force. As worthy co-adjutors of the president were Dr. George Dana Boardman Pepper, a graduate of Amherst, an inspiring teacher, a broad scholar, a deep thinker; and Dr. Howard Osgood, a graduate of Harvard, a man of brilliant mind, vast erudition, beautiful spirit and unaffected piety. Dr. Pepper was professor of Christian Theology and Dr. Osgood, professor of Hebrew and Church History; Dr. Weston taking the chair of Preaching and Pastoral Duties; also lecturing on the Characteristics and Relations of the New Testament Writings.

OPENING OF SEMINARY

"The Seminary was formally opened October 2, 1868. The first catalogue contained the names of twenty students; and eight were graduated in 1870. The regular attendance now exceeds a hundred students. There are some six hund-

red and fifty alumni and more than two thousand ministers have received instruction in the school. The graduates of Crozer Seminary are scattered throughout the world, doing faithful work in far off mission fields and filling active and successful and important pastorates in town and city and country, all over our republic.

“As to the worth and scope and significance of the work and achievements of Dr. Weston as president of the Seminary, let me employ the language of three of Crozer’s professors.

“Dr. Elias H. Johnson, writing in 1900, speaks of him as ‘An old-time president, the dear friend of his colleagues, the revered father of his students, the trusted counsellor of his alumni, the far-seeing, tactful, informing soul of the Seminary.’ When he is present in chapel, the room seems full, and when he is away, the place seems uncomfortably void. And so, his position is almost, if not quite, unique, as that of such a man in such relations must necessarily be. What it is was partly illustrated in the preparations for commencement a year ago. Some of the graduating class were asking for a change of plans, and he said, ‘You do not seem to be afraid of me, gentlemen.’ To which a member of the class had the wit and the good heart to reply, ‘You know, Doctor, that perfect love casteth out fear.’

“Dr. Barnard C. Taylor, an alumnus of the Seminary, and Professor of Old Testament Exegesis, gives this testimony to his great teacher and colleague:

“‘It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the work he has done as president of Crozer Seminary. Not only have many hundreds of men had their ministerial characters largely formed by being his pupils, but the character of the Seminary has been specially determined by him during these first forty years of its history. But, the influence of Dr. Weston has reached far beyond the Seminary and its graduates. Very many are to-day treasuring some great truth that they got from Dr. Weston. He was revered and loved by all who came to know him: revered and loved most by those who knew him best.’

“ ‘President Weston and Crozer Seminary are inseparable,’ is the tribute of President Evans, to his predecessor. ‘He has made it what it is as a Christianizing force in history and has given direction and character that will be permanent in it. To me personally, he has been all that a father could have been. His life was worth living, and he has made life more significant to us all.’

A THOROUGH CRITIC

“One of the functions of the Professor of Preaching and Pastoral Duties was the criticism of sermons. The young preacher was required to write out his discourse and deliver it before the professor and class. Any stray fragments left by the professor were devoured by the students. Very much doubt whether many of those target sermons ever survived the bombardment of the class-room. Dr. Weston had the reputation of being a severe critic and the tyro Spurgeon trembled at the coming ordeal and writhed during the flaying process. It may have been the weakness of a great man, but Dr. Weston, if able to avoid the experience, never preached in the hearing of his undergraduates. Well might he have feared them, for the average theological student is the most merciless of critics.

“While never enjoying the benefit of his formal instruction, I have profited by his valuable suggestions. Some years ago in a paper read upon an occasion of historical interest, I ventured to introduce some pleasantries, innocently thinking to relieve the tedium for a long-suffering audience. Dr. Weston happened to be chairman of the Committee on Publication, and saying to me, in his kindly fashion, that anything of an amusing character is out of place in an historical address, coolly struck out the objectionable passages. I meekly responded: ‘Doctor, I think I must tell you that I have just met another friend who commended those amusing passages and said they were all that redeemed the paper from tiresome mediocrity.’ The doctor did not avow it, but I have always cherished the suspicion that he objected to those pleasantries for the reason that they raised a laugh at the expense

of certain of his former students, who did and said absurd things in our prayer meetings, in the long ago.

“He was greatly interested in young men, and especially in young ministerial students. He sympathized with them in their weakness, their temptations, their ambitions and their struggles. He yearned over his ‘boys’ with paternal solicitude. He was keenly sensitive to any slight cast upon them.

“I remember that, on one commencement occasion, he was very greatly annoyed at the discrimination in applause accorded to the speakers. He addressed the audience in substantially these words: ‘I earnestly ask you to refrain from any manifestations of approval, as the young men speak before you. I do not wish the feelings of any of them to be hurt by failure to receive applause. I ask you, then, to refrain; but, if you must give vent to your feelings, wait till you hear some utterly stupid and inane expression; then, applaud that.’ The doctor was the first victim of his friendly suggestion. As he resumed his seat, he was greeted with a tempest of laughter and applause.

“Dr. Weston was never seen to better advantage than on the platform on commencement days. He was most graceful, dignified and impressive as a presiding officer, and was always peculiarly happy in his extemporaneous remarks, as well as in his more formal address.

APPRECIATED HUMOR

“He did not often indulge in humorous recitals, although by no means lacking in a sense of the ludicrous. I recall one story, related to me as an actual occurrence. He said that one morning while standing on the Chester platform, awaiting his train, he was approached by a stranger rather the worse for liquor, who staggered over to him and said: ‘Mister, I’m the prodigal son. I’m on my way to my father’s house. My father has killed the fatted calf; but all I’ll get of it will be its rawhide, over my back.’

In the midst of his exacting duties as president and professor, Dr. Weston found time to serve his denomination in other lines of activity. He was, for years, president of the

'American Baptist Missionary Union.' From 1869 to 1877 he was editor of the 'Baptist Quarterly.' He was the author of 'Matthew, the Genesis of the New Testament.' Con-joint-ly with Dr. Hovey, President of the Newton Theological In-stitution, and Dr. Broadus, President of the Southern Bap-tist Theological Seminary, he had a most honorable part in preparing the improved edition of the Bible Union New Tes-tament, believed to be the best translation in our language. During the last fifty years of his life, it was his practice, stu-diously and reverently, to read the entire book once each month. In familiarity with its text, its meaning and its spirit, he was unsurpassed by any man of his times.

"While realizing that his great life-work was that of the preacher and Christian instructor, Dr. Weston was not unmindful or neglectful of the obligations resting upon him as a member of the secular community. He was conscien-tious in the performance of his duties as a voting citizen. Seldom did he fail to exercise the franchise at any election, national, State or local. He frequently attended the county primaries, thus theoretically assisting in the formation of tickets. He did not feel morally bound to abide by the re-sult, regardless of the means by which that result was reached. He did not possess the tender conscience, the delicate sensibili-ties of the party devotee, who feels that a ticket is a sacred thing; that it is a point of honor to support it, even when it is known to be the product of chicanery in direction, or flag-rant bribery.

A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN

"Dr. Weston was of Republican faith, and adhered to Republican principles, and so far as I am aware, always sup-ported the State and national nominees of his party. In local affairs, however, it was personal fitness for office, and not the partisan character of the candidate that guided him in his voting. In his mind, great political principles are in-volved in the choice of a President or Congressman, but no such principle is at stake in the election of a judge or sheriff

or municipal officer, and partisan politics should not enter into the choice of such officials.

“He was keenly alive to all that was going forward in the world about him. He kept pace with current events, and held decided views upon all the vital questions of the day.

“While ever ready to engage in any movement looking to the moral or political uplift of the community, he used his own judgment as to the character of any particular movement; and, whatever the enthusiasm or excitement about him, did not lose his equilibrium. He was not led away by the magnetism of the multitude. He was a man of poise and of depth of conviction. He was not afraid to resist the current. We remember the eventful spring of 1898. The battleship ‘Maine’ had blown up in Havana harbor. The lives of more than two hundred and sixty American sailors and marines had been sacrificed. ‘Spanish treachery,’ was the theme of every conversation: ‘War with Spain!’ the watch-word of every excited group. Our own city and community were swayed by the belligerent spirit. The National Guard were called out, equipped and ready for departure. A great mass meeting was held in the old armory. A vast multitude assembled. Many speakers were asked to address the meeting, Dr. Weston among the number.

“To our surprise, he declined, saying that he had no sympathy with the proposed war, which he believed to have been engineered by the politicians and for selfish, political and personal ends. Whether he was correct in his diagnosis of the situation may be a matter of debate; but of the sincerity of his convictions, there can be no manner of doubt.

AGAINST PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

“In the year 1889, a proposed amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, was submitted to the suffrages of the people. The question was debated with warmth and ability on the platform and in the press. On one side, those who advocated absolute prohibition; on the other, the beneficiaries of the system; the brewer, the distiller, the saloonkeeper, the high-

license advocate. Such an alignment was to be expected. But, what infuriated the rabid prohibitionists and stunned and shocked the more temperate believers in enforced abstinence was the fact that some of our leading ministers and some of our most influential Christian educators avowed themselves unfriendly to the proposed amendment, and among these was Dr. Weston. He did not participate in the speaking canvass; nor did he write at length upon the subject. But he wrote enough to let his views be known and understood.

“By principle and by habit, he was a life-long total abstainer. No man would have rejoiced more unfeignedly than he at the elimination of the curse of drink from our civilization. He did not, however, believe that such result could be accomplished by legislation. Furthermore, he regarded the attempt on the part of the State to accomplish such result as a most objectionable species of paternalism. He did not conceive of the State as ‘an ideal moral power charged with the duty of forming the characters and guiding the lives of its subjects.’ Men are not made moral by Act of Congress; nor regenerated by Act of Assembly.

“Being in full sympathy with the aims of the Delaware County Historical Society, he became a charter member; frequently attended its meetings, and in 1899 read a notable paper on salient points in the career and character of the late John P. Crozer.

“Dr. Weston was fond of mingling with his fellow men, in whatever walk of life; engaged them in conversation and listened respectfully and with interest to the expression of their views of any passing subject. Loyal to his denomination and unshakably fixed in his own religious beliefs, he enjoyed nothing better than meeting men of other ways of thinking, not with any desire for argument, but that he might study their mental processes, their pre-possessions and their prejudices; in brief, that he might, for the moment, look at these questions through the eyes of other men. Simple in language; unaffected in manner; affable and easily approached; he made friends wherever he went, and was a welcome visitor to all classes and conditions.

“Nearly every man has his so-called fad, or hobby, or pet avocation. He adopts this as a relaxation, a diversion from the more serious occupations of life. We can well imagine how soothing to eye and brain of the study-worn scholar and theologian was the sight of his well-loved Garden of Roses. Its beauty and its fragrance appealed to his aesthetic sensibilities. He was not selfish in his enjoyment of the Eden he had planted. How characteristic of him, that even this child of his recreative hours should have brightened and blessed the world. He did not hoard his floral treasures, but bestowed them freely—with impartial hand, upon high and lowly. He was equally lavish in sharing with others his wealth of intellectual and spiritual endowment. The gardener has departed, while the garden remains. The flower has budded and blossomed, matured and faded and died: but its fragrance lives, and it buds and blossoms and matures again, in yet other flowers.

“So, the child was born, grew, reached manhood, middle and old age, and passed hence; but his influence is eternal, and shall burgeon anew in the memories, the hearts, the activities of the men and women, whose hope he quickened, whose faith he strengthened: whose characters he moulded, whose lives he uplifted.”

*To the Governor, the Senators and Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*

About two years ago the Delaware County Historical Society opened negotiations with the City of Chester for the purchase of the old City Hall of Chester, to be kept and held for Historical purposes, the Society as well as the City authorities being impressed with the importance of its preservation and restoration to its original condition.

The City authorities agreed to sell the Hall for Historical purposes for the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

The Delaware County Historical Society, which has been incorporated fourteen years has issued a volume of its proceedings and has a second in course of preparation.

The Society is not possessed of means to make this purchase, and realizing the importance of early action looking to the preservation of this historic building, the members of the Legislature from Delaware County have introduced a bill to appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars to purchase it.

There are few, if any, other buildings that have as interesting and inspiring associations and history.

It was built in 1724, and used as the Court House of Chester County from that date to 1789, when Delaware County was erected, and thereafter as the Court House of Delaware County until 1850, when the County seat of Delaware County was removed to Media, being then acquired by the Borough of Chester, which occupied it as a Borough Hall until the incorporation of the City of Chester in 1866, when the City entered upon its use for the purposes of a City Hall, such use being continued until the present time, being now used for the meetings of City Councils and by the Mayor and other City officials.

The history of this Hall is widely known in this country, in Europe and elsewhere, and is recognized as an important historical link connecting the present with the early history of our country, and particularly with that of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is the oldest building in the original thirteen colonies, now standing that has been in continuous use for public purposes from the time of its erection to the present day.

The date of its erection—1724—antedates Independence Hall, Philadelphia eight years, and the first Faneuil Hall, in Boston (which was destroyed by fire in 1761) by eighteen years. The present Faneuil Hall, known as the “Cradle of Liberty,” was not built until thirty-seven years after this old Chester Hall.

This Hall occupies a prominent place on Market street, the leading business thoroughfare of Chester and marks the center milestone of the City, which has been standing there from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Chester, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, was well on in years when William Penn first set foot on the soil of Pennsylvania before he visited the site of Philadelphia.

He called the Colonial Assembly together at Chester and the first laws for the government of the Colony were enacted here.

The story of this old Hall is succinctly told by a tablet placed on its east front by the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as shown in the photograph thereof as follows:

THIS BUILDING
WAS ERECTED IN 1724
DURING THE REIGN OF
GEORGE I OF ENGLAND.

IT WAS THE COURT HOUSE OF
CHESTER COUNTY 1724—1786.
THE COURT HOUSE OF
DELAWARE COUNTY 1789—1851.
HALL OF CHESTER BOROUGH 1851-1866.
HALL OF CHESTER CITY SINCE 1866.

IN 1739 ENGLAND DECLARED WAR
AGAINST SPAIN AND SOLDIERS
WERE HERE ENLISTED FOR
AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

HERE ANTHONY WAYNE RALLIED AND
DRILLED HIS TROOPS JANUARY, 1776.

IN 1824 LAFAYETTE AS GUEST OF
THE NATION WAS ENTERTAINED
IN THIS BUILDING.

THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY THE
DELAWARE COUNTY CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
APRIL 19, 1903.

The building is massive in construction, showing the original pent or demi roofs over its several stories; is a fine specimen of Colonial architecture, and, if kept in repair, promises to outlast the wear of many centuries, a patriotic inspiration to the community.

This Hall is associated with all the earlier history of the Colony of Pennsylvania, for it was in Chester that the colony had its birth. This hall also holds a place in English literature unequalled by any other building in the United States—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, not excepted. Incidents which transpired within its walls gave inspiration to Sir Walter Scott for his romance of *Guy Mannering*; to Lady Morgan for scenes and incidents in her novel "*Florence McCarty*"; To Charles Reade for his story of "*The Wandering Heir*"; To Stephenson for his "*Kidnap*"; To Bayard Taylor's "*Story of Kennett*," and for the novel "*Hugh Wynne*," and for other romances that stand in the forefront of the literature of the new world.

Its history is closely associated with that of David Lloyd, the foremost Chief Justice of our colonial times.

Troops were enlisted here for the old French war, and, as shown by the tablet on its walls, for the war with Spain that resulted in the capture of the City of Havana by the English and Colonial forces. The Committee of Safety, in the early period of the Revolutionary war frequently held meetings here.

On numerous occasions before the Colonies asserted their independence, the voice of Mad Anthony Wayne was heard in this building arousing the people to resistance to the oppression of the mother country.

Wayne made his headquarters in this ancient structure when raising his regiment which took part in nearly all the important battles of the revolution, and had the distinguished honor to fire the last volley in the final combat which gave us independence.

It was in Chester, that General Lafayette lay wounded after the battle of Brandywine, and, as already stated he was received in this Hall as the guest of the Nation when he revisited America in 1824.

Shortly after his visit to Chester, when this noble ally of our struggling colonies was seated in the presence of Daniel Webster and the throng that had come to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, he was addressed by that matchless orator in these words: "You are connected with both Hemispheres and with two generations—Heaven saw fit to ordain that the electric spark of Liberty should be conducted through you from the new world to the old."

Nearby this old Hall, St. Paul's Church yard burying ground lies all that is mortal of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the Colonial Chief Justices and speaker of the Assembly—a man of imperishable renown. A little farther off the great Admiral Porter was born, and in and about this old Hall Admiral Farragut played when a boy.

Pennsylvania should arise and shake off the lethargy of her neglect to perpetuate and preserve the landmarks of her greatness as shown in the early struggles of her people to achieve and secure the blessings we now enjoy.

We do not wish to lower the plane of our appeal. Still it may not be out of place to note the fact that the towns of Lexington and Concord receive material advantage from the visits of tourists who come to their borders because of their historical renown. About three years ago the State of New York purchased the old Home and Hall of Sir William Johnson and placed it in the care of the local Historical Society for preservation and as a place to gather historical relics and data. This New York Historical Society was situated as the Delaware County Historical Society is, with insufficient means to accomplish the purpose desired without the aid of the State.

The greater part of the life and history of George Washington prior to the revolution is intimately associated with the history of Pennsylvania. He made some of his most important surveys within its borders and the incidents of his passage of the Allegheny river on a raft constitute one of the memories that live in the recollection of the young people who are familiar with the history of his early life. It was in the Colony of Pennsylvania that he erected Fort Mifflin and in Pennsylvania occurred the solitary instance of a surrender by him. Here also he saved Braddocks army from annihilation.

It was in Chester, just across the street from this old Hall, in the "Pennsylvania Arms" still standing and now known as the "Washington House" at midnight of the day of the battle of Brandywine that Washington wrote to the Congress the only report he ever made of this conflict. The farewell address, his last public act, was published by him in Pennsylvania.

Washington and his army passed through Pennsylvania on that wonderful forced march from the highlands of the Hudson to deliver the blow at Yorktown that secured our independence; where, with Rochambeau, he received the surrender of Cornwallis.

Who of the sons of Pennsylvania is not proud of her history—a history more glorious perhaps than that of any of the other states, great though they are; full of imperishable memories to encourage and inspire future generations.

Permit us to call, briefly, your attention to Eastern Pennsylvania, the storm center of the revolution.

Looking down from the height of the Statue of Penn on the City Hall, Philadelphia, a vista unequalled elsewhere greets the enraptured vision of the student of our history, for, from this height, one can mark, with the unaided eye, the scene of nine battles of the revolutionary war; while nearby, to the westward, Valley Forge is seen, where, amid cold and rain and frost and sleet and snow, the apparently dying cause of the patriot Colonies was maintained and upheld by the indomitable spirit and valor of the few compatriots who defended this encampment, but who lacked almost every essential to success except their indomitable bravery and patriotism.

From this height the eye also rests upon the building from which the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the world, and where the Constitution of the United States was framed through the wisdom and poise of such patriots as Washington and Franklin; the greatest Charter of human government ever devised by wit of man.

Philadelphia was the birthplace of the American flag; and Germantown set an example to the world by the issuance of the first protest against human slavery. The first schools for education by the public were founded in Philadelphia. The first Hospital and the first Volunteer Fire Company; the first circulating Library in the American Colonies and the first Bible printed in a European tongue. Here the first paper mills were established. In Philadelphia Franklin made his experiments with the lightning, and the first experiments to propel boats by steam were made by Oliver Evans on the Schuylkill.

Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, was the financier of the revolution and Stephen Girard loaned his credit to enable the government to carry on the war of 1812; and during the

war of the rebellion Jay Cooke did a like service to that of Morris.

The valley of the Wyoming teems with historic interest. Thomas Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" is the only epic a foreign author has selected for his muse from America.

"By the shores of the beautiful Delaware," Longfellow closes his affecting story of "Evangeline."

Lindley Murray, the grammarian, who gave form to the English language, was of Pennsylvania birth. So was Robert Fulton, who first successfully demonstrated steamboat navigation. So also was Godfrey, the inventor of the Mariners' Quadrant.

We recently celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe; the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns; and the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. These men have passed away; but wherever civilization penetrates, there their names are fondly recalled and the sentiments stirred by a contemplation of their work will not die. The world profits by the consummate genius of the poet, and the far reaching work of the statesman.

Poe's work was mainly performed in Philadelphia; and while Washington was fighting the battles for Independence, the poet Burns, in far off Scotland, toasted Washington as a greater than King George.

Mankind lays claim to the fame of Lincoln, but he inherited his matchless gifts from sturdy Pennsylvania ancestry.

At Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, the high tide of rebellion was rolled back never to return; and the leaders there, Reynolds, Meade, Hancock and Gregg, were all Pennsylvanians.

Is our appeal to sentiment? So be it. Sentiment rules the world. Without it there would be no patriotism—no love of country nor of home, no love of our fellows, no religion, and without these there would be no art, no literature and no civilization. From across the seas we are reproached for our commercialism; but we are outgrowing it. More and more we are coming to a realization that men hold their wealth and

their possessions in trust for the benefit of mankind, and they do not hoard it as formerly, until they die, but distribute much of it while they live for the benefit of their fellows. More and more are we becoming altruistic, more and more imbued with the Christ-like love for our neighbors, more and more sentimental, and it is now the exceptional man who has not become a convert to the thought that duty requires him to use his wealth for the general benefit. Call this religion; call it sentiment, or what you will; but whatever the name, it marks the progress of the race to higher things.

To inculcate in the minds of the young and that vast number of immigrants who are constantly coming to our shores—a love and reverence for the worth and works of those who have preceded us, by means of the preservation of concrete evidence of our early history, and of the sacrificing deeds of our forefathers, cannot but tend to the improvement of our people and to the advancement of all that redounds to the glory of our common country.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

By

A. LEWIS SMITH, *President*

A. G. C. SMITH, *First Vice-President*

D. M. JOHNSON, *Second Vice-President*

EDWARD H. HALL, *Treasurer*

H. G. ASHMEAD, *Recording Secretary*

CHARLES PALMER, *Corresponding Secretary*

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY

JAMES W. HOWARTH

HENRY L. BROOMALL

GEORGE E. DARLINGTON

W. SHALER JOHNSON

OFFICERS

President—A. LEWIS SMITH
1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH
2d V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON
Treasurer—EDWARD H. HALL
Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD
Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

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HENRY L. BROOMALL
GEORGE E. DARLINGTON
W. SHALER JOHNSON

THE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD AT

INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1910

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected, and matters of interest will claim attention.

The presence of all members is earnestly desired in order to keep actively in touch with the purposes for which the Society was organized.

Contributions of articles of historical interest will be acceptably received.

H. G. ASHMEAD,

Chester, Pa.

Recording Secretary

September 9, 1910.

Media, Pa., September 15, 1910

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall, Media, at four o'clock P. M., president A. Lewis Smith in the chair, and in

the absence of H. G. Ashmead, Secretary, Charles Palmer acted in his place.

The minutes of the last annual meeting held September 16, 1909, were read and approved.

The special committee on the matter of securing the old City Hall, Chester, to the Society was continued.

A general invitation to the Society was received and read to attend the One hundred thirty-third Anniversary of Washington's Encampment at Fagleysville, Montgomery County, Pa., known as "Camp Potts-Grove", on Saturday, September 24, 1910.

The following nominations of officers of the Society for the ensuing year were made.

OFFICERS

Pres.—A. LEWIS SMITH

1st V. Pres.—A. G. C. SMITH

2nd V. Pres.—D. M. JOHNSON

Treas.—EDWARD HALL

Rec. Sec.—H. G. ASHMEAD

Cor. Sec.—CHARLES PALMER

DIRECTORS

REV. P. H. MOWRY

JAMES W. HOWARTH

HENRY L. BROOMALL

GEORGE E. DARLINGTON

W. SHALER JOHNSON

As there was no opposition to any of the candidates, on motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society which was done, and the officers above named were declared duly elected.

The president of the Society was, on motion, authorized to appoint a committee out of its membership to consider the matter of raising a fund and securing a location for a permanent home, which committee shall report to the council.

On motion then adjourned.

Media, Pa., September 15th, 1910

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall at 3.30 o'clock P. M., Present, A. Lewis Smith, President, A. G. C. Smith, R. L. Broomall, W. Shaler Johnson, Charles Palmer, E. H. Hall and Hon. D. M. Johnson.

Applications for membership of William Easby, Jr., and Rebecca S. Easby, both proposed by E. H. Hall, were received and the applicants duly elected members.

A letter from Rev. Charles F. Hahn, of Chadd's Ford, was read, inquiring whether the proceedings of the meeting at that place would be published.

The thanks of the society were tendered to the P. B. & W. R. R. Co., and N. W. Smith, Supt., for their courtesy in stopping the train near the meeting place. And the Brandywine Baptist Church for the use of the church for holding the meeting, to Israel R. Scott and Preston C. Bullock for the donation of the large stones to which the tablets were fastened, and Samuel N. Hill for use of oxen in hauling the stones, and the owners and occupants of the properties at Washington's and Lafayette's Headquarters, Chadd's Ford.

The following bills were read and approved for payment :

S. H. Quint's Sons Co., two brass tablets.....	\$55.00
H. W. Cullis Estate, stone cutting.....	8.70
H. G. Ashmead, expressage.....	.50
Charles Palmer, postage and envelopes.....	14.12
Chester Times, 300 envelopes and 600 programs....	15.50
Bowen Co., notices of annual meeting.....	1.50
Lewis Palmer, expenses putting stones in place....	21.00

On motion orders were drawn for the salaries of the secretaries, H. G. Ashmead and Charles Palmer, \$25 each. Edward H. Hall, Treasurer, made a verbal report of the financial condition of the society. Lewis Palmer and Henry L. Broomall, and George E. Darlington were appointed auditors to examine the accounts of the treasurer.

An old bond and mortgage of Benjamine Lobb, dated 1736, was presented to the society by A. Lewis Smith, Esq.

On motion E. H. Hall and H. L. Broomall were appointed a committee to make requisition on the County Commissioners for our legal appropriation of \$200.

H. G. Ashmead and Charles Palmer were appointed a committee to take up the subject of printing the second volume of proceedings of the society, and to report to the next meeting of the council.

A list of books contributed to the society and placed in its library during the passed year was read.

On motion then adjourned.

MARKING HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE

BY THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AT
CHADD'S FORD, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

ON
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910

ORDER OF EXERCISES

2.45 P. M.

Unveiling of Tablet at Washington's Headquarters

Unveiling of Tablet at Lafayette's Headquarters

3 P. M.

Exercises at Brandywine Baptist Church

Invocation by the Pastor - REV. CHARLES F. HAMM

Opening Address

A. LEWIS SMITH - - - President of the Society

Poem

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES - Librarian Swarthmore College

Address on Washington

GARNETT PENDLETON, ESQ. - - - Chester, Pa.

Address on Lafayette

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER - - Philadelphia, Pa.

The train leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 1.14 P. M., arrives at Chadd's Ford 2.21 P. M., in time for the exercises.

Train returning leaves Chadd's Ford 6.09 P. M.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Officers and Directors

A. Lewis Smith, President
A. G. C. Smith, 1st Vice President
D. M. Johnson, 2d Vice President
Edward H. Hall, Treasurer
H. G. Ashmead, Recording Secretary
Charles Palmer, Corresponding Secretary
Rev. P. H. Mowry, Director
James W. Howarth, "
Henry L. Broomall, "
George E. Darlington, "
W. Shaler Johnson, "

Special Committee on Speakers

A. Lewis Smith, Esq.
A. G. C. Smith
H. G. Ashmead

Special Committee on Markers

Henry L. Broomall, Esq.
H. G. Ashmead
James W. Howarth
Lewis Palmer

Special Committee on Program

Rev. P. H. Mowry, D. D.
Hon. D. M. Johnson
Charles Palmer

Special Committee on Transportation

Edward H. Hall, Esq.

UNVEIL TABLETS ON BATTLEGROUND

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF BRANDY-
WINE ENGAGEMENT OBSERVED

HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE MARKED BY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT CHADD'S FORD

Special to the Inquirer.

CHADD'S FORD, Pa., Sept. 10.—In observance of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine, bronze tablets were unveiled at the Washington and Lafayette headquarters this afternoon by the Delaware County Historical Society, and nearly one thousand persons tramped over the battle-ground where several leading generals of the Revolution fought, notable among whom were Washington, Lafayette, Wayne and Sullivan, for the Americans, and Howe and Cornwallis, for the British.

The marker at the Washington headquarters was unveiled by Miss R. Anna Jefferis, who, with her sister, Mrs. L. J. Guss, occupies one side of the house which Washington used as his headquarters when the armies were encamped along the Brandywine near Chadd's Ford. The old portion of the house is occupied by Christian Sanderson and his mother, Mrs. Hannah Sanderson.

Later the headquarters of General Lafayette were visited and a marker unveiled there by Dr. Arthur H. Cleveland, owner of the house. The house is occupied by John Andress.

MANY VISITORS ATTEND

Visitors from a number of distant points attended the ceremony, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Reynolds, of Los Angeles, Cal., who came east to witness the event.

At the Brandywine Baptist Church public exercises were held, at which one of the speakers was Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Austria and to Germany, who spoke of Lafayette and of his sudden rise to prominence at the bat-

tle of the Brandywine. The exercises opened with the invocation by the pastor, Rev. Charles F. Hahn. In the opening address A. Lewis Smith, president of the society, reviewed the big historical events of the Revolution. An original poem by John Russell Hayes, librarian at Swarthmore College, on "Washington and Lafayette at Brandywine," was read by him.

Garnett Pendleton, of Upland, a member of the Historical Society and an attorney, who is a descendent of a hero of the Battle of the Brandywine, delivered an address on "Washington," in the course of which he paid tribute to the Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces in his strategic work at the Battle of the Brandywine, although the battle goes down in the history as a defeat for the Colonial army.

Former Ambassador Tower and Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, who were guests of State Senator W. C. Sproul, of Chester, reached the battleground in the Senator's automobile and were entertained by him. The Chester County Historical Society sent a delegation consisting of Edward Brinton, L. K. Stubbs, Robert G. Kay, Joseph Thompson, Christian Sanderson and F. P. Bye.

TABLETS ARE UNVEILED ON BRANDYWINE BATTLE-GROUND

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT REVOLU-
TION ENGAGEMENT OBSERVED BY DELAWARE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY PROMINENT MEN

With ideal weather and amidst auspicious circumstances the bronze tablets marking the headquarters of Generals Washington and Lafayette on the Brandywine battlefield at Chadd's Ford, where one of the series of struggles of the

Revolution in the year of 1777 occurred, were unveiled on Saturday afternoon by the Delaware County Historical Society to fittingly commemorate the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine. Gathered on the battlefield were hundreds of people, who reached there by automobile, train, carriage and afoot, some coming from long distances. Delaware and Chester counties were well represented, the historical societies of both counties having prominent members present. From California, Oklahoma, Tennessee and several other far distant states went people desirous of witnessing the ceremonies and tramping over one of the historic battlefields of Revolutionary times.

AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

The Philadelphia delegation and persons living in the Eastern section of the county arrived on a train on the Pennsylvania line early in the afternoon over the Baltimore Central. The train stopped before reaching Chadd's Ford junction to make the walk to the battle ground a shorter one for the passengers. Several hacks and teams were placed in service and it was not long before all of the visitors had reached the Washington headquarters on the Baltimore pike. Here the visitors inspected the historic house and placed their names on the register.

In one portion of the house, the part which has not been rebuilt, Christian Sanderson and his mother, Mrs. Hannah Sanderson, reside. Christian Sanderson is a student of history and is thoroughly familiar with the story of the battle of Brandywine and the biographies of the famous men who took part in the conflict. He has a large collection of curios of the battle and also souvenirs of the Civil War, which the visitors of the house observed with pleasure. The other part of the house is occupied by Mrs. L. J. Guss and her sister, Miss R. Anna Jefferis, who have resided there for thirteen years. They were much interested in the observance but Mrs. Guss was disappointed that the tablet placed there did not mention the battle of Brandywine.

TABLETS UNVEILED

After the sight-seeing was over the historians and party gathered along the road and prepared for the unveiling of the tablet in front of the Washington headquarters. After the short exercises had been opened by A. Lewis Smith, Esq., of Media, president of the Delaware County Historical Society, the tablet was unveiled by Miss Jefferis. In observance of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the battle, which occurred September 11, 1777, the ceremonies were held. When the flag was removed from the marker the inscription could be read, "Washington's Headquarters. Sept 10th & 11th, 1777. Delaware County Historical Society, Sept. 10, 1910."

The tablet is attached to a boulder. The house was occupied at the time of the Revolution by Benjamin Ring. It passed into other hands, at one time the owner being Joseph Turner. The house is now the property of Mrs. Randolph, of Philadelphia, as part of the estate of her late husband.

From the Washington headquarters the crowd went to the house where Marquis de Lafayette made his headquarters when he joined the American army after securing his commission from the Continental Congress. Here the unveiling was by Dr. Arthur H. Cleveland, of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, the owner of the property. The house is occupied by John Andress. These ceremonies were of brief duration.

HISTORICAL EXERCISES

The historical exercises followed in the Brandywine Baptist church, which lies between the two headquarters. The church was filled to overflowing. The platform was occupied by the speakers of the afternoon. Charlemagne Tower, one of the speakers, who was former Ambassador to Austria and to Germany, arrived early with Senator William C. Sproul, of Chester, whose guest he was during the day, the trip being made in Senator Sproul's automobile. Also accompanying Senator Sproul was Dr. John W. Jordan, librarian of the

Pennsylvania Historical Society and editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Judge William B. Broomall also arrived from Chester by automobile.

The meeting at the church was presided over by President A. Lewis Smith of the society and opened with the invocation by the pastor, Rev. Charles F. Hahn.

CELEBRATION ON BRANDYWINE FIELD

TABLETS ON HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE
ARE UNVEILED

EXERCISES AT CHADD'S FORD

The 133d anniversary of the battle of Brandywine was commemorated yesterday by the Delaware County Historical Society. Two memorials were unveiled at Chadd's Ford—one at the headquarters of Washington, the other at Lafayette's headquarters. A crowd of from 700 to 1000 persons assembled at the historic ford to take part in the exercises. They came mostly from adjacent points in Delaware County, but there were many from a distance. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Reynolds journeyed all the way from Los Angeles, Cal., to witness the ceremony.

The tablets were unveiled at 3 o'clock, and later there were memorial services in the historic Brandywine Baptist Church. Charlemagne Tower, former American Ambassador to Germany, and the author of an authoritative work on Lafayette, and Garnett Pendleton, a Chester banker, delivered the commemorative addresses.

Mr. Tower was the guest of State Senator William C. Sproul, of Chester. Dr. John W. Jordan, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was present, and the Chester County Historical Society sent the following delegates:

Edward Brinton, L. K. Stubbs, Robert S. Kay, Joseph Thompson and F. T. Bye.

The tablet at Washington's headquarters was the first to be unveiled. This old building is a two-story structure built of plaster, and is set beneath two towering maple trees. It faces the Concord road, and the environment of it can actually be said to look historic. It is rolling farm land, and extremely picturesque, after the fashion of so many battlefields.

It was in this old building that Washington spent the days of September 10 and 11 of 1777, while watching the movements of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Howe, as they manoeuvred their course toward Philadelphia.

It was here, as Mr. Tower pointed out, that Washington first intimately met Lafayette, and the friendship between the two men was begun. When Washington slept under the roof, the house was owned by one Benjamin Ring. Now it is owned by the Randolph heirs, one of whom is Miss Dorothy Randolph, of Philadelphia. The Randolphs came into possession of it through their grandmother, Mrs. Turner, who bought it from Gideon Speakman.

Two families now occupy the place, which, though to outward appearances is small, actually contains 14 rooms. In one section of the house live Mrs. Elizabeth Guss and her sister, Miss Anna Jefferis. It was Miss Jefferis who unveiled the tablet.

Christian Sanderson, who is a local authority on historical matters, and a collector of relics, also resides there with his mother.

The stones for the tablets, which were of a kind, were collected from the neighboring fields by Louis Palmer, an enthusiastic member of the society.

UNVEILING THE TABLET

When the American flag was drawn from the tablet in the yard of the Washington headquarters, it was seen to be set with a bronze plate, on which was inscribed the following sentences:

“Washington’s Headquarters, September 10 and 11, 1777. Delaware County Historical Society, September 10, 1910.”

The president of the society, A. Lewis Smith, introduced Miss Jefferis, a gray-haired woman, who came forward modestly and dragged the flag from its place. It was noticeable that as she did so a huge touring car clattered up to the rear of the gathering, making so much racket as to drown the ceremony.

It was odd that there were more automobiles than carriages packed beside the fence, throwing into more or less sharp contrast the era to be commemorated and the present.

Mrs. Guss raised the point at once, after the tablet was unveiled, that it said nothing about the battle of the Brandywine. She went about with her complaint, but the members of the society declined to discuss the matter.

Inside the house the company gathered to observe the setting and to sign their names in a couple of registers. Visitors went into one side of the house and signed their name for one family, and, not to be discourteous, signed it again for the other family.

There was the old fireplace, some seven feet and a half long, before which Washington may have warmed his feet if the weather was as chilly in '77 as it was there yesterday. The place looked and felt too historic to abide in, seemingly.

In one of the low-ceilinged rooms rested a spinning wheel, and a wax plant clambered over a trellis at the window. That wax plant of itself is 25 years old, and it bore 21 or 23 blossoms this year.

On the porch, beyond the trellis, sat Dr. J. R. Jones, an invalid.

There were relics in cupboards and a lantern suspended from a nail which looked as if it might have belonged to Paul Revere. True, there were portraits of Peary and Mark Twain hanging cheek by jowl with the “distinguished Colonel.” Miss Jefferis explained that one must be in somewise modern.

Down the pike a dusty quarter mile the building known as Lafayette's headquarters stood peacefully in a grove of sycamores. There is one sycamore in the yard which is said to be 22 feet around, and a farmhand standing near vouched for the information that it was beneath that tree that the French boy hero rested after he was shot in the leg in the battle.

Dr. A. H. Cleveland, who practices in Philadelphia, owns the place, which was built in 1745. At that remote day one Gideon Gilpin was Lafayette's host, and the place was a tavern.

It was not flag draped as was the Washington place, and there were no registers to sign. Doctor Cleveland removed the flag from the stone and the crowd moved on to the Brandywine Baptist Church, where the speeches were made.

EXERCISES AT BAPTIST CHURCH

The church was packed to the doors, and, emphasizing the fact that this is still a remote country part where fox hunting is good in season, a black and tan hound strolled leisurely up the church aisle and listened to the speakers. Babies crowded among the audience, and on every hand sat men gray haired and gray bearded, wearing that look which aristocracy assumes that lives upon past deeds.

The Rev. Charles F. Hahn, pastor of the church, was in charge of the service. He offered the opening invocation. The president of the society, Mr. Smith, made an address, setting forth the details of the battle.

John Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College, read an original poem written for the occasion.

Among those present from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Reynolds, of Los Angeles, California. They read in a newspaper of the forthcoming celebration and crossed the continent to be present.

All of the committee of arrangements were present, including the officers and directors, the committee on markers, the special committee on program, and the special committee on transportation.

The officers and directors of the Delaware County Historical Society are: President, A. Lewis Smith, of Media; first vice president, A. G. C. Smith, of Media; second vice president, Mayor D. M. Johnson, of Chester; treasurer, Edward H. Hall, of Media; recording secretary, H. Graham Ashmead, of Chester; corresponding secretary, Charles Palmer, of Chester; directors, Rev. P. H. Mowry, of Chester; James W. Howarth, of Middletown; Henry L. Broomall, of Media; George E. Darlington, of Media, and W. Shaler Johnson, of Chester. The committee on speakers consisted of A. Lewis Smith, A. G. C. Smith and H. Graham Ashmead; on markers, Henry L. Broomall, H. Graham Ashmead, James W. Howarth and Lewis Palmer; on program, Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry, Mayor D. M. Johnson and Charles Palmer; on transportation, Edward H. Hall.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE

The Chester County Historical Society sent a delegation consisting of Edward Brinton, L. K. Stubb, Robert G. Kay, Joseph Thompson, Christian Sanderson and F. P. Bye.

Among the prominent Delaware countians noticed present besides those previously mentioned were: Robert Crozer, Daniel McClintoek, Alfred Rhodes, John B. Rhodes, Edwin S. Hickman, Edward Irving and party, Col. J. A. G. Campbell, George Crozer and family, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Sallie Flickwir, registrar of Delaware County Chapter, D. A. R.; Miss Helen Caldwell, Mrs. William A. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cutler, George Pedlow, Isaac L. Miller, T. Edward Clyde, Rev. and Mrs. William Tenton Kruse, Charles S. Welles, Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, City Solicitor of Chester and Mrs. A. A. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Jones, Mrs. E. H. Hall and Miss Elizabeth Hall, Mrs. A. Lewis Smith, Miss Eekfeldt, Mrs. William B. Broomall, Lewis Palmer, James Fryer, George M. Booth, Esq., County Commissioner VanLeer E. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wiser and son Forwood, Mrs. Jefferis and daughter, of Media, Mrs. Frederick Preston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Baker.

BIG CELEBRATION IS PLANNED

ELABORATE EXERCISES ARRANGED FOR AT BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD

Much interest is being manifested to a great degree in the coming observance of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine and in the appropriate marking on that occasion of the headquarters of Washington and Lafayette, at Chadd's Ford. The dual event will occur on Saturday, September 10, and the programme has been arranged to attract interest, not only in Delaware county but in contiguous sections.

Plans have been laid to have the train leaving Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 1.14 in the afternoon arrive at Chadd's Ford at 2.21, in time for the exercises, and returning to leave the Ford at 6.09 o'clock. There will be some prominent people present, not the least among them the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany, who will talk on Lafayette. Garnett Pendleton, Esq., of Chester, will make the address on Washington. John Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College, will read an original poem, befitting the event.

The exercises will be held at 3 o'clock in the Brandywine Baptist Church, when the invocation will be made by the pastor, the Rev. Charles F. Hahn. A. Lewis Smith, President of the Delaware County Historical Society, under the auspices of which the celebration is to be held, will make the opening address. Prior to this programme the unveiling of the tablets will take place at 2.45 o'clock.

The bronze tablet will bear in raised letters: "Washington's Headquarters, September 10, and 11, 1777. Delaware County Historical Society, September 10, 1910." That on the Lafayette headquarters will be similar in wording, excepting that Lafayette's name will be substituted for that of Washington. The bronze plates will be bolted into natural boulders, which will be carted to and substantially placed on

the lawns of the historic buildings near Chadd's Ford, the privilege having been obtained from the owners of the premises

Washington's headquarters, in Birmingham township, where the commander-in-chief of the American forces located, probably on the afternoon of the 9th, but certainly on the 10th and 11th of September, 1777, was then owned by Benjamin Ring. The old building, very much as it was during the battle of the Brandywine, is still preserved in good condition, the most material change being that it then had a hipped roof, similar to that still shown on the old Pusey house in Upland.

About a mile from Chadd's Ford is Lafayette's headquarters, which at the time of the battle was a tavern, kept by Gideon Gilpin, the owner of the property. Forty-eight years later, Tuesday, July 26, 1825, when Lafayette, "the nation's guest," visited the battlefield, Gideon Gilpin, then an octogenarian, was seriously ill. As the procession passed the house, Lafayette asked that it be halted for a moment. Stepping from his carriage he entered the dwelling and was taken to the room in which Gideon Gilpin lay, nigh unto death. The old man was pleased at the distinguished honor the illustrious Frenchman paid him, and smiled as Lafayette clasped his hand and wished him every blessing. Gilpin first could hardly believe that the man of 68 who greeted him was the same dashing young Frenchman of 28 years and five days old who had used his house as his headquarters the day prior to and on the day of that ill-starred battle of Brandywine.

Hon. Charlemagne Tower, diplomat and author of the standard work on Lafayette, will be the guest of Senator William C. Sproul on Saturday, September 10, and in the evening of Alfred O. Deshong, Chester, when a number of men prominent in statecraft and in other affairs, in art and literature will meet the distinguished diplomat and author.

The public will be welcome to the exercises at the battleground.

Thomas B. Brown, President of the Brandywine Battlefield Association of Chester County, has not yet taken any official action toward assisting in the event but will probably

co-operate with the Delaware countians in this large historical celebration.

INVOCATION

BY REVEREND CHARLES F. HAHN

As we merge our own personality into the larger personality of the nation, we find ourselves, O Thou God of Nations, just as beholder to Thee, and just as dependent upon Thee, in our national life as in our own personal life.

We ascribe to Thee alone the honor of conceiving such a nation as ours, and Thine above all shall ever be the glory of it.

We esteem it among the most precious assurances attending the birth of our nation that it was Thou, evidently, that didst move the hearts of our Colonial Fathers both to conceive the idea of a free nation and then to seek its attainment with their, "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

We rejoice that Thou didst find souls worthy to take up the burden of the unavoidable conflict. We are thrilled as we realize that we are even now close to one of the battle-fields of the Revolution.

We are glad that at the very beginning of the conflict Thou didst call out of modest retirement a David for America, one so capable, so unselfish, so unsullied in himself and so reverent before Thee, as to become, under thee, preeminently fitted to conquer, to construct and to unite, George Washington, whose name we cherish to-day, and whose presence in this locality during the Revolution we seek to perpetuate in tablet and stone.

And we may only interpret it as a mark of Thy providence that one should come from France, who should become so intimately attached to the fortunes of Washington and America, so influential in securing for us the help of his

country in the time of our need, Lafayette, whose name we associate this day with the name of Washington.

And now that we need Thee as much as ever to-day, we pray for Thy help and guidance still in our nation; that for our part there may still be found souls among us, just as modest, as capable, as upright and as unselfish in themselves, and as reverent before Thee, who shall become fitted to lead so great a nation on to the destiny written in thy book for us, and that for the people in common, we may ever find our greatest inspiration in whatever is best in our past history, and whatever is highest in the vision of the future.

Let Thy favor rest with the Historical Society under whose auspices the exercises of this occasion are held, in its efforts to perpetuate the memory of names and events, the influence of which shall be beneficent to future generations.

May Thy grace attend the speakers on this occasion. May the unity of sentiment between speakers and hearers be a source of inspiration that will long continue.

Bless our great nation, O God, and help us who pray to remember that it is for us, each one in his own individuality, to cooperate with Thee by being ourselves upright and loyal to the truth, that we may attain to the measure of true citizenship, and help to realize in our nation the true meaning of fellow-citizenship.

And this we beg in the name of Thy Son, our Master, while to Thee we ascribe glory and honor and power and dominion in a world without end. Amen.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE AT BRANDYWINE

BY JOHN RUSSELL HAYES

Forever honored are these noble hills
And old farm valleys of the Brandywine,—
Honored forever by the memory
Of him, our Hero-chief, who long ago
Marshaled his faithful men at Birmingham

And strove in battle on the autumn hills
Through long hot hours, while near him stood unblenched
The gallant Chevalier who cast his lot
With young America, and lent the charm
Of old- world knighthood to our patriot cause.

What though the day was lost?—The Mother-land
First learned on yonder heights of Birmingham
What ardor stirred, what solemn passion fired
The Colonists who fought for freedom's sake,
Not in offensive war, but to protect
Their hearths and homes, true to the Saxon sense
Of independence, and the Saxon law
Of free self-government,—A heritage
Their sires in England through long centuries
Wrung from reluctant kings. Yea, England learned,
On every field of that hard-fought retreat,
What sacrifices Englishmen will make
For English freedom.

And that slow retreat
Was glorified by Lafayette, who shed
His blood in battle's midst.—brave Lafayette,
Youngest crusader of a valorous line
Illustrious in France from ancient days.
Dear was he to our fathers, and most dear,
I think, to Washington, who found in him
Whole-hearted and devoted heroism,
Most knightly courage and most filial love.
Theirs was a friendship grand and memorable,
A friendship such as Homer might have sung
In some new Iliad of our western world!

In musing vision I behold them stand
Like heroes carved upon an ancient frieze,
Forever glorious, forever calm,
In marble immortality. Yea, there,
Beside old Birmingham's grey Meeting-house,

Their spirits walk as on that deathless day,—
Great Washington, high-hearted Lafayette,—
The matchless friends in war and peace, whose names,
Renowned and splendid, rank with those of yore,
With all the great-souled patriots of the world,
With Cromwell do they stand, with Garibaldi,
With Bolivar and Gordon,—kingly men
And epic figures from the storied Past,—
In such immortal comradeship they stand!

These ancient houses of our theme to-day,
These quaint grey homes that for a little space
Welcomed those gracious souls at old Chadd's Ford,
And so acquired a glory,—they shall fade
And fall like all man's works: but while these hills
Endure, and while our pastoral Brandywine,—
Old Indian Wawassan,—flows and sings
Among the meadows and the shadowy woods,
Still shall two mighty spirits haunt these hills,—
The great Virginian, the Son of France,—
And lend them lustre through uncounted years.

A. LEWIS SMITH'S INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AT BRANDYWINE

We are gathered here to-day upon the invitation of the Delaware County Historical Society to aid in the performance of a belated duty to the community, and to posterity as well—a duty which could not be more appropriately performed than under the auspices of this Society.

If asked why we take such pains to preserve in bronze and stone the memory of that fateful day a century and a third ago when the stubborn courage and matchless bravery of the patriotic army were borne down to defeat by the superior numbers and better equipment of the British forces, I answer first, that History is impartial and its sole function

is to preserve, perpetuate and disseminate the truth, regardless of the passions and prejudices of the actors whose deeds are recorded; and I answer further that the Battle of Brandywine was only one of the incidents of the struggle which in its entirety evolved the Great Republic whose blessings we are enjoying to-day, and whose foundations were in a measure laid when the first Continental Congress met only three years before. Had the result of the battle been different, who can now say in the light of after events, that the ultimate outcome of the war would have been hastened or the cause of the colonies benefitted? Defeat it was, indeed, but by no means the disaster it seemed at the time. Within less than a week the American army, little discouraged, was again facing the foe and on the verge of a far more serious conflict than any which had occurred during the war; a conflict which was only forestalled by a war of the elements of sudden and extraordinary violence. That the army was in no wise dismayed by its late reverse was again amply demonstrated by the spirited battle of Germantown in the early part of the following month.

It is not my purpose, however, to detain you by describing the battle which was fought here on September 11th, 1777, or the events which led up to it. The Battle of Brandywine has probably been more written about and commented on than any other which occurred during the Revolution except perhaps Lexington and Bunker Hill, and this probably for the reason that although the advantage of position was with Washington's army, it has been assumed that the day was lost because of his failure to receive from some of his subordinates, until too late, correct information of the movements of the enemy. This indeed is given by Washington himself as a material cause contributing to the result, but many intelligent persons who have investigated the matter with access to facts since obtained from numerous sources,—facts unknown to Washington himself,—have questioned whether even if that Commander had received timely advice of these movements, his forces, outnumbered as they were by at least a third, would not in the end have been compelled to

retire before the well appointed and well disciplined British Army. The late Judge Futhey who was very familiar with the ground traversed by both armies and who made a special study of all the information respecting this battle obtainable from any source, while conceding as inexcusable the negligence of certain officers, concludes notwithstanding that "it is problematical whether the Americans could have succeeded under any circumstances". But taking a broader view, he adds that "looking at all the surroundings and the difficulties encountered and overcome, the disasters which befell the American army became victories from the first gun which was fired in the struggle until the British laid down their arms at Yorktown".

The sole aim of Sir William Howe in undertaking his costly expedition was to capture Philadelphia, the Capitol, and most populous city in the country,—not indeed for any strategic advantage or material benefit to the captors or disadvantage to the defenders, but merely for the moral or sentimental effect which the possession of the metropolis might have both here and abroad. For a like reason, which in modern parlance would be called "political necessity" and to prevent its capture, the American Commander was spurred on by Congress and others in authority to an encounter with Howe at Brandywine. It was natural that such a view should prevail. We are often so anxious about what other people think of us that we do not always act the best for our own interests. In this case the result quickly developed the entire futility of the undertaking of Sir William Howe both in its conception and in its conclusion. The invaders soon became practically prisoners within the borders of the town they had taken with so much effort, and after wasting a winter in idleness and dissipation, they voluntarily abandoned its possession in less than nine months from the time they entered, and made a disastrous retreat to New York, whence as a mighty host they had embarked in July of the previous year prepared to strike a final blow at the rebellion and restore the authority of that Sovereign of whom a British poet has said:

“He ever warred with freedom and the free;
Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes
So that they uttered the word ‘Liberty’
Found George the Third their first opponent. x x x”

There was, however, one man among the patriotic defenders of their country who from the beginning was able with a prophetic eye to appraise at its true value the movement of Howe. I mean the far-sighted soldier and statesman, Alexander Hamilton. While the British Commander was engaged in equipping his fleet and transports for the expedition to the Chesapeake, and while the officers of the Continental army were all guessing as to its destination, Hamilton wrote a letter to his friend Dr. Knox in which he says:

“If they go to the Southward in earnest, they must have the capture of Philadelphia in view, for there is no other sufficient inducement. We shall endeavor to get there in time to oppose them, and shall have the principal part of the Continental force and a large body of spirited militia, many of them from their services during the last campaign pretty well inured to arms to make the opposition with. Yet I would not have you be much surprised if Philadelphia should fall, for the enemy will doubtless go there with a determination to succeed at all hazard, and we shall not be able to prevent them without risking a general action, the expediency of which will depend upon circumstances.”

And he adds, referring to this expediency: “It may be asked, if to avoid a general engagement we give up objects of the first importance, what is to hinder the enemy from carrying every important point and ruining us? My answer is that our hopes are not placed in any particular city or spot of ground, but in preserving a good army furnished with proper necessities to take advantage of favorable opportunities and waste and defeat the enemy by piecemeal. Every new post they take requires a new division of their forces and enables us to strike with our united force against a part of theirs, and such is their present situation that another Trenton affair will amount to a complete victory on our part,

for they are at too low an ebb to bear another stroke of the kind."

And so it proved in the end. The back door invasion by the British forces ended in disadvantage to them, and, apart from the deplorable loss of life and suffering directly involved, proved to be a substantial benefit to the American cause.

When on August 26, 1777, Howe disembarked his well equipped army of 18,000 trained soldiers and marched from the Chesapeake towards Kennett Square, General Washington, to prevent being hemmed in between that army and the fleet, quickly moved his forces from Red Clay Creek, near Wilmington, to the historic ground upon which we stand to-day, and established his headquarters in yonder unpretentious house, then occupied by Benjamin Ring; and at the same time the official home of Lafayette, his youthful and ever loyal friend, whose name is indissolubly joined with that of the Father of his Country in the memory and affections of after generations, was located in the still humbler cottage near by, then occupied by Gideon Gilpin. When we look at the disposition which the Commander-in-Chief made of the several divisions of the army it is easy to understand why these dwellings in preference to more commodious houses in the neighborhood, (situated also as they were on the main highway along which the enemy would probably advance) were selected for the purpose. That they were so selected an unerring tradition, verified by temporary land marks, has placed beyond cavil. It may well be imagined that on the busy afternoon of the battle scant personal use was made of them by the eminent commanders whose headquarters they were, but the fact that they were so chosen and used, entitles these two localities to the sentimental regard which has for all time attached to places associated with great and worthy names. It was therefore eminently proper for us to-day to establish and dedicate historical records which shall not only perpetuate the facts which they recite, but shall also serve to inspire and keep ever fresh a patriotic reverence for the memory of the great men whose names they record.

The Battle of Brandywine was fought less than ninety years after the great Revolution in England which first firmly established there what has been well termed a "government of laws, not of men". It was this kind of government that the colonies time and again vainly appealed for to the Mother country, and the denial of which gave birth to the great Declaration of 1776, and in its train to the Constitution of these United States, without which the Declaration would have been in vain. By it was indeed established a government of laws and not of men, and of this government so established Washington, in the Farewell Address, uttered the admonition which holds as good to-day as upon the day it was spoken: "Respect for its authority", said he, "compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty".

If, as I hope we may believe, that what we are now doing here shall only occasionally serve to remind those who come after us of the trials, sacrifices and achievements which eventuated in the adoption of that Constitution, and thereby to stimulate even in a small degree a reverence for that greatest of fundamental laws and for the government founded on it, we shall have cause for congratulation in having come together to-day.

ADDRESS OF GARNETT PENDLETON

At the close of the reading of the poem the chairman introduced Garnett Pendleton, Esq., of Upland, president of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester, a member of the Delaware County Bar, and the descendant of a hero of the Brandywine. Mr. Pendleton's address on Washington was as follows:

WASHINGTON AS STRATEGIST

I think it was an Englishman who stigmatized us as a nation of shopkeepers—so absorbed in pursuit of the Almighty Dollar, as to be dead to the poetry and sentiment and enthusiasm of life:

Yet, there be Englishmen who see no necessity for an occasion like the present. They come honestly by the opinion. Their ancestors, a century and more, past saw no necessity for the making of history, such as we celebrate to-day.

It would seem impossible for Americans fully to please the British. They criticise us because of an alleged lack of sentiment, and they criticise us for commemorating the heroes that drove tyranny from our land, and made us a free people.

We may take up the plaint of the children in the market place. In our time of stress and anxiety and struggle, we mourned unto you and ye did not lament. In our time of peace and progress and prosperity, we pipe unto you, and ye do not dance.

OUR PEOPLE ARE PATRIOTIC

There may be truth in the indictment that we are over-practical—unduly matter-of-fact. But, we are in no sense devoid of sentiment or the capacity for enthusiasm. The fire of patriotism may seem to burn low, but let some foreign invader approach our shores and those fires will flame forth to heaven as fervently as in the trying days of yore. Let an American battleship be sunk by Spanish treachery, or by the treachery of whatever nation, and the righteous wrath of ninety million souls will break forth as the sound of many waters; from East and West and North and South, will emerge an American chivalry “fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.”

It is a gracious custom—inaugurated by our Historical Societies—that would mark with imperishable monuments the sacred ground trodden by American soldiers who fought and won the great battle for independence.

The people of Southeastern Pennsylvania should be steeped in patriotism if there be any weight in the power of association. Historic memories crowd thick upon us. From the field of Brandywine as a center, swing a radius of forty miles and the circle will include Paoli, and Germantown, Fort Mifflin, Red Bank, the camp ground of Valley Forge, and the quondam capitol of the new nation in whose heart, as in the

heart of the American people, rests that sacred edifice wherein was framed the Charter of Liberty.

OUR FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Increase the diameter a trifle and the circle will embrace the fields of Trenton and Princeton and Monmouth. All of these battles were fought after July 4, 1776. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that our colonies were really fighting for independence more than a year prior to the promulgation of the formal resolve. Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Fort Sullivan were matters of history, and the British had evacuated Boston, when the old State House Bell rang out its prophetic proclamation of "Liberty throughout all the land; unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Old Massachusetts Bay raised the first note of defiance to tyranny. Her crime was her protest against the violators of rights that had been enjoyed by English men since the conquest. The arch criminals were her devoted sons, Samuel Adams and John Hancock. To apprehend these desperadoes and to send them to England, for trial, was the worthy ambition of General Gage, and, in the still hour of night, he dispatched some eight hundred men on an ill starred errand. Paul Revere carried the news through the country side. Adams and Hancock were warned of their danger and expressed contrition for their offenses by proceeding calmly on their way to take seats in the Continental Congress. Upon the soil of Massachusetts came the first clash of arms. These trained English soldiers met some thirty-eight minute men, who were ordered to disperse. They refused to comply. Then, at Lexington, April 19, 1775, was fired the fatal and fateful volley that slew eight and wounded ten of the colonists. Thus, was the soil of Massachusetts the first to be moistened by the blood of the patriot.

THE CLASH AT CONCORD

Then, followed the clash at Concord, where force encountered force, and Gage's army, badgered, obstructed and shot

at from every hedge, was glad to reach its Boston headquarters, where it was soon besieged by sixteen thousand militiamen. Massachusetts was not long to stand alone. She had sent forth a clarion call that appealed to the spirit of other colonies. Her cause was theirs. The issue was not local, but general. Words have a deep significance. The representatives of the colonies, at Philadelphia, in 1774, styled themselves the Continental Congress. In 1775, they christened those sixteen thousand New England militia the Continental Army. Actuated by profoundest wisdom and consummate patriotism, they chose as Commander in Chief of the army, not John Hancock; not any New Englander or Northern man; but a Southern man, and a Virginian: Colonel George Washington.

Thus were united by the ties of a common peril and a common ambition, the two oldest and most powerful of the colonies.

UNION AND INDEPENDENCE

The ideas of independence and of union have been intimately associated from the very first in our history, as a people struggling for autonomy.

“Unite or die!” was the aphorism of Ben Franklin. In union is strength. Our fathers fully appreciated the wisdom of these political maxims. The mother country understood it no less well. The obvious policy of the colonies, in their struggle, was co-operation, combination of power. The equally obvious policy of the mother country was the severance of one colony from another, and, hence, more easy subjugation. Here, we have the gist of the issue, and along this line the Revolutionary War was waged.

The choice of Washington as Commander in Chief has been characterized by historians as the wisest and most important act of the Continental Congress; not alone because of its unifying effect, but because of the strong personality, the sterling qualities, the marvelous genius of him upon whom the choice fell. One writer goes so far as to say: “Nothing can be clearer than that in any other hands than those of

George Washington, the military results of the war must have been speedily disastrous to the Americans." This is exalted praise. Let us glance at the salient points in the six years' campaign, and see whether we can discover the regnant influence of one man.

WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND

In July, 1775, Washington reached Boston and assumed command of the army. Heterogeneous mass of men, assembled by patriotic impulse; cheered by temporary discomfiture of the enemy; but, unorganized, untrained, with scant and uncertain supplies of food, clothing and ammunition.

To hold this body together and to develop it into a force effective for siege, attack or defence, was the herculean task laid upon the broad shoulders and the heroic spirit of the Commander in Chief. The British army occupied Boston, and the British fleet floated in the harbor. The plan of Washington was to dislodge both. His military instinct has been quick to appreciate the strategic importance of Dorchester Heights, an eminence commanding town and harbor, even more effectually than did Bunker Hill.

After months consumed in organizing and strengthening the army and in collecting materials of warfare, the critical move was made on the night of March, 1776, under cover of a heavy cannonade, two thousand Americans reached the heights, threw up fortifications and placed their siege guns in position.

THE BRITISH ROUTED

Morning light brought surprise and consternation to the British. The Americans commanded the situation. Town and harbor were untenable, unless the Heights could be taken by storm. Their experience at Bunker Hill caused the British commanders to hesitate. This hesitation and the inclement weather delayed the attack until the following day. The attack was never made, for the advisability of such a movement was debated day after day. While in the meantime the American position had become impregnable. Dis-

astrous defeat or evacuation was the alternative that faced the enemy. They chose the latter, and on March 17 some eight thousand troops and nine hundred Tories took ship and sailed for Halifax, their heavy guns and great quantities of military stores falling like godsend into the hands of the patriot army.

Thus came the deliverance of Massachusetts; no longer to be the battleground of the Revolution. The stroke was sharp, sudden, effective, involving the loss of not more than twenty lives—the damage to property being inconsiderable.

Washington was peculiarly happy in the choice of this vantage ground. He was equally happy in discerning the psychological movements that turns vantage into menace.

A BRILLIANT RETREAT

After the American repulse on Long Island, eight thousand patriots held Brooklyn Heights. Washington would have welcomed a storming party against which he would have been successful. But, so soon as he perceived the intimation to besiege him, he acted accordingly. His retreat here was a more brilliant exhibition of strategy than was the ascent of Dorchester Heights. There his movements were concealed by darkness, while the noise of tramping men and rumbling carriage was drowned by the roar of artillery. Here, in the light of a full moon, he embarked his troops and stores, in numerous craft, and without sound save the whispers of his men and the splash of multitudinous oars. And yet, that army crossed the East river unchallenged, a stone's throw of enemy on shore and ship. Here was a chance for British victory crushing and irretrievable. It was a golden chance of the war. It was not taken, and was never again to be offered.

EQUAL TO THE ORDEALS

The reverses at New York, the lost fight and flight of Congress, the complacency of Howe and Cornwallis, who regarded the war as virtually ended did not disturb the characteristic serenity of Washington. Army depleted by the mistake of one general and the perfidy of another; an army

almost constantly on the retreat, the military genius of its commander was not asleep. The darkness of the outlook was appalling. The weight of responsibility would have crushed heart and hope and life out of an ordinary man. But here was no such man. He was a man like Atlas, the burden of a new world on his shoulders. The strength of lion entered his frame; he arose and girded himself, and sprang anew into the struggle for liberty.

Washington had noted the careless disposition of Howe's forces along the Delaware. He resolved to crush the British center at Trenton and drive the enemy toward New York. Three divisions of his army were to cross the river and make simultaneous attack. Two of these failed in their endeavors; but Washington, with twenty-five hundred men, pushed his way across the ice laden stream; effected a landing, after ten hours' battle with the wintry waters; marched nine miles through a blinding snow storm; entered Trenton at once and, after a short and fierce engagement, overcame the Hessian troops and took a thousand prisoners.

Cornwallis was enjoying the Christmas festivities in New York, intending soon to embark for England. News of the affair at Trenton somewhat disconcerted his plans. His departure was delayed some five years, and when he reached London, he came not in the guise of a conquering hero.

THE ADVANCE ON TRENTON

Early in January, 1777, he advanced upon Trenton, with eight thousand men, every inch of his progress contested. He found Washington with his whole force, drawn up beyond a small stream that flows into the Delaware south of the town. He was unable to cross the stream because of a galling fire, but was in great glee. He thought to flank the Americans—squeeze them between stream and river and compel surrender. "At last we have run down the old fox, and we will bake him in the morning."

Washington divined the intention of the enemy. His object was to extricate himself from his position of danger. Exhibiting an adroitness not altogether contiguous with the

legend of the cherry tree, he kept his camp fires burning brightly all through the night, while some of his men were industriously digging trenches, being none too careful that noise of pick and spade should escape the ears of hostile sentinels. Meanwhile, the main body of the American army marched swiftly up the stream; passed to the rear of Cornwallis and moved on toward Princeton. At sunrise it met and repulsed a detachment of two thousand men, sent to reinforce Cornwallis.

“FOX” BECOMES A “LION”

When the genial foxhunter arose, in the morning, his quarry had escaped; the roar of cannon to the northward told the story; the fox of Trenton had become the lion of Princeton.

This brilliant double stroke reversed the situation; infused new life into the shattered and discouraged army of patriot; gave new impetus to the desire and the effort for ultimate victory; while it gained for Washington a European reputation for military ability of the first order.

In the summer of 1777, pursuant to the avowed policy of severance and piece-meal disintegration of the colonies, the British Ministry conceived a plan for the occupation of the Hudson river and the seizure of New York; the plan involving the march of Burgoyne from Canada to Albany; there forming a junction with Howe's army, thus controlling river and city and State; bisecting the colonies and separating them by a line of hostile armies and fleets extending from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake. It was confidently expected that the successful execution of this plan would mean the end of the Revolution.

HOWE'S EYE ON PHILADELPHIA

Unfortunate for the English cause, General Howe turned his eyes to the Schuylkill rather than the Hudson. He yearned for possession of the capitol city. He decided to make a rapid march across New Jersey, seize Philadelphia, and then, return in due season to meet Burgoyne.

Washington read the mind of his antagonist like an illuminated page. By a swift movement he brought his army within fighting distance of Howe, who was impaled on the horns of a quadrilemma. He dared not leave such a force in his rear. He was too prudent to attack. He could not pass; he could not outwit his foe. Hence, after eighteen days of marching and countermarching, he left New Jersey and retired to Staten Island.

These strategic moves of Washington were as effective as so many battles, for they served to delay the return to the Hudson, that might well have proved disastrous to the American cause.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

Then came the sailing of the British fleet for a mysterious destination; not fully ascertained until its appearance at Elkton.

One hundred and thirty-three years ago tomorrow was fought the Battle of Brandywine—18,000 British against 11,000 Americans. It is no part of my task to offer a detailed recital of that hard-fought engagement—lasting some five hours and resulting in a combined loss of more than 2,000 men, the enemy suffering more than we, but remaining in possession of the field.

I would emphasize the fact, however, that, while conscious of the disparity in numbers of the opposing forces, Washington was the one to offer battle, thinking defeat preferable in moral effect to an abandonment of Philadelphia without military protest. He chose ground with his usual sagacity and but for uncertain and conflicting reports as to the movements of the enemy, might have crossed the historic stream, struck and crushed Knyphansen, then met and overcome the approaching Cornwallis, and so have turned the tide of battle.

AMERICAN ARMY IN CHESTER

But not so was it ordained to be. After an obstinate resistance, our right flank was turned. Superior numbers and superior discipline won the day. The patriot army were de-

feated. Utter rout and demoralization were averted by the soldierly and dignified retreat of Greene, who with Stephens and Weeden, protected the fugitives and arrested further pursuit.

The Americans retired to Chester, the main army resting near Crum Lynne. Chivalric Lafayette was borne to the old Plow and Harrow Tavern, on the site of the present Cambridge Trust Building, and there his wounds were dressed.

In the ancient hostelry on Market street, in a low ceilinged, upper room, sat a man at midnight, writing. His words were addressed to the Congress. In the heart of that famous report of the Battle of the Brandywine appears this pregnant sentence, breathing the serene optimism, the strong love of country, the sturdy faith in God and man that reverse could not quench, but ever nerved anew the arm of him whose prophetic soul saw the end from the beginning:

“Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.”

MARCHED TO PHILADELPHIA

The morrow saw discipline restored and the American army, in orderly array, marched through Darby to Philadelphia.

After fourteen days of almost continual skirmishing, the British gained possession of the city, whence Congress had fled, after clothing its general with almost dictatorial powers.

Three weeks after its defeat at Brandywine, the patriot army assailed its victor at Germantown. The move was brilliant and audacious and only failed of success because of an unforeseen accident of war.

Brandywine and Germantown are chronicled in the annals of warfare, as American defeats. Yet they, with other links in the chain of events that held Howe in Pennsylvania, that closed the military career of Burgoyne at Saratoga and thus brought to naught the counsels of the British Ministry, were worth far more to the patriot cause than a dozen sporadic battlefield victories.

Such is the verdict of history. But the significance of the achievement was not fully appreciated by contemporaries. Men of narrow vision failed to grasp its far-reaching consequences. They merely contrasted the reverses in Pennsylvania with the successes in New York.

A CRUEL TEST

It was an opportune season for envy and intrigue to set their baleful forces in operation. And so the bitterness of that dark and cruel winter at Valley Forge was accentuated by the darker schemes of yet more cruel men. Sharing the privations and sufferings of his soldiers, their great leader was brought face to face with the menace of moral assassination.

His motives were impugned, his patriotism questioned, his military capacity belittled. How did he meet this crisis in his career? Washington was not the man to blanch under fire. Courage was his characteristic. In open battle, with brave and honorable enemies, he displayed a heroism that knew not fear of danger or death. When assailed in the dark by cowardly and treacherous foes, he turned on them, dragged them to the light of day, stripped them of their hypocrisy and exposed them to the detestation of all mankind.

As they slunk away into merited oblivion or undying infamy, he rose ever higher in the love and esteem of his fellow countrymen.

How strange it is that a woman always marries the wrong man that the world is ever ruled by the unfit and incompetent! This must be true. It is the unbiased opinion of the rejected suitor and the discarded seeker-after-place, who view the subject calmly, dispassionately and with judicial impartiality.

HE NEVER FALTERED

Washington did not permit these personal grievances to impair his efficiency as a military chieftain. He closed his winter quarters whence he could best afford protection to the Congress, then at York. Ably assisted by that expert tactician, Baron Von Steuben, he subjected his army to a rigid discipline. Nothing in his career more eloquently proclaims

him a leader of men in attributes of heart and mind, than his transformation of that ragged, foot-sore, frost-bitten, starving, ill-equipped, forlorn and discouraged mass of humanity into a body of trained soldiers, enthusiastic in their patriotism and ready, with deathless loyalty, to follow their loved commander whithersoever the fortunes of war might lead.

These were the men soon to become the victors at Monmouth. These were the men associated with Washington in his evolutions around New York and on the Hudson, and these the men whose proud destiny it was to share with him in that lightning sweep from West Point to Yorktown—a project, in brilliancy of conception, in thoroughness of execution, as signal as any achievement of Caesar or Napoleon.

It was the crowning, master-stroke of genius that amazed the world, that paralyzed the foe, that merged the dream of American independence into an eternal reality.

Living at a period four generations removed from our Revolution, we gaze at the august panorama.

In space it extends from Lexington to Yorktown, via Montreal and King's Mountain, marking the far cry from skirmish to capitulation, from British arrogance to British humiliation. In time, it opens with intellectual resistance to oppression on the part of the mother country and closes with the administration of our first President.

Exercising a patriotic imagination, we move among the men of an immortal past. We are thrilled and entranced by the eloquence of an Otis and a Patrick Henry. We stand, with uncovered heads, in the hallowed presence of those devoted men, who, to the proposition of independence, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Deeds prove even mightier than these words of wisdom and of consecration. The scene shifts from the forum to the battle-field. We hear the roar of cannon, the clash of hand-to-hand conflict with breathless interest and trembling hearts, we follow the vicissitudes of our Continental army, deploring their reverses and rejoicing in their successes. He who presides over the destinies of men and of nations gives heed to our prayers and brings victory to our arms.

PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE

Then comes peace, and with it, recognition of independence and the adoption and enjoyment of constitutional and popular government—government based on the consent of the governed.

Such is the imperfect sketch of our Revolution and its outcome. From the chaos, the struggle and the glorious consummation emerges a colossal figure that looms grander and more majestic with the passing of the centuries. It is the figure, not of god or demigod, but of a man of like passions with ourselves, yet curbed, restrained and moulded into the symmetry of well-nigh perfect humanity.

It is the figure of the ideal American citizen. Brave in battle, resourceful in emergency, equal to the occasion, undaunted by defeat, unelated by victory, wise in counsel, far-seeing and unerring in statesmanship, gifted with saving common sense, endowed with a rational optimism, sublime in a patriotism that, without hesitancy or repining, relinquishes comforts of home, the companionship of loved ones for the fatigue and the dangers of warfare or the exacting and wearisome employments and responsibilities of civil administration; a character whose merits shall be extolled and whose virtues shall be emulated by generations yet unborn.

A NATION'S IDOL

Over the fair, broad page of American history is writ, in monumental letters, the name of Washington.

His life is an integral part of our life as a nation. Both illustrate the motto and maxim; *Per aspera ad astra*. Hardship, struggle, hostility, veiled and avowed, have been the lot of each. But they that be for us be many more than they that be against us. Blessed identity, equal immortality of the Great Republic and its Illustrious Founder! Not more assured the fame and honor and veneration in which he shall be held in the ages to come than the perpetuity and prosperity of this great Nation as a free, enlightened, mighty, developing people whose past, glorious as it has proved, is prophetic of a still more glorious future.

Of him and of his beloved country, how eloquently descriptive the words of the poet of "The Deserted Village:"

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head!"

MR. TOWER'S ADDRESS

Mr. Tower spoke last. He was introduced by the president as a man preeminent in literature. The former Ambassador reviewed the history of the Revolutionary struggle and dwelt at some length upon the sublime character of Washington, then traced the movements of the opposing armies which led to the battle of the Brandywine.

He had been invited to speak especially on Lafayette, and he came to the topic of the young Frenchman and traced his career with elaborate and extremely interesting detail.

Mr. Tower said:

"It was at this period that the young Lafayette, having just reached this country, saw Washington for the first time and was struck by his impressive presence and bearing. He was introduced to him at a dinner in Philadelphia, where the General was one of the guests, to which the young Frenchman had been invited.

"Upon entering the room, as he said many years afterward, though Washington was surrounded by officers and private citizens, the majesty of his countenance and of his figure made it impossible not to recognize him. He was especially distinguished also by the affability of his manners and the dignity with which he addressed those about him."

LAFAYETTE AT GLOUCESTER

In speaking of Lafayette's youth in France, Mr. Tower explained how the young hero came to take part in the conflict. He said:

“It happened that in the year 1775 the Marquis was attached to a regiment commanded by a relative of his, the Prince de Poix, then stationed in garrison at Metz, where it was that he first heard of the American Revolution and in a very singular way. An English gentleman, the Duke of Gloucester, who was traveling on the Continent, stopped at Metz on his way to Italy to visit the Governor of the place, who gave a dinner to which the chief officers of the garrison were invited, including Lafayette.

“This Duke of Gloucester was the brother of the King of England, George III, but was very strongly opposed to the policy of the King toward the American colonies. During the course of the evening the conversation turned on that subject, where-upon the Duke spoke freely about it, expressing his opinion without reserve.

“He explained the causes of the difficulties that had arisen between the American Colonies and Great Britain, describing the uprising which had occurred, the stern determination of the King to bring the colonies back to their obedience, and he mentioned, with the evident sympathy which he felt for them, the courage of the Americans under these adverse circumstances and their resolution not to submit; the war had broken out, he said, and, from the present appearances, it was likely to be a long one.

“The account given by the Duke of the Americans fighting for their rights caught the attention of Lafayette immediately, so that he not only listened to every word that was said, but asked several questions in regard to it. The whole subject appeared to have fixed his mind as by a fascination. He said many years afterward that for the moment he could think of nothing else, and he longed to associate himself with the cause which so greatly appealed to him. It took possession of him to so great an extent that he resolved to come to America and offer his services.”

THE MARQUIS VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Tower traced the vicissitudes which Lafayette encountered in carrying out his plan to take part in the Revo-

lution. The plan was at first thought to be the phantom of his imagination, and it met with the prompt discouragement of his father-in-law, the Duke de Noailles; in fact, his entire family.

Nevertheless, the young man, who was about 18 at the time, he said, in two years had assembled an expedition at the town of Passajes, on the Spanish coast. He dared not sail from France for fear of arrest. He sailed thitherward on the ship *Victoire*, which he had purchased for the voyage, and with him were several young companions, who came to America apparently to satisfy a thirst for adventure.

Mr. Tower told how Lafayette landed in South Carolina and later came to Philadelphia to apply to Congress for a commission in the Continental Army. He was given a major generalship, and the commission was extended just in time for him to join the forces at the Brandywine, whither he went as a volunteer.

Mr. Tower eulogized Lafayette as follows:

“His devotion to the American cause continued throughout the war. He served without compensation, he rendered us assistance of almost incalculable value in carrying forward the negotiations which led to our alliance with France, in obtaining money for us from the French King and in encouraging the expedition of French military and naval support, which came to us later under the *Compte d’Estaing*, General de Rochambeau and Admiral de Grasse.

“He shared the hardships of the winter at Valley Forge, and he was always in the field where active operations were going on; he conducted with his own command the movements in Virginia which drove Cornwallis into Yorktown, and he was present at the capitulation there which ended the war.”

At the conclusion of the exercises all present united in singing the national anthem, “My Country, ’Tis of Thee.”

THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD AT
INSTITUTE HALL, MEDIA, PA.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1911

AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are to be elected, and matters of interest will claim attention.

From the history making of the present time let us turn for a brief period, to the accomplished facts of history of our recent past.

Contributions of articles of historic interest will be acceptably received.

A. LEWIS SMITH,
President.

H. G. ASHMEAD.
Recording Secretary.

Chester, Pa.,
September 12, 1911.

THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WILL BE HELD AT

INSTITUTE HALL

ON SOUTH AVENUE, MEDIA, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1912

AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

For the transaction of the general business of the Society, the election of its officers for the ensuing year and such other matters that may properly claim attention.

The Delaware County Historical Society was organized in 1895 and has established a place for itself in the community. Many papers on historical matters have been prepared and read and places of historic interest have been marked with suitable inscriptions by it.

A. LEWIS SMITH,

President.

H. G. ASHMEAD,

Recording Secretary.

Chester, Pa.,

September 12, 1912.

Media, Penna., September 19th, 1912.

A Meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall at 3.45 o'clock P. M., A. Lewis Smith, President, presiding. Also present, Edward H. Hall, George E. Darlington, A. G. C. Smith, Charles Palmer, James W. Howarth, Charles S. Welles, and David M. Johnson.

Bills were presented and approved as follows:
 Bowen Printing Company, printing 250 notices of Annual Meeting \$1.50
 Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Annual dues 1912..... 2.00
 Orders were also directed to be drawn for the salaries for the past year of the Recording Secretary and the Corresponding Secretary for \$25.00 each.

The Treasurer made report of amount on hand of \$197.54.

The following Auditors were appointed:

Edmund Jones
 William Easby, Jr.
 Rev. W. T. Kruse

to examine the accounts of the Treasurer for the last four years.

A donation of \$10.00 was received from the manager of a local magazine *Sine Nomine* to be expended in the purchase of historical volumes for our library, which was directed to be thankfully acknowledged.

The Committee on Permanent Site for the Society stated that it had no report to make. It was suggested and approved that a new Committee on Ways and Means of obtaining a permanent location be appointed, which was done, and the new Committee is as follows:

Edward H. Hall
 Edmund Jones
 David M. Johnson
 Rev. P. H. Mowry
 Joseph H. Hinkson

A communication was received from the Librarian of Congress, offering to send the Society a volume of maps of our Spanish possessions if we desire it.

An invitation from the Chester County Historical Society to attend a Meeting thereof at Cedarcroft was received.

In regard to the Charter which appears to be lost or mislaid, search was directed to be made for it, and proper steps taken for its recovery.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary for the day.

Media, Penna., 9th Month, 19th, 1912.

The Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall at 5.00 o'clock P. M., with A. Lewis Smith in the Chair. In absence of the Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer was appointed Secretary for the Day.

The minutes of the Council Meeting of this date were read and approved.

A Committee of three was appointed to make proper expenditure of the donation of \$10.00 from the magazine *Sine Nomine*. The Committee being as follows:

A. Lewis Smith
Charles Palmer
Edward H. Hall

In the Election of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, the former Officers were all renominated and no others having been nominated, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for those nominated, which was done and they were declared duly elected as follows:

President, A. Lewis Smith
First Vice President, A. G. C. Smith
Second Vice President, David M. Johnson
Treasurer, Edward H. Hall
Recording Secretary, H. G. Ashmead
Corresponding Secretary, Charles Palmer

Directors

Rev. P. H. Mowry
James W. Howarth
George E. Darlington
Charles S. Welles
Albert Cook Myers

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary of the Day.

MINUTE

On January 16th, 1912, there passed into life eternal, one of the oldest members of the Delaware County Historical Society—William Shaler Johnson.

Keenly interested in everything of an historic nature and with a genius for historical research, he was one of the Society's most valuable and valued members.

Many papers have been contributed by him and he has others in manuscript, notably a history of Saint Paul's Church, Chester.

These may be published at some future time and will add still more to his reputation for accurate and scholarly research.

The Society desires to place on record its appreciation of his labors and the measure in which he contributed to the fulfillment of the purpose of the Society's existence.

FRANCIS M. TAITT
P. H. MOWRY
KATE B. HARVEY

Media, Pa., 1st Mo., 13, 1913.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of Edward H. Hall, Esq., at 3.30 P. M., with A. Lewis Sith, President, in the chair and Charles Palmer was appointed to act as Secretary.

Edward H. Hall reported that the charter of the Society which had been supposed to be lost was found in the possession of Horace L. Cheyney, Esq., who returned it, and Mr. Hall had the Charter recorded. An order was directed to be drawn to him for the cost of recording the charter for \$4.00 and it was directed that a tin box be procured in which to keep the charter.

The notice of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held at Harrisburg, Thursday, January 16th, 1913, was read and William C. Sproul was selected to represent our Society at said meeting.

The resignation of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith as members of the Society were presented in writing and on motion accepted.

A letter in relation to exchange of duplicates of volumes owned by different Historical Societies, members of the Pennsylvania Federation, was received and referred to the Secretary.

A communication was received from the Civic Advancement Commission, of Chester, in relation to a project of having the State Legislature grant an appropriation for the restoration of the City Hall of Chester to its original form. As far as the proposition agrees with the purposes of this Historical Society the object is approved, and if a bill should be presented to the Legislature which meets this requirement, another meeting of the Council is directed to be called to consider the matter.

Then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary, pro tem.

Media, Pa., 9th Mo. 18, 1913.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Institute Hall at 3.30 P. M., with A. Lewis Smith, President, in the chair and Charles Palmer was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the Council Meeting held 1st Month 13, 1913, were read and approved.

A letter was received from George T. Butler, Esq., in relation to turning over the accounts of our late Treasurer, Edward H. Hall, deceased, which was read and on motion referred to the new Council.

The following bills were approved for payment:

Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies annual dues.....	\$ 2.00
Bowen Printing Company, printing 125 postal notices of annual meeting.....	1.75
Charles Palmer, books purchased for the library of the Society.....	4.05
H. G. Ashmead and Charles Palmer, salaries for the past year, each \$25.00.....	50.00
Then adjourned.	

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary, pro tem.

Media, Pa., First Mo. 2d, 1914.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of George E. Darlington, at 3.45 P. M.

David M. Johnson, one of the Vice Presidents, was in the chair. Charles Palmer was named to act as Secretary of the meeting.

The committee on resolutions for Edward H. Hall, deceased, late Treasurer of the Society, reported that they have prepared them and on motion two copies were directed to be made, one for the family and the other for the Society.

The auditors reported that they examined the accounts of the late Treasurer, Edward H. Hall, and found them correct with a balance of cash on hand September 19, 1913, of \$247.98, which amount has been paid over to the new Treasurer, Edmund Jones.

The following bills were read and on motion orders were directed to be drawn to pay them:

Charles Palmer for 500 two cent stamped envelopes	\$10.68
Bowen Printing Co., printing 500 dues notices.....	1.75

The notice of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held at Harrisburg, January 15th, 1914, was read. On motion Charles Palmer was appointed a delegate to the Federation and the amount of his expenses in attending the same shall be borne by the Society.

It was directed that the Corresponding Secretary, Charles Palmer, the Recording Secretary, H. G. Ashmead, the Treasurer, Edmund Jones be appointed a committee to ascertain whether there is sufficient material on hand for another volume of the proceedings of the Society and the cost of having it printed.

A bond was received from the Estate of Edward H. Hall, being Bond No. 797, New Jersey & Hudson River Railroad and Ferry Company for \$1000.00, which had been donated to the Society by A. Lewis Smith.

The bond was directed to be registered in the name of the Society at the special request of Mr. Smith. As the coupons on the above Bond have been deposited at the First National Bank of Media in the name of Edward H. Hall Trustee, now deceased. Edmund Jones was on motion appointed Trustee of said fund in order to fill the vacancy in said trusteeship.

On motion, adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary, pro tem.

Chester, Pa., Ninth Month 17th, 1914.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in Parish Hall of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Ninth and Madison Streets at 3.00 P. M.

D. M. Johnson, Second Vice President, presiding.

Charles Palmer was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the preceding meeting of the Council held First month 2d, 1914, were read and approved.

The Committee on printing the proceedings of the Society report that the matter has not yet been taken up and is referred back for their further consideration.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, annual dues for 1914.....	\$2.00
Bowen Printing Co., 150 notices of annual meeting and 250 copies of Charter and By-Laws.....	4.75
Charles Palmer, expenses as delegate to Harrisburg	5.15
Conrad Hiorth, janitor of St. Paul's P. E. Church...	1.00

Resignations as members of the Society were received from Mrs. Louis R. Page and Dr. A. F. K. Krout, which were, on motion, accepted.

Applications for membership were handed in on behalf of Henrietta H. Johnson, proposed by D. M. Johnson. Austin C. Leeds, proposed by A. B. Geary, and Amy B. Mendenhall, proposed by J. Howard Mendenhall, who were all duly elected members of the Society.

The following auditors were appointed:

A. B. Geary, Kate B. Harvey and Mary C. Ulrich.

Then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary, pro tem.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 17th, 1914.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society, Pennsylvania, was held at 3.45 P. M., being the third Thursday of September, in the Parish Building of St. Paul's P. E. Church, 9th & Madison Streets, Chester, Pa., and was presided over by David M. Johnson, Vice President.

In the absence of the Secretary, Charles Palmer was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The report of the Committee on resolutions for Edward H. Hall was read and the resolutions were accepted and placed on file.

The minutes of the Meetings of the Council held First Month 2d, 1914 and Ninth Month 17th, 1914, were read and approved.

On motion committees were directed to be appointed to prepare resolutions of respect for the following deceased officers of the Society and these were appointed by the chair as follows:

Resolutions or obituary, W. Shaler Johnson:
Rev. Francis M. Taitt

Committee Kate B. Harvey
Rev. P. H. Mowry

Resolutions or obituary, Charles S. Welles:
Rev. William Tenton Kruse

Committee Rebecca G. Easby
Norris J. Scott

Resolutions or obituary, James W. Howarth:
A. G. C. Smith

Committee Lewis Palmer
A. B. Geary

Resolutions or obituary, A. Lewis Smith:
George E. Darlington
Edmund Jones

Committee William B. Broomall
Charles Palmer
O. B. Dickinson

On motion it was decided to go into nominations for officers of the Society as a committee of the whole. After consideration thereof the following nominations were reported:

President, William B. Broomall
1st Vice Pres., A. G. C. Smith
2d Vice Pres., David M. Johnson
Treasurer, Edmund Jones
Rec. Secy., Charles Palmer
Cor. Secy., H. G. Ashmead

Directors

Dr. P. H. Mowry
George E. Darlington
Norris J. Scott
A. B. Geary
Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell

There being but one candidate for each office to be filled, on motion, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for all the persons nominated, which was done and those nominated as above were declared duly elected to the respective positions.

A donation of autographs and other documents was reported from Joseph B. Carney, of Darby, for which the thanks of the Society were tendered him.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

MEMORIAL MINUTE OF CHARLES SALTER WELLES

Mr. Welles died 2-24-1914.

Paper presented 9th mo., 1914.

The subject of this Memorial Minute, Charles Salter Welles, was born in Springfield, Illinois, September 13th, 1846. He was the son of Charles Roger and Mary (nee Salter) Welles, and was the sole surviving child of his parents, all the other children dying within two or three weeks, of an attack of malignant scarlet fever. His father, who was born August 26, 1826, at Farmington, Connecticut, and died at Springfield, Illinois, July 23, 1854, was a distinguished member of the bar of Sagamon Circuit in Illinois, and was associated with Judge Davis, Judge Edwards, of Yale, and Abraham Lincoln, and other noted men of that day.

The founder of the Welles family in America was Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of Connecticut. He came

to Connecticut in 1636 as private Secretary to Lord Saye and Sele. Many of his descendants have been graduated from Yale University, among may be named Solomon Welles, Class of 1739; General Roger Welles, Class of 1795; Judge Martin Welles, son of General Roger Welles and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Class of 1806, and his father, Charles Roger Welles, of the Class of 1834. Our Mr. Welles was a member of the Class of 1870, though for reasons hereafter stated he never graduated.

His mother, Mary Salter, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 24th, 1819, and died at Elwyn, Pennsylvania, March 7th, 1900. Her's, too, was a distinguished Christian and useful ancestry.

Mr. Welles was prepared for College at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute and the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, and entered the Class of 1870 at Yale. But owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever he was obliged to leave College toward the close of Sophomore year. Going abroad for his health, and traveling for a year in Europe and the Holy Land, upon his return he came to reside in Media, where he continued to live until 1878, when he moved to Burlington, New Jersey. There he lived until 1881. In that year he removed to his farm in Elwyn, known as "Highland", which he had purchased in 1871, when living in Media. Here he remained until his death, spending the years of his varied and influential and useful life.

Mr. Welles was a man passionately fond of Nature and Nature studies. He loved the flowers; he loved the trees; he loved the birds; he loved insect life. His private collections were large and varied and valuable. His tastes and sympathies in these directions were indicated by his connections. He was a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. He also held membership in the Delaware County Institute of Science, in the Yale Alumni Association and the Presbyterian Elders Social Union of Philadelphia.

He also was a Charter member of this Delaware County Historical Society and at the time of his death was a Director of the Society.

He was a man of wide sympathies, scholarly attainments, and large usefulness. A hospitable host, a generous friend, a kind neighbor, a philanthropic citizen,—such was Mr. Welles. To know him well was to love him much. Those felt themselves happy who called him friend. And deepest of all in his life was his Christian faith. This gave motive and color and strength to all he was and did. He was a devoted faithful member of the Presbyterian Church and always took an active part in the work of the church, serving for many years as Superintendent and Bible-Class teacher in the Sabbath-school; and as a Ruling Elder in the church was honored and beloved, exemplary and faithful, and in the Presbytery he served with distinction and great usefulness.

He was twice married. First, in Media, October 19, 1871, to Miss Susie Parish, who died at Elwyn, March 4, 1883. Of this union was born a daughter, Susie Holmes Welles, now Mrs. Rev. Elima E. Palmquist, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. On October 7th, 1885, at Village Green, he married to Miss Marie Hannum Pancoast, who, with a daughter, Miss Louise Ives Welles, survive him.

Mrs. William Easby

J. Norris Scott

Committee

(Rev.) William T. Kruse

JAMES W. HOWARTH

The subject of this sketch was born in Middletown Township May 8th, 1847, and died at his home April 24th, 1914. Until three years ago, when he sold the old homestead, he resided on the property where he was born.

He married Clara A. Williams February 10th, 1875, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. T. Darlington Jester, who was for a long time pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church.

Two children were born to them, Mary A. S. Howarth, who married John S. Huston, April 13th, 1899, and J. Oscar Howarth who married Elizabeth H. Eves, September 1st, 1904.

Mr. Howarth was a member of the Middletown Presbyterian Church for a period of forty years and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the church's welfare. He was a member of the Board of Trustees and its secretary for a number of years.

He was recognized by his neighbors as a valuable citizen and was called upon by them to serve in many positions of responsibility. He served as treasurer of the Board of Supervisors of Middletown Township for a period of eighteen years and was a Justice of the Peace for forty years. He was a member and secretary of the School Board of Middletown Township for twenty-two years and always took a deep interest in the needs of the schools. He presented a large portrait of President Abraham Lincoln, whom he much admired, to each of the schools in the Township.

Upon one occasion when he met President Lincoln, the President said to Mr. Howarth: "Well, you are long for this life even though you pass away tomorrow." (Mr. Howarth was an unusually tall man) Upon another occasion the writer of this sketch introduced Mr. Howarth to Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Maine. Mr. Stetson himself, a very tall man, grasped Mr. Howarth by the hand, saying: "I am glad to meet you, you remind me of the type of man we grow in Maine".

Mr. Howarth's interest in educational matters was not confined to his own Township. He took an active interest in the work of the County, being a member of the Delaware County Directors Association and of the Delaware County Teachers' Association, and served as president of each for a number of years. He was also sent as a representative of the Delaware County Directors Association to the meeting of the State Directors Association. He was elected its recording Secretary for two years and afterwards its Treasurer

for a period of twelve years, being its treasurer at the time of his death.

He was appointed by Judge Isaac Johnson a member of the Jury of View shortly after the act passed creating this board, being one of the original members for this County. He served as census enumerator during the years 1880, 1890, 1900.

Mr. Howarth took a very great interest in all matters pertaining to history and possessed one of the finest collection of books and papers relating to historical matters to be found anywhere. In addition he had a great collection of autographs and photographs of prominent men in politics, history and literature and an interesting collection of coins and paper money which represented the work of a lifetime. Time will not permit of naming any of the valuable works which formed a part of this extensive library.

On December 12th, 1906, the home took fire in the night, after the family had retired, and they were fortunate to escape. The entire library and collections were destroyed, never to be fully replaced. Mr. Howarth valued his library at ten thousand dollars.

He was a charter member of the Delaware County Historical Society and served as a member of its council. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society and many historical Societies in New England.

Mr. Howarth surely filled his place in life faithfully and well, and our Society will feel the loss of his kindly interest.

He was buried April 28th, 1914, services being held in the Middletown Presbyterian Church, which was filled with friends who had gathered to pay this last sad tribute of respect to one who had gained the confidence of all who knew him.

Respt. submitted,

A. G. C. SMITH

A. B. GEARY

The Committee appointed by the Delaware County Historical Society to prepare Resolutions on the death of its late President, A. Lewis Smith, present to the Society the following:

A. Lewis Smith was not only a Charter member of the Society at the time the Charter was granted on the Fourth day of May, 1896, but was its first President and presided at its meeting held at Chester on the evening of May Seventh, 1896, and continued its President, filling that office to the time of his death, on the Nineteenth day of July, 1914; the last meeting of the Society which he attended being held on the Eighteenth day of September, 1913.

Mr. Smith was the eldest son of Doctor George Smith, of Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, _____ who was the first to compile a History of this County, which he published in 1862. A careful perusal of this work will show the able and careful manner in which he looked up facts for it from records of Delaware and Chester Counties; at Philadelphia and Harrisburg and at New Castle, Delaware; also from records preserved by the Monthly Meetings of Friends; as well as preserved records in private families. Those to whom he gives credit for this information and contributed documents are: Joseph Edwards, Esq., Dr. Thomas P. James, John Cassin, Esq., Minshall Painter, Thomas Dutton, Elijah Brooke, George G. Leiper, Robert Frame, Robert Thomas, John M. Broomall, Jacob S. Serrill, Joshua P. Eyre, Charles Johnson and James M. Willeox, all natives of Delaware County; and to Thomas Darlington, Dr. William Darlington, Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., John H. Brinton, Esq., Adis M. Ayers, Walter Hibbard, Jonathan Cope and Gilbert Cope, of Chester County, and to Samuel Breck, Samuel Hazard, Professor John Frazer and Samuel L. Smedley, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Smith's age and experience in public life gave him an advantage for this work, that few, if any other, possessed, or was capable of taking advantage of. It was due, therefore, to his son, an able, conscientious and hard working lawyer,

that he should be the first President of this newly organized Society.

While A. Lewis Smith did not push himself forward as a talkative member, yet on the few occasions when he read papers at its meetings, he was entertaining and listened to with attention, and he presided over its meetings in an able, quiet, dignified and pleasant manner.

One of the addresses made by him before the Society, as cited in the published proceedings of your meetings, was the "West House" at Swarthmore, the birth place of Benjamin West, who was born in 1738 and afterwards became a celebrated painter. This address was not only entertaining, but exhibited a careful research into the history of the West family and that of the great Painter, whose celebrity won for him the favor of princes and kings. At this meeting of the Society a Tablet was placed on the old building, giving the date of the birth of Benj. West, P. R. A.

A. Lewis Smith was born in Upper Darby Township on November 12, 1831, and died at his home in Media, in his eighty-third year, leaving a wife, Rebecca Levis Wood Smith, and four children to survive him.

He received his education at the public schools of his native Township at Burlington, New Jersey, under John Gummere, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his Bachelor Degree with the Class of 1850, and his Degree of Master of Arts. He studied law under Joseph G. Clarkson, Esq., and William B. Reed, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and was admitted to that Bar in 1853, and afterward to the Delaware County Bar on November 28, 1853. From that time to the time of his death he maintained his office in the City of Philadelphia, assisted in his practice, in the latter years of his life, by his son, Lewis Lawrence Smith, Esq.

From 1853 to 1883 he was Secretary of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company. When the West End Trust Company was organized in 1891, he was its President, and was long a member of its Board of Directors and Finance Committee.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, of the Genealogical Society; also of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and of the Delaware County Bar Association. In all these he was prominent and active and his loss is deeply felt.

RESOLVED, That in the death of A. Lewis Smith, this Society has lost its able President and an old and valued member, which loss we deeply regret, and whose place cannot be readily filled.

GEO. E. DARLINGTON
EDMUND JONES
CHARLES PALMER
O. B. DICKINSON
W. B. BROOMALL

Chester, Pa., 12th Mo. 11th, 1914.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of the President, Hon William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, at 3.00 o'clock P. M., with David M. Johnson, Vice President, in the chair, until the arrival of the President later in the meeting.

The Treasurer, Edmund Jones, reported that his accounts have been audited by two of the members of the auditing Committee and found correct, with a balance on hand on the date of September 1st, 1914, of \$262.97. There being no objection, the report of the auditors was accepted. The Treasurer also reported that he has the sum of \$338.97 in his hands at the present date and the special account in the name of Edmund H. Hall, Trustee of \$105.69 deposited in the First National Bank of Media has been changed over into the name of Edmund Jones, Trustee, and \$60.00 additional from the coupons of the Bond presented to the Society by A. Lewis Smith has been added thereto, making the total in that fund \$165.69.

Orders were directed to be drawn to the Secretaries for the salaries due for last year, \$25.00 each.

The Committee appointed 1st Month 2d, 1914, on publishing the Proceedings of the Society reported progress and is continued. The members thereof being Charles Palmer, H. G. Ashmead and Edmund Jones.

The reports of the several committees appointed to prepare resolutions of respect for W. Shaler Johnson, Charles S. Welles, James W. Howarth and A. Lewis Smith were read and approved.

As a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the Third Thursday of January, 1915, the Council appointed Charles Palmer and also directed that his expenses in attending said meeting shall be borne by the Society.

The resignation of Garetta Roach Forbes as a member of the Society was read and on motion accepted.

An invitation was received from the Chester County Historical Society to attend a meeting under its auspices on Saturday, September 26th, last at the former home of General Anthony Wayne, near Paoli, and the president appointed the following delegates to attend the same: Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell, Fred'k A. Howard, Rev. W. T. Kruse, Clara B. Miller, Joseph H. Paschall, Mary D. Cutler and Norris J. Scott. A letter was received from the Chester County Historical Society relating to the subject of the publication of a Warranty and Patentee Atlas by the State for Delaware and Chester Counties. The Secretary was directed to call the attention of the State Senator and Representatives from this County to the matter and urge their support and assistance to have this work taken up by the State and completed.

An invitation was received from the Louisiana Society to attend the One Hundredth Anniversary in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans.

A notice was received from the American Historical Association of the Eleventh Annual Conference on the Problems of Historical Societies, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, in connection with the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, December 28th, 31st, 1914.

A letter was received from H. G. Ashmead, who was detained from being present, expressing his views on the outlook of activities on the part of the Society, which was read and appreciated.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 5th Mo. 5th, 1915.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, No. 12-14 East Fifth Street, at 2.00 o'clock P. M., with the President in the chair, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council held 12th Month 11th, 1914, were read and approved.

The Treasurer, Edmund Jones, reported the amount of \$334.97 as the balance of cash on hand in the general fund of the Society.

An application for active membership was presented by Dr. Anna E. Broomall, of Chester, Pa., and on motion she was duly elected and her name directed to be enrolled a member.

The following bills were presented and read and directed to be paid:

Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, annual dues for 1915, \$2.00. Charles Palmer, loose leaf minute book, \$0.50, expenses as delegate to Federation at Harrisburg, \$6.00, Postals, \$0.20. \$6.70.

The Committee on publishing the proceedings of the Society reported estimates from John Spencer and the Chester Times about as follows:

John Spencer will print a book with paper cover of about 250 copies at \$1.50 a page and \$0.35 a copy additional for cloth on buckram binding, and cuts \$1.50 for printing and \$0.18 per square inch for cost of cut.

The Chester Times will print a book of about 240 pages, 250 copies, paper cover at \$1.00 per page or \$1.05 per page with illustrations and half tone cuts made being extra.

The report was received but no further action taken in regard to printing at present on account of the cost.

The Recording Secretary was directed to procure a copy of the proceedings which have not yet been published and keep them in a safe place for preservation.

The Secretary is directed to procure about 250 letter sheets with appropriate heading for correspondence.

A copy of a book called "Broomall Night," being Memoirs of the Dinner to Hon. William B. Broomall by the Members of the Bar of Delaware County, was presented to the Society by the President, for which appreciation was acknowledged.

The desirability of procuring a permanent location for the Society was considered, and Dr. Anna E. Broomall reported her efforts to secure a room in the new Court House, but the County Commissioners have decided to hold them for public use only.

A committee was thereupon appointed, consisting of Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Clara B. Miller and Mary D. Cutler, to ascertain if a suitable location is available for the uses of the Society.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in Jury Room No. 5, in the Northeast Corner, second floor, of the Court House, with the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the chair, the meeting having been called to consider the proposition of securing a room for the Society's use in the Court House, also the appointment of a committee on marking the Brandywine Battlefield and also for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 5th Mo. 5th, 1915, were read and approved.

Applications for active membership in the Society were received from the following eight persons:

Chester F. Baker, Chester Pa., recommended by A. B. Geary.

Alfred C. Elkinton, Moylan, Pa., recommended by A. B. Geary.

Sarah B. Flitercraft, Chester, Pa., recommended by Anna E. Broomall.

J. DeHaven Ledward, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Caroline Miller, Media, Pa., recommended by Mrs. Isaac L. Miller.

Kingsley Montgomery, Chester, Pa., recommended by Anna E. Broomall.

Ruth Anna Sharpless, Chester, Pa., recommended by Anna E. Broomall.

William I. Schaffer, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

And upon consideration thereof, the above named applicants were all duly elected members of the Society.

The following bill was presented, and on motion ordered paid:

John Spencer, printing 250 letterheads, \$3.25.

Letters of G. M. Philips, President of the Chester County Historical Society, were read, suggesting joint action by the Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties for suitable marking of the Brandywine Battlefield. The expenses thereof to be met out of an appropriation of one thousand dollars, being five hundred dollars to each County, applied for to the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania. President Broomall announced that the members of the commission have recently made a visit to the Battlefield and the above appropriation has been definitely granted. The President was, on motion, empowered to appoint a working committee of five members, including himself a member thereof, to cooperate with a similar committee from the Chester Coun-

ty Historical Society to act in concert with Senator William C. Sprunt, chairman of the Commission in the matter.

Dr. Anna E. Broomall, chairman of the Committee on securing rooms for the use of the Society, reported that no suitable location has yet been found available. The County Commissioners have concluded that it is unwise to consent to the use of the Court House for any purpose whatever other than provided by law, and cannot therefore grant us the use of a room in it.

It was, on motion, directed that formal application be made by this Society to the County Commissioners of Delaware County for an appropriation of two hundred dollars for our use in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 21st, 1901, Pamphlet Laws, page 274.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 6th Mo. 29th, 1915.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, Nos. 12-14 East Fifth Street, with the President in the chair. Others members present being A. G. C. Smith, D. M. Johnson, Edmund Jones, Rev. P. H. Mowry and Charles Palmer, the meeting having been called to hear reports of committees, to elect applicants for membership, and also for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held Sixth Month 4th, 1915, were read and approved.

Applications for active membership in the Society were received from the following seven persons:

R. J. Baldwin, Chadd's Ford, Pa., recommended by Hon. W. B. Broomall.

Guy C. Bell, Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

John M. Broomall, Media, Pa., recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

John H. Clark, Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

John Caldwell Hinkson, Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

Josiah Smith, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

John J. Tyler, Germantown, Pa., recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

And upon consideration thereof, the above named applicants were all duly elected members of the Society.

In connection with the application of John J. Tyler, a letter written by him to the Secretary showing his earnest interest in the Historical affairs of Delaware County was read and appreciated.

President Broomall reported that he had put in an application to the Commissioners of Delaware County for an appropriation of \$200.00 for the use of our Society, but he has received as yet no reply.

President Broomall reported that in pursuance of a motion passed at last meeting he appointed a working committee of five members to co-operate with a similar committee from the Chester County Historical Society for joint action in concert with Senator William C. Sproul, Chairman of the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, for the suitable marking of the Brandywine Battlefield. The Committee appointed is as follows: William B. Broomall, H. G. Ashmead, John M. Shrigley, R. J. Baldwin and Anna M. Bunting.

On motion, the President is further instructed to appoint a Committee of such size as he deems proper on the anniversary ceremonies in commemoration of the Battle of Brandywine. The exercises to be held at Birmingham Friends' Meeting House, Chester County, Pa., September 11th, 1915, jointly with the Chester County Historical Society, as the battle occurred on land now in both Counties. The Delaware County Committee is as follows: H. G. Ashmead, Chairman; George M. Bunting, George M. Booth, Esq., Miss

Emma A. Brewer, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, A. A. Cochran, Esq., John P. Crozer, Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell, Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. Mary D. Cutler, Geo. E. Darlington, Esq., Hon. O. B. Diskinson, Andrew J. Dalton, Rebecca S. Easby, Sallie Flickwir, A. B. Geary, Esq., Frederick A. Howard, Joseph H. Hinkson, Esq., Mrs. Joseph W. Hawley, Col. Chas. E. Hyatt, Mrs. Kate B. Harvey, Mrs D. Edwin Irving, Mrs. W. Shaler Johnson, Hon. David M. Johnson, Edmund Jones, Esq., Charles R. Long, Mrs. Sarah Brooke Lewis Mercur, John E. McDonough, Esq., Kingsley Montgomery, Esq., Charles Palmer, Henry Pleasants, Esq., Hon. Fred Taylor Pusey, Joseph H. Paschall, Garnett Pendleton, Esq., J. Howard Roop, A. G. C. Smith, Mrs. Walter M. Sharples, William I. Schaffer, Esq., Josiah Smith, Esq., Mrs. Wm. E. Trainer, Mrs. L. D. Woodbridge, Hon. William Ward, Jr., Richard Wetherill.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Media, Pa., 8th Mo. 9, 1915.

A joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the Chester and Delaware County Historical Societies in charge of the arrangements of the anniversary exercises of the Battle of Brandywine, to be held at Birmingham Meeting House, September 11th, 1915, was held at 3:45 o'clock P. M., in Institute Hall, Media, Pa., with twenty-seven members present, seventeen being from Chester County and ten from Delaware County. H. G. Ashmead, of Delaware County, was appointed chairman of the meeting and Charles Palmer secretary.

George B. Johnson, Esq., of West Chester, chairman of the Chester County Committee on arrangements, was called upon for a general statement of the progress of arrangements and he reported as follows:

The inscriptions for sixteen tablets to be attached to markers at various points connected with the battle have been

approved by Hon. William C. Sproul, Chairman of the State Historical Commission, and by the sub-committees of the two counties and the work has been given out. The tablets are to be made in the form of a keystone. The consent of the owners of each of the properties where the markers are to be placed is being obtained.

Dr. George M. Philips, Chairman of the Chester County Historical Society, reported the program of the Exercises as far as arranged at present. He also stated that invitations have been sent to the English and French Ambassadors, Cecil A. Spring-Rice and Dr. Jussurand and acceptance was received from the French Ambassador, Dr. Jussurand, but the English Ambassador stated that on account of the war in Europe he is not accepting invitations at this time. Dr. Philips also reported that President Woodrow Wilson was invited but was not able to accept, but will be represented by General Bliss.

Dr. Anna E. Broomall suggested that a woman speaker have a place on the program, which was agreed to if arrangements could be made for it.

The form of invitation to be sent out was read and adopted and the Committee on invitations is directed to proceed with the printing thereof. To avoid duplicate invitations as far as possible, it was agreed that the invitations should be sent out by Charles Palmer, of Chester, Pa. The same committee is also directed to have programs printed.

On motion of Edmund Jones it was decided to have a tent in which to hold the exercises if one can be procured at a cost not to exceed \$100.00, which matter was referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

The expenses of invited guests, including the banquet to be held after the exercises, shall be borne by both Societies.

The various chairmen of sub-committees were announced to have been appointed as follows:

Badges: Chester County, Miss Mary I. Stille, West Chester; Delaware County, A. B. Geary, Chester, Pa.

Publicity: Chester County, George B. McCormick, West Chester; Delaware County, Charles R. Long, Chester, Pa.

Entertainment: Chester County, Jesse E. Philips, Kennett Square; Delaware County, Joseph H. Hinkson, Chester, Pa.

Reception: Chester County, to be appointed, Gen. E. E. Wood and others; Delaware County, Hon. O. B. Dickinson, Chester.

Transportation: Chester County, Casper P. Fawcett; Delaware County, Frederick A. Howard, Chester.

Invitations: Chester County, Lewis K. Stubbs, West Chester, Pa; Delaware County, Charles Palmer, Chester.

Local Arrangements: Chester County only, Mr. Brinton.

Music: Delaware County only, Dr. C. I. Stitler, Chester.

Attest:—

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 2d, 1915.

A meeting of the Committees on the Anniversary Ceremonials in commemoration of the Battle of Brandywine was held in the office of Hon. William B. Broomall, Law Building, Nos. 12 & 14 East Fifth Street, at 4:00 o'clock P. M., presided over by H. G. Ashmead, Chairman.

Joseph H. Hinkson, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, made report that the prospect of having a banquet at the close of the exercises is not bright, as the Chester County Society did not appear favorable to the idea and the matter is therefore dropped. The Committee is continued, however, for such services as may devolve upon it.

Frederick A. Howard, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, reported that arrangements are being made to transport visitors to Birmingham Friends' Meeting House from the railroad stations at West Chester and Chadd's Ford

by automobile service at a charge of twenty-five cents each way and also that the automobiles will make a tour of the battlefield, taking in all the markers, for a charge of \$1.50. A slip containing the time of the arrival of trains at West Chester and Chadd's Ford was enclosed with each invitation.

The Finance Committee, through Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell, chairman, reported five hundred letters sent out asking for funds for the entertainment of the guests and the general expenses connected with the celebration and so far twelve replies have been received, containing eighty-four dollars (\$84.00).

The Invitation Committee made report having sent out printed invitations to all our members and to a large number of other people and Societies.

The Badge Committee reported that a design has been prepared and agreed upon and the cost of each badge will be approximately nineteen cents (\$0.19). The Committee is instructed to communicate with Chester County in respect to the number of badges needed. It was decided that a badge be given or sent to each member of our Society.

Then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

On the afternoon of September 11, 1915, several thousand persons gathered on the grounds of the Birmingham Friends' Meeting House to dedicate the sixteen tablets marking the Brandywine Battlefield.

The Meeting was held by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES

1. *Introduction* - - - GEO. MORRIS PHILIPS, L. L. D.
President, Chester County Historical Society
2. *Address of Welcome* - HON. WILLIAM B. BROOMALL
President, Delaware County Historical Society
3. *Invocation* - - - REV. PHILIP H. MOWRY, D. D.
Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chester
4. *Address* - - - - HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL
Chairman, Pennsylvania Historical Commission
5. *Music* - - - - - CHESTER QUARTET
6. *Poem.—The Prayer for Peace (on the eve of Battle).*
PROF. JOHN RUSSELL HAYES
Librarian, Swarthmore College
7. *Address—The Story of the Battle of the Brandywine.*
PROF. SMITH BURNHAM
8. *Address—The Plowshare has Succeeded the Sword.*
HON. ISAAC JOHNSON
9. *Address—Some Revolutionary Women.*
MISS LYDIA E. BAKER
Registrar, Delaware Chapter, D. A. R.
10. *Address* - - - - HON. JEAN JUSSERAND
French Ambassador to the United States
11. *Address* - LIEUT. COL. THE HON. MURROUGH O'BRIEN
Military Attache of the British Embassy
12. *Address—National Preparedness.*
GEN. TASKER H. BLISS, U. S. A.
13. *Music* - - - - - CHESTER QUARTET

The Exercises of this Meeting were published in full in the Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1918.

EXPENSE OF MARKING THE FIELD OF THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

By the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the
Historical Societies of Chester and Delaware Counties, Sept.
11th, 1915.

Bureau Brothers.....	\$ 760.00
Bureau Brothers.....	26.00
Corcoran Construction Co.....	200.00
Coreoran Construction Co.....	1.32
Innes & Sons.....	146.77
F. S. Hickman.....	6.50
W. W. Bottomley Co.....	110.00
Mary I. Stille.....	4.06
G. L. Rettew.....	7.56
G. L. Rettew.....	3.00
The George Dale Printery.....	2.00
Photo Chromotype Engraving Co.....	6.86
Howard Heston.....	.30
Howard Heston.....	.15
Modern Engraving Co.....	2.68
John Wanamaker.....	.60
Horace F. Temple.....	6.30
T. E. Smith & Son.....	.10
Edmund Jones and Charles Covington.....	3.00
George B. Johnson.....	12.00
James Spencer & Co., badges (250).....	47.00
Postage, Del. Co. Society.....	8.29
John Wanamaker, engraved invitations.....	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,414.47

STATEMENT

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE CELEBRATION

1915			Receipts	
August	21st	From	John Hanna & Sons.....	\$ 10.00
"	23rd	"	Mrs. A. M. Hawley.....	5.00
"	"	"	William M. Kerr.....	25.00
"	"	"	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Sharpless....	5.00
"	24th	"	George C. Hetzel.....	10.00
"	"	"	A. G. C. Smith.....	2.00
"	"	"	Allison & Company.....	5.00
"	25th	"	Robert Howarth Sons.....	5.00
"	31st	"	Mrs. Mary S. Crozer.....	5.00
Sept.	2nd	"	W. O. Howland.....	5.00
"	"	"	James A. G. Campbell.....	5.00
"	3rd	"	Elwood J. Turner.....	2.00
"	"	"	William W. Betts.....	2.00
"	"	"	John Speneer.....	5.00
"	8th	"	William B. Broomall.....	25.00
"	"	"	John E. McDonough.....	5.00
"	"	"	Robert Wetherill.....	10.00
"	"	"	Richard Wetherill.....	10.00
"	"	"	C. T. Schoen.....	25.00
"	"	"	John P. Crozer.....	20.00
"	"	"	J. D. Shattuck.....	5.00
"	9th	"	Thomas J. Crumbie.....	5.00
"	"	"	B. F. Compton.....	2.50
"	11th	"	William J. Farley.....	5.00
"	14th	"	Mrs. D. E. Irving.....	2.00
"	"	"	Mrs. Mary D. Cutler.....	5.00

Total Receipts.....\$210.50

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. G. CAMPBELL,

Chairman of Finance Committee.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 16th, 1915.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 3.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, Nos. 12 & 14 East Fifth Street, with the President in the chair, the other members present being Edmund Jones, Rev. P. H. Mowry and Charles Palmer, the meeting having been called for regular business and to make report to the annual meeting of the Society at 3.30 o'clock P. M. the same day.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held Sixth Month 29th, 1915, were read and approved.

Applications for active membership in the Society were received from the following three persons:

Jacob Craig, Jr., Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Walter H. Craig, Chester, Pa., recommended by Jacob Craig, Jr.

Andrew L. Palmer, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

And upon consideration thereof, the above named applicants were all duly elected members of the Society.

The following bills were presented and, on motion, ordered paid:

Bowen Printing Company, printing 150 postal cards,	
Committee meeting notices.....	\$2.85
Bowen Printing Company, printing 125 postal cards, notices of annual meeting.....	1.75
Charles Palmer, express and postage on Brandywine Battlefield invitations and telephone calls.....	8.29
Charles Palmer, postage on Committee meeting notices, on members invitations and members badges,	
Brandywine Battle celebration.....	2.84

Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell, chairman of the Finance Committee for the celebration of the Battle of Brandywine anniversary, reported collections of \$210.50 towards the expenses thereof. The report was received and filed and it was di-

rected that the contributors thereto, whose names are not on the roll of membership, be invited to present their applications, and in consideration of their generous contributions their admission fee and dues for the first year will be remitted.

The Treasurer, Edmund Jones, reported the amount of \$323.64 in the general fund of the Society, on deposit in the Media Title and Trust Company, and also the amount of \$186.93 on deposit in the First National Bank of Media in the special fund derived from the coupons of the bonds presented to the Society by A. Lewis Smith.

Charles Palmer and William B. Broomall were appointed auditors to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

Then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 16th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 3.30 o'clock P. M., on the above date, being the third Thursday of September, in Room 8, in the Law Building, No. 12 & 14 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pa., and was called to order by the President, Hon. William B. Broomall.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held 9th Mo. 17th, 1914, were read and approved, also the minutes of the meetings of Council held during the year.

The present occupants of the offices of the Society were all re-nominated and Anna M. Bunting was nominated to the office of Second Vice-President, which was filled last year by David M. Johnson, now deceased. There being but one candidate for each office to be filled, on motion, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for all the persons nominated, which was done and they were declared elected to the respective positions as follows:—

President, Hon. William B. Broomall
1st Vice President, A. G. C. Smith
2d Vice President, Anna M. Bunting
Treasurer, Edmund Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Sect., H. G. Ashmead

Directors

Rev. P. H. Mowry
George E. Darlington
Col. Jas. A. G. Campbell
A. B. Geary
Norris J. Scott

On motion, the President is directed to appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions of respect for David M. Johnson, late 2d vice-president of the Society, whose death occurred September 14th, 1915, of which Committee the President shall be chairman and he appointed the other two members as follows: Charles Palmer and Edmund Jones. The Committee when prepared will present its report to the Council.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 10-15-1915.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, No. 12 East Fifth Street, with the President in the chair; the meeting having been called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on rooms, for the election of new members and for general business.

The following applications for active membership in the Society were received.

Ellwood J. Turner, Chester, Pa., recommended by A. B. Geary.

Charles T. Schoen, Moylan, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

J. D. Shattuck, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

William M. Kerr, Trainer, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

And upon consideration thereof, the above named applicants were all duly elected members of the Society, and as they were all contributors towards the expenses of the celebration of the Battle of Brandywine anniversary last month, their admission fee and dues for the first year were remitted. Mr. Kerr, however, preferred to pay these and the same were accepted.

Additional applications were received from the following:

W. Wallace Gayley, Chester, Pa., recommended by Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry.

Elizabeth H. Gayley, Chester, Pa., recommended by Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry.

These applicants were also duly elected members.

The committee on rooms, through two of its members, Clara B. Miller and Mary D. Cutler, the other member, Dr. Anna E. Broomall being absent on a trip in the West, presented a report recommending the renting of room 8, on the first floor of the Law Building, at \$12.50 a month. On motion, the report was accepted and the proper officers of the Society are directed to sign a lease for the room for a year at a rental of \$12.50 a month.

Edmund Jones, Treasurer, reported that receipt of \$500.00 from the State of Pennsylvania at the instance of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission with the understanding that it is to be used in conjunction with a similar appropriation granted the Chester County Historical Society to defray the expenses of the markers erected at various points connected with the Battle of Brandywine in Chester and Delaware Counties.

The Secretary was directed to procure one thousand letterheads for \$7.50 and one thousand envelopes for \$4.60,

according to an estimate received from Innes and Sons, Printers, Nos. 129-135 North 12th Street, Philadelphia.

A strap hinge from an old building on Edgmont Avenue, above Third Street, Chester, now being torn down was presented to the Society by Dr. Charles Lintz.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 10th, 21st, 1915.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 4.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street with the President in the chair, the meeting having been called for the purpose of taking action on the payment of the bills incurred in the celebration of the 138th anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine and the cost of tablets marking important positions thereof and also for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 10th Mo. 15th, 1915, were read and approved.

The amount of collections \$310.50, in the hands of Col. James A. G. Campbell, chairman of the Finance Committee for the Anniversary exercises of the Battle of Brandywine, were directed to be turned over to Edmund Jones, Treasurer of the Society.

The bills incurred in connection with the markers and the celebration of the Battle of Brandywine anniversary, amounting to \$1,414.47, were presented and approved, having been forwarded by the Chester County Historical Society with its approval. Our officers are directed to draw an order for \$707.24, being one-half the amount of said bills, to the Chester County Historical Society with arequest to that Society to pay all the bills and avoid the trouble of dividing the payment of each individual bill.

It was reported that three copies of the proceedings of the Brandywine Anniversary exercises were prepared by Mr. Lewis, stenographer of the occasion, one for the Chester County Society, one for our Society and one for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Applications for active membership were received as follows:

George B. Harvey, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Evageline L. Harvey, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Who were duly elected members.

The President and Secretary reported having signed a lease for Room No. 8 in the Law Building at \$12.50 a month, starting from November 1st, 1915.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

MEMORIAL—DAVID M. JOHNSON

David M. Johnson, in whose respect this brief memorial is prepared, and whose death occurred on Tuesday, September 14, 1915, was a charter member of the Delaware County Historical Society, as appears by the records of the Society and by his signature to the Charter, dated in 1895. At the annual meeting of the Society, held September 26, 1901, he was elected Second Vice President thereof, a position which he held continuously to the time of his death, and in the occasional absence of the President, A. Lewis Smith and the First Vice President, A. G. C. Smith, at meetings of the Council of the Society, he presided with grace and dignity and with a mind alert to its business.

David M. Johnson prepared and read before a meeting of the Society held October 24, 1899, a paper entitled "Some Incidents in the life and Times of Frederick J. Hinkson, One of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Delaware County." This paper showed the proof of exhaustive research and great

care in its preparation and is printed in full, commencing on Page 155, of Volume One, "Proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society."

While in these few paragraphs of respect to his memory it is not the intention to publish the history of his life, it is eminently fitting to state that he filled several stations of trust and honor in this his native County, including the District Attorneyship and the Mayoralty of the City of Chester. During his term in the latter position, the city was afflicted with the trolley strike in the year 1908, but he managed the crisis in a masterly manner and kept the disorder, usually following such disturbances, down to a minimum, and while his term of office was full of troubles, it ended leaving the city generally calm and peaceful.

As a young man his advent in the City of Chester was at a time when the city was beginning to grow rapidly. The Building Association system found in him a man well suited for its work and he was prominently connected during his life time with a number of these useful institutions, several of which he was instrumental in founding. At the time of his death he was officially connected with three of them, which united in preparing and formulating a combined tribute of respect to his memory and in presenting an engrossed copy thereof to his family.

An incident of especially worthy mention was the tribute paid to him by his fellow members of the Bar of Delaware County on the Fiftieth Anniversary of his admission as a member thereof, which event was celebrated at a banquet in the Masonic Hall, Fourth and Market Streets, Chester, in 1912, and at which he was recipient of a handsome gold watch.

David M. Johnson enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community in a remarkable degree. His life was a useful one and his memory will long be cherished by his many friends.

(Signed)

CHARLES PALMER
EDMUND JONES
W. B. BROOMALL

Early in 1916, a room was rented in the Law Building, in Chester, and the books and museum of the Delaware County Historical Society were moved into the new quarters from the law office of Charles Palmer, Esq., who had kindly given them shelter.

Chester, Pa., 1st Mo. 7th, 1916.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the new quarters of the Society, Room 8, in the Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street, with the president, Hon. Wm. B. Broomall, in the chair. There being present also Anna M. Bunting, Edmund Jones, Charles Palmer, of the Council and Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chairman of the Committee on Rooms, Joseph H. Hinkson and F. H. Shelton.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of Committees, the election of new members and for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held Tenth Month 21st, 1915, were read and approved.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society on resolutions of respect for David M. Johnson, deceased, reported by presenting a memorial notice, which was read and adopted.

Applications for active membership were received as follows:—

F. H. Shelton, Media, Pa., recommended by Hon. Wm. B. Broomall.

Hon. Isaac Johnson, Media, Pa., recommended by Hon. Wm. B. Broomall.

Mrs. Eleanor Geary, Wallingford, recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Mrs. Anna M. Broomall, Chester, recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Who were all duly elected members of the Society.

The treasurer, Edmund Jones, reported the amount of \$620.96 on hand in the general fund. A bill of Innes & Sons, for printing 1000 letter heads and 1000 envelopes, including duplicate cut of seal, \$12.35, was approved and directed to be paid.

Notice was received of the Eleventh Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held in Harrisburg, Thursday, January 20th, 1916, in the rooms of the Historical Society of Dauphin County, No. 9 South Front Street. Charles Palmer was appointed delegate of the Delaware County Historical Society, to attend same and his expenses to be paid by our Society.

F. H. Shelton stated to the Council that he is prepared with an illustrated lecture on Delaware County Views, which he is willing to give. After consideration it was agreed to have the Lecture on Thursday, February 17th, 1916, in Institute Hall, Media, at 8.00 o'clock P. M., and the following committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the lecture:—

George M. Booth, Hon. R. J. Baldwin, Frederick A. Howard, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Clara B. Miller.

A letter was received from J. D. Shattuck, suggesting that a suitable marker be erected in Ridley Township on the site of the residence of John Morton, one of the signers to the Declaration of Independence. The letter was referred to Joseph H. Hinkson to make further investigation into the matter of the site.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

GIVEN FEBRUARY 17, 1916, IN THE INSTITUTE HALL
MEDIA, PA.

Mr. Shelton's lecture upon "Delaware County, Through and Through" was given in the form of a "travelogue" or talk upon the principal points of historic and picturesque interest in the County, illustrated by colored lantern slides, some 180 in number. Having spent a large portion of his time in the Fall of 1915 in systematically going through the County and traversing almost every mile of its 500 odd miles of roads, as well as many paths off the beaten track and in photographing points or things of interest wherever found, the resulting pictures—transferred to the slides in question—formed a remarkably fine and beautiful series of the characteristic, representative and historic things of the County. The pictures showing things in individual Townships were first shown, and then those showing groups of various subjects. The complete list of the pictures shown is as follows:

Map of Penn'a; showing the 67 Counties and relative size and position of Delaware.

Map of County; Showing the 21 Township divisions.

Edgmont

Characteristic old-time road sign-post.

President Hotel; Associated with "Sandy Flash" the Highwayman of 1778.

Castle Rock: The greatest geologic rock outcrop in the County

Stone Crusher; at Castle Rock.

Newtown

The old Octagon Schoolhouse, of three generations ago. Similar one, in Birmingham Township.

Another one in Birmingham; the three remaining in the County.

An octagon barn, in Middletown Township.

Radnor

The first Methodist Church in the County.

The Radnor Friends' Meeting House: 1718.

Radnor Fox Hunting Club.

The great chestnut tree, on Earles Lane; largest in the county?

Changing horses, at an old inn in the early days.

Handbill of railroad train of 1834.

The John Bull locomotive; similar to first that ran on the first R. R. in the County.

St. David's Church: Summer.

St. David's: Winter.

Tomb of General Wayne, at St. David's.

Portrait of Gen'l Wayne.

Haverford

Founder's Hall. Haverford College. 1833.

Haverford Friend's Meeting House: Oldest Church building in the County. 1700.

Curious smoke holes in the walls of above.

Darby and Upper Darby

Portrait of John Bartram, the botanist. 1699-1777.

Bartram's House at Bartram's Garden.

Inscription over window: Bartram's house.

The so called "Oldest house in Darby". Early frame house.

Darby Friend's Meeting House.

Graveyard of Friend's Meeting House.

Blue Bell Tavern; east of Cobb's Creek.

The great oak in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Largest in the State. As it was.

Trunk of great oak.

Present remains of trunk of great oak.

Tinicum

U. S. "Range Light". Light house on the Delaware.

Corinthian Yacht Club. Site of Swedes landing in 1643.

Philadelphia Yacht Club.

Old "Swedes House"; near mouth of Crum creek.

Old log cabin in Kellyville; attributed to the Swedes.

Penn'a. Quarantine Station; built 1800. Now superseded.

At the mouth of Darby Creek. The "lowest point" in the County.

Ridley

Morris Ferry House. 1698. Birthplace of John Morton.

Morton's tomb in St. Paul's old church-yard. Chester.

Great Leiper quarry at Avondale; Crum Creek.

Thomas Leiper lock; of Leiper Canal of 1828.

Namestone in the Leiper lock.

Old grist mill stone; Avondale.

Ruins of old mills at Avondale.

Chester: C'ty and Township

Penn's landing place in 1682; monument stone of 1882.

Court house, in 1850; built 1724.

Court house, in 1877; with clock tower added.

Court house, in 1915; present appearance.

Washington Hotel. Where report on Battle of Brandywine was written by Washington.

Sign board of Washington Hotel.

Chester Friend's Meeting House: 1736.

Sandeland stone; in St. Paul's church.

Pusey House on Chester Creek: Upland. Where Penn visited. Oldest in Penn'a.

Tablet upon Pusey House.

Weathervane, with date of 1699 and initials, from mill of Caleb Pusey, etc.

Lower Chichester

Discord Lane; former haunt of Blackbeard the pirate, and hard characters.

St. Martin's Church. One of the four early Episcopal churches of the County.

Portrait of Adolph Ulrick Wertmuller: the artist.

Washington's portrait; by Wertmuller.

"Danae". As painted by VanDyke: Exhibition by Wertmuller prohibited.

"Danae". As painted by Titian.

Upper Chichester

Old Hicksite Meeting house. Least changed of the 19 Friend's Meeting Houses of the County.

Orthodox Meeting House: abandoned in 1883.

Bethel

Site of old garnet mines.

Map showing circular boundary line, between Penn'a. & Delaware.

Milestone upon the boundary line.

Half mile-stone upon the boundary line.

Terminal stone on bank of the Delaware of the line between Penn'a and Delaware.

Characteristic country blacksmith shop at Chelsea.

Concord

St. John's Church: Another of the four early Episcopal parishes of the County.

Pewter chalice and patens: dating from around 1750?

Birmingham

Abandoned kaolin mines.

Washington's headquarters: Battle of Brandywine.

Lafayette's headquarters: and showing the great sycamore.

Howe's headquarters.

Cannon and tablet marker.

Monument to Lafayette; Birmingham Meeting House cemetery.

Birmingham Meeting House.

Cannon on field where principal fighting occurred.

Thornbury

Brinton's pond: largest in the County.

Marple

Monument marking the highest point in that part of the County. 485 feet above tide water.

An old boundary line stone: date 1770.

Springfield

Stone marking Jane Lownes cave and dwelling; 1685.

Lownes Free Church. 1832. Baltimore Pike.

John Thomson tablet stone; bridge on Baltimore Pike.
1811.

Swarthmore College.

Portrait of Benjamin West.

Birthplace of Benjamin West; Swarthmore. 1728.

Tablet Stone upon; erected by Delaware County Historical Society.

Benj. Franklin; who aided Elizabeth Showell to run away, to marry West.

“Penn’s Treaty with the Indians” by West.

“Death of Wolfe” by West.

Aston

St. Thomas Catholic Church. The oldest in the centre of the County.

Calvary Episcopal Church: 1833.

Gravestone to John Rhodes and others; drowned in the great flood of 1843.

Portrait of Admiral Farragut; went to school at Village Green around 1814-15.

Middletown

The “Indian Stone” near Sycamore Mills.

The great Lenni quarries.

Dam on Chester Creek: above Lenni.

Characteristic little square, white country stone school house.

First Presbyterian Church in the County.

Upper and Nether Providence

Club House: Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club.

The Grand stand.

The “Dumb-bell” race track.

Acres of parked automobiles on a race day.

Grave of Jesse Russell: Hunting Hill. First known fox hunter of the County. 1820.

“Slasher”. Gravestone, to an old fox hound.

Union Library: Sycamore Mills: 1812.
The John Sharpless rock: Waterville. 1682.
Sharpless homestead: 1700.
Old jail at Media.
Old Court house at Media: erected 1851; replaced 1915.
New Media Court house. 1915.
Old Providence Inn: now Media Hospital.
Providence Friend's Meeting House.

Old Taverns

The Black Horse: in Middletown.
The White Horse on Chester Pike; Ridley.
The Sorrel Horse: Radnor.
The Black Bear: Chester.
The Old Drove: West Chester Pike: Broomall.
The Rose Tree: Upper Providence.
The old sign board of the Rose Tree Tavern.
Old marble Dilworthstown sign board.

Old Houses

A log cabin near Glen Mills.
A log cabin on West Chester Pike, at Darby Creek.
Nearer view of same.
An early stone cabin.
The Miller cabin; Upper Providence.
A William Penn deed with great seal.
Early brick house: 1729. Clifton.
John Yarnall mansion: brick. Edgmont.
A characteristic stone mansion: Springfield road.
Another characteristic stone mansion: Springfield road.
Colonial door-way; Leiper house. Avondale. 1785.
Sketches of characteristic date stones, on County houses.
Date stone over window of Bartram house.
Date stone of Radnor Friends Meeting house: quaintest
in the County.
Date board on the Brinton house; Thornbury.
Characteristic old stone barn: Minshall Painter place.
Middletown.
Characteristic old stone barn: Sharpless place; Thorn-
bury.

Bridges

Longest bridge in the County, of the old covered wooden type: Twin Bridge: Birmingham.

Chadd's Ford covered wooden bridge.

Sycamore Mills covered wooden bridge.

Stone Bridge, Darby Creek, on Baltimore Pike.

Stone Bridge, Darby Creek, on Road to Eagle.

Modern stone bridge near Radnor Hunt.

Tunnel thro' Railroad fill: Birmingham.

Railroad bridge over Ridley Creek: Highest in County.
104 feet.

Milestones

Lancaster Pike: Milestone No. 10.

West Chester Pike: Milestone No. 15.

Chester Pike: Milestone No. 9.

Baltimore Pike: Milestone No. 6.

Blacksmith shop on Baltimore Pike; Ivy Mills.

Milestone: Marcus Hook, No. 19. Erected by Phila. Contributionship about 1768.

Milestone No. 20, Marcus Hook. Erected by Phila. Contributionship about 1768. Both these with the Penn arms on reverse.

Milestone No. 11: Haverford Road.

Milestone No. 10: Haverford Road. Showing Penn's arms; on reverse.

Milestone No. 10: Darby and Radnor Road. These last three attributed by Watson to Mutual Assur. Co.

Milestone on Providence Road, No. 2, Near Sproul place.

Milestone on Providence Road, No. 5, near Providence Meeting House. Date 1705?

Old Mills

Grist mill: Beaver Creek: Birmingham.

Sager Mill: Upper Crum Creek: Newtown.

Peters Mill: West Branch, Chester Creek: Aston.

Characteristic old grist mill at Bacton, Chester County.

Outside old overshot water wheel, at Bacton, Chester County.

Ruins of saw-mills at Palmer's Mill, Crum Creek: Marple.

Ruins of old Shimer's cotton mill: Crum Creek: Newtown.

Deserted mills at Knowlton, Chester Creek, Middletown.

Lewis paper mills: Crum Creek.

Glen Mills paper mills: Chester Creek: Thornbury.

Old Mill-stone on Garrett place: Newtown.

Sketch showing method of use of old mill-stone on Garrett place: Newtown.

Ruins of Ivy Mills: Concord, west branch of Chester Creek. Second oldest in the U. S.

Several views of creeks, dams, rocks and landscape scenes along the County creeks.

Chester, Pa., 3rd Mo. 4th, 1916.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 11.00 A. M., in the quarters of the Society, Room 8, Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street, with the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the chair. Present also: Edmund Jones, Charles Palmer, Dr. Anna E. Broomall and George M. Booth.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing reports of Committees, election of new members and for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held First month 7th, 1916, were read and approved.

Dr. Anna E. Broomall, for the Committee on Room, reported that the books in the Library have been numbered and a catalogue made of them, but nothing has been done with the pamphlets. A vote of thanks was extended to this Committee for its care and attention, in the preparation of the Room and the catalogues.

The Secretary was authorized to procure a suitable book to contain a list of donations to the Society.

The Committee on Lecture, through George M. Booth, chairman, report that Illustrated Lecture of F. H. Shelton on "Delaware County, Through and through", was given in Institute Hall, Media, February 17th, 1916, and was a marked success. The Committee presented bills for rent of chairs and hauling same. The Institute of Science donated the Hall and light for the occasion, and on motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the Institute of Science. The Committee is authorized to get, if possible, a written account of the lecture from Mr. Shelton.

Applications for active membership were received as follows:

Alice Huey Bedfore, Media, Pa., recommended by Clara Booth Miller.

Mary C. O'Neill, Chester, Pa., recommended by Kate B. Harvey.

Elizabeth Crowther, recommended by Kate B. Harvey. Who were all duly elected members of the Society.

Charles Palmer reported that he attended the eleventh annual meeting of The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, on Thursday, January 20, 1916, which was held in the Rooms of the Historical Society of Dauphin County, No. 9 South Front Street, Harrisburg. Hon. William C. Sproul, a member of our Society, was elected President of the Federation for the ensuing year.

Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, presented a corrected copy of his speech on "Our Calendar", which was printed in volume one, of the proceedings of the Delaware County Historical Society and the Secretary is directed to enter an erratum on the printed record.

Clara B. Miller and Dr. Anna E. Broomall are added to the Committee on Publishing Proceedings of the Society and Clara B. Miller was made Chairman of the Committee, the other members being Charles Palmer, Edmund Jones and H. G. Ashmead.

The following bills were directed to be paid:

Media Local Armory Board, rent of 150 chairs.....	\$ 3.00
Samuel Campbell, hauling chairs, Shelton Lecture....	3.50
William B. Broomall, cost of 16 yards of carpet for Society's Rooms.....	8.00
Kingsley Montgomery, three months' rent of Room, to February 1st, 1916.....	37.50
R. Chas. Simmonds, quartered oak frame for Charter..	4.00
Chester Times, printing 400 cards, invitations to Shel- ton Lecture.....	2.00
Kingsley Montgomery, postage \$6.00 and printing \$10.75, appeal for funds, Brandywine Anniver- sary	16.75
Charles Palmer, cost of moving goods to new Rooms, expense to Harrisburg, postage to date, Total....	10.42
Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies annual dues for 1916.....	2.00
On motion, then adjourned.	

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 15th, 1916.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 11 A. M., in the quarters of the Society, Room 8, Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street, with the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the chair. Present also: Edmund Jones, Norris J. Scott, Anna M. Bunting, Charles Palmer and Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees, election of new members and for general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 3rd Mo. 4th, 1916, were read and approved.

Applications for active membership were received as follows:

Lillian H. Maris, Chester, Pa., recommended by Edmund Jones.

Evelina D. Caldwell, Chester, Pa., recommended by Kate B. Harvey.

And these were duly elected new members of the Society.

The President was directed to make application to the County Commissioners of Delaware County for appropriation to our Society of \$200.00.

The following bills were approved and directed to be paid:

Chester Times, printing Postal Cards, Shelton Lecture \$	2.25
J. D. Pierson, hauling bookcase, Media to Chester....	10.00
Kingsley Montgomery, 7 months rent of room, to September 1st, 1916.....	87.50

Edmund Jones, Treasurer, reported cash on hand in the general fund of the Society, \$546.96, deposited in the Media Title and Trust Company, and the sum of \$255.55 additional in the special fund, deposited in the First National Bank, Media. The following were appointed auditors to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and report to the Annual Meeting:

Kate B. Harvey, Mary C. Ulrich, and Dr. Anna E Broomall.

The Secretary was directed to send acknowledgments, with the thanks of the Society, for donations received since last meeting of Council as follows:

To William H. Miller, Media, for large bookcase.

To Miss Caroline Miller, Media, Pa., frames and pictures.

John A. Wood, Chester, Pa., lath from old Court House in Chester and piece of quartz from Valley Forge.

To Dr. Charles Lintz, for hinge from old Morgan House, on Market Street, Chester, lately torn down.

The Committee on Room have no report of any further work done.

The Committee on Publication reported that it has held two meetings in which the subject of publishing the proceedings of the Society since March 1902 was considered, available data and minutes examined and arranged in order ready for editing.

Dr. Anna E. Bromall requested permission to send a copy of Vol. 1 of the Proceedings of the Society to the Historical Society of Wilkes Barre, which, after some debate, was granted.

The Council on consideration of time and place of holding the Annual Meeting directed that it be held at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September 21, 1916, in the Institute of Science Building, Media, and a printed notice thereof to be sent to each member.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

9th Mo. 21st, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the Institute of Science Building, Media, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the President, Hon. William B. Broomall.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held 9th Mo. 16th, 1915, were read and approved, also the minutes of the meetings of the Council held during the year.

Mr. F. H. Shelton proposed that the old Court House of Delaware County, now the City Hall of Chester, or room therein, be procured for the use of our Society and further proposed the idea of collecting articles of historic interest and use in the County for exhibit in the same place. On motion, made by him, it was directed that a general committee of three be appointed by the president with power of appointing special officers of three in each district to gather up articles and report its progress to Council from time to time.

Lewis Palmer spoke of the desirability of increasing public interest in historical matters.

Mr. F. H. Shelton is requested to repeat his lecture with views of Delaware County at his convenience.

The auditors appointed by the Council made a report showing a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$534.71 in the

General Fund and \$255.53 in a special fund, derived from coupons on bond, total \$790.24.

Election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Hon. William B. Broomall
1st Vice President, Frederick H. Shelton
2d Vice President, Anna M. Bunting
Treasurer, Edmund Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Ashmead

DIRECTORS

Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry
George E. Darlington
Col. James A. G. Campbell
Norris J. Scott
Dr. Anna E. Broomall

The ballot being, on motion, cast by the secretary.

Reference being made to a valuable collection of notes unpublished, prepared by George E. Darlington, it was, on motion, resolved that he be invited to submit them to the Society for publication and if he is willing to do so the matter is referred to Council with power to act.

It was directed that formal application be made to the authorities of the City of Chester to procure for our Society possession of the old Court House for historical purposes.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

COPY OF LETTER

Chester, Pa., Nov. 13th, 1916.

City Council,
Chester, Pa.
Gentlemen:—

In the passing of time certain buildings in every inhabited district become associated with the history thereof, which is but a natural course, it is true. Many old buildings, mostly of a private character, for the demands of improvements, are torn down to meet the requirements of a later day. Buildings of a public character, however, are more apt to be preserved and such buildings come down to us with associations connected with events which have happened, of which the location has been the scene of activity, not only in local matters, which are numerous, but also at times with things connected with affairs of State and Government.

The present City Hall of the City of Chester, previously the Court House of Delaware County, and prior to the formation of Delaware County, the Court of Chester County, is a building which has very many associations of the kind above referred to, and a building which we feel will ever be an inspiration for civic pride and patriotism, both to our own citizens and to all interested in the history of our free Nation.

A cut of this old Court House is engraved as a portion of the device upon the seal of the Delaware County Historical Society and our Society is very desirous that this building should be preserved, and when it becomes inadequate to the needs of its present owner, the City of Chester, we respectfully put ourselves on record of making application to have this interesting historical building turned over to our use and possession for its preservation and for the further purpose of maintaining therein a museum for the deposit and exhibit of articles of historic use and interest, particularly in this section of the Country.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 12th Mo. 8th, 1916.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 11 o'clock A. M., in the quarters of the Society, Room No. 8, in the Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, President; Frederick H. Shelton, H. G. Ashmead, Edmund Jones, Dr. Anna E. Broomall and Charles Palmer. The meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business.

An application for membership was received from C. Wilfred Conard, Lansdowne, Pa., recommended by Norris J. Scott, and he was duly elected a member of the Society.

The following bills were presented and directed to be paid:

Bowen Printing Company, Notices of Annual Meeting	\$ 2.00
Bowen Printing Company, 250 Blank receipts.....	1.50

Total	\$ 3.50
Kingsley Montgomery, 3 months rent of room to Dec.	

1st, 1916.....	\$37.50
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An invitation came since our last meeting from the Chester County Historical Society to attend a meeting thereof at Chester Springs, on Saturday, October 7th, 1916, for which President Broomall appointed a number of delegates on behalf of our Society.

In pursuance of a minute adopted at the last meeting, the Secretary, Charles Palmer, reported having sent a letter, a copy of which was produced and read, to City Council, Chester, Pa., requesting the use and possession of the City Hall by our Society for its preservation, and for a museum when the building is no longer to be used for City purposes. A request was received from the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, if the City Hall of Chester is given over to our Society, for a room in it to serve as the headquarters of their Society, also, which letter the Secretary was directed to acknowledge.

The officers are directed to make up a statement of expenses for the preceding year to be presented with our application to the Commissioners of Delaware County for an appropriation to our Society of Two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

The Committee on Publication reported having collected some material and placed it in the hands of H. G. Ashmead, for editing. Acknowledgment is made of the presentation to the Society of a number of old directories of Chester Borough and Chester City by David M. Johnson, Jr., some pieces of hardware from the old Pennell house, 4th and Edgmont Avenue, Chester, just torn down, presented by Dr. Charles Lintz, a set of candle moulds, presented by Ruth Anna Sharpless, 4 hand wrought nails and one hand lath from the old Sandelands and Parker houses, demolished in 9th Mo. 1916, presented by Frederick Dempster.

Charles Palmer was appointed a delegate of our Society to attend the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies in January, 1917.

Frederick H. Shelton promised to give an illustrated lecture on "Old Mills and Industries in Delaware County", and H. G. Ashmead agreed to prepare a paper on the "Old Court House of Delaware County", which is now the City Hall of Chester, and the date for the same to be presented was fixed for Wednesday, January 17th next.

A committee composed of George M. Booth, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Clara B. Miller, and J. D. Shattuck was appointed to secure suitable assembly room with a preference for the Chester Y. M. C. A. Building, and make all other proper arrangements for the success of said meeting.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 3d Mo. 31st, 1917.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Quarters of the Society, Room No. 8, Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East Fifth Street. Present: H. G. Ashmead, Edmund Jones, Dr. Anna E. Broomall and Charles Palmer. The meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business and H. G. Ashmead was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 12th Mo. 8th, 1916, were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received as follows:

Ida J. Baker, Media, Penna., recommended by Clara B. Miller.

Charles R. Lewis, Chester, Penna., recommended by Charles Palmer.

And these were duly elected active members of the Society.

The Committee on Lectures made report of the Lecture given by H. G. Ashmead, January 24, 1917, in Library Hall, Chester, on, "The Old Court House of Delaware County". They also reported arrangements for a lecture to be given on "Ancient Industries and Old Inns of Delaware County", by F. H. Shelton, on April 11th, in Library Hall, Chester, and an address to be given by George E. Darlington, Esq., sometime later on "Chester."

Clara B. Miller is appointed to write out short biographies of Sarah Brooke Lewis and Hannah Booth Trainer, charter members of the Society, now deceased, and Charles Palmer is appointed to prepare a similar paper in respect to Lewis Palmer, charter member, deceased.

The Secretary was directed to give the Council notice of the deaths of the members of the Society as they occur.

Donations were acknowledged of articles of interest by Kate D. West and Kate B. Harvey and also by John C. Browne, 907 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, of a number of photographs taken in 1886.

The Treasurer made report of \$279.25 in the Special Fund, and of \$835.71 in the General Fund.

A letter was received from John A. Poulson calling attention to an old graveyard in Upper Chichester Township, near the Delaware State line, and the Secretary was directed to write a letter to the owners of the property on which it is located, requesting that suitable measures be taken for its care and preservation.

The following bills were presented and approved for payment:

Kingsley Montgomery, 3 months' rent of Room, to March 1st.....	\$37.50
Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, annual dues for 1917.....	2.00
Chester Free Library, rent of Hall for Ashmead Lec- ture	10.00
Chester Times, printing notices of Ashmead Lecture..	2.25
Charles Palmer, postage and expenses to Harrisburg..	9.92

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

ADDRESS BY COUNTY HISTORIAN

COUNTY HISTORIAN ADDRESSED REPRESENTATIVE AUDIENCE IN LIBRARY HALL LAST EVENING—PRESENTED CONSIDERABLE HISTORICAL DATA

SUBJECT OF HIS DISCOURSE

JANUARY 24, 1917

MEETING WAS CONDUCTED UNDER AUSPICES OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—MANY MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATION WERE IN ATTENDANCE

Before an appreciative audience of representative citizens, Henry Graham Ashmead, historian of Delaware County, delivered an interesting and instructive address on "The Old Chester Court House," in Library Hall last evening. The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Delaware County Historical Society. The discourse, which was thoroughly appreciated, follows:

The Court House of Chester, later the Court House of Delaware County and for sixty-seven years the Borough and City Hall of Chester, was erected in 1724, as the date stone in south side of the building attests. Constructed externally of dressed stone that were quarried in the close neighborhood of the Shire town; it was at that time, possibly the most imposing public structure in the Province, and it was not without its influence in inducing the Assembly, five years later, to take preliminary steps—an appropriation, for the construction of the State House in Philadelphia, which subsequently, because it was the scene of the Declaration of Independence and the birth place of a nation, is now one of the most famous buildings in the world. But our City Hall anti-dates Independence Hall fourteen years, for while that

building was begun in the summer of 1732, nine years were consumed before it was completed in 1741. Fannell Hall was built by Peter Fannell, the rich merchant of New York, who because of a quarrel with the authorities of Gotham, over a matter of taxes, removed to Boston where in 1742, eighteen years later than our city hall, he built the first hall that bore his name. It was destroyed by fire in 1761 and the present Fannell Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty" as the Bostonians proudly term it, was erected in 1763; hence it is thirty-nine years younger than the building of which we in this County are equally proud.

APPLIED TO PUBLIC USES

Designed for public use, in the one hundred and ninety-three years that are included within its annals it has never been applied to other than public uses. Hence today it holds the unequalled title of being the oldest public building in continuous service in all Continental United States. When the Courts of Chester County first formally occupied it George I, whose coat-of-arms hung conspicuously above the arch over the Judge's Bench, had ruled Great Britain less than ten years, William Penn, the Founder of the Commonwealth, had been dead less than six years, Benjamin Franklin, poor and friendless, a lad of eighteen, landed in Philadelphia in search of fame and fortune, the same year the cryers' Oyer proclaimed that the first Courts ever held in the building were in session; John Morton, whose life was closely connected with its story, was born the same year that saw the completion of the building; eight years were to come and go before George Washington entered upon the Stage of Life; less than fourteen years later Benjamin West, born in Springfield, was subsequently to win in foreign lands, immortality, while it had scored twenty years when Wayne, "Mad Anthony", who is associated with its history, was born within the County over which its Courts then exercised jurisdiction. All of these illustrations men, save the English King and Penn, to a greater or less degree were connected with the his-

tory of the old building which is the central theme of my talk tonight.

I have spoken of the influence the trial of William Battin had in aiding in the ultimate erection of the old Court House. The case was heard by the Great Provincial Chief Justice, David Lloyd, who will be ever memorable in our City's annals; two years before the old Court House was built, Lloyd had read law with Geo. Jeffreys, a well grounded lawyer, but devoid of all morals, honest and humanity, who is now generally remembered only as the "Bloody Jeffreys" of the English Rebellion of 1688. The Battin case, so far as I have knowledge, is the first instance in our State's legal annals where the punishment of death was supplemented with gibbeting. William Battin, a mere lad of seventeen, a redemptioner, whose time had first been purchased by John Hannum, of Concord, but who after a year's trial, had disposed of the incorrigible boy to Joseph Pyle, of Bethel. One day when his master and mistress were absent, leaving their three children in his care, the degenerate, feeble-minded servant fastened the children, one a mere babe, securely in the house to which he deliberately set fire and they were burned to death in the destruction of the dwelling. He was tried for arson and convicted. He was sentenced by Chief Justice Lloyd to be hanged and "hung in chains in the most public place at such times as the Governor may appoint". The sentence was carried into execution August 5, 1722. After he was pronounced dead his body was enclosed in a crude net work of iron straps, running from the head under the feet and hoops were drawn at designated places, such as the knees, waist and neck, as you would strap a bale of cotton. The longitudinal straps at the head were drawn into a loop which was welded to a chain about three feet in length. An upright post extending from the top, known as a gibbet, was erected at a conspicuous place, usually where two main roads intersected. Here the body hung, gradually decaying, as a spectacle and a warning for the public. There it remained undisturbed until rust ate the chain or caused the cage itself to give way, when the authorities were only too glad to hide

underground the ghastly thing that for months had polluted the air and offended the sight of the many. I have been unable to locate the place where this gibbet stood, but I believe it must have been set up at the intersection of Edgmont and Providence Great Road, a locality which afterward, on account of the many executions which had occurred there, was popularly known as Gallows Hill. While I do not state as a fact that the gibbeting of Battin was the first time that additional punishment was inflicted in Pennsylvania, it is well known that Thomas Wilkinson, convicted of piracy in 1781, was the last instance in our legal history where it was inflicted. He was gibbeted on Mud Island, where is now Fort Mifflin. The body hanging "in chains on the north end of said island" was so placed that it might arouse terror in the minds of sailors leaving the port of Philadelphia for the high seas.

We now approach that period in the history of the Old Court House upon which I base the claim that about this ancient structure more literary history clusters than is associated with any other edifice in the new world. While I cannot at the time fix the exact date when the incident happened upon which a number of masterpieces of English literature are based, I trust that in the near future, when I shall have exhausted the Provincial Supreme Court records, to determine it beyond all doubt.

A REMARKABLE CASE

The great case of *Creng*, against the Earl of Anglesey, which began in the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, on November 11th, 1743, aroused intense interest throughout the English-speaking world. It is remarkable in the annals of judicial history, because it consumed two weeks in its hearing, the longest trial up to that time in the history of Great Britain, and because in it for the first time was laid down the rule that what is proposed to be proved by a witness when called to the stand, can be demanded from the side presenting him. The question really involved was whether James Annersly was Lord Anglesey, who had been kidnaped by

his uncle and sold as a redemptioner in Pennsylvania. The incidents in this case were still fresh in the minds of the public when Smollett, in 1748, published "The Adventures of Roderick Random", founded upon James Annersly's story, which under the title "Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Nobleman," had shortly before been issued from the press. Sir Walter Scott in 1815 gave to the world "Guy Mannerling", founded on Annersly's adventure, which is acknowledged in Scott's life, by his son-in-law, Lockart, who, in an appendix, gives in substance Annersly's story. In 1818, three years later, Lady Sydney Morgan issued her "Florence MacCarthy", an Irish tale founded on the Annersly's narrative, and Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir", in 1875, openly acknowledged the source of his novel, and later produced a very successful drama founded on the like incidents. Burke's "Celebrated Trials Connected With the Aristocracy", accepts the narrative of Annersly without question, and in 5th Howell's State Trials, almost five hundred double column pages are given to the Annersly trial. This man's connection with the Old Court House in Chester can be briefly stated. When a lad of thirteen, on April 3, 1728, he sailed for the Colonies and on landing in Philadelphia in June following, he was sold for seven years as the redemptioner to one Drummond, a planter in New Castle County, Delaware. I shall not follow his narrative only as it relates to the Old Court House. Some two years subsequent to his arrival he escaped in the night time and lost his way. Three days later, weak, half famished and boot sore, he overtook two men and a woman near Columbia, Lancaster County, and shortly after they were all arrested in a hue and cry, carried to Chester where the next day they were placed on trial on a capital charge of robbery. The girl was the daughter of a rich merchant in this town. She had eloped with her lover after robbing her father in which a servant of the family had taken part. The hue and cry had all along traced three fugitives but here was a fourth party. The jury found a verdict of guilty as to all the defendants. When Annersly was asked, "Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say why the sentencee

of law should not be imposed upon you?" the stripling in reply told this story. He had never before been in Chester, had never committed robbery and declared that nothing in the testimony involved him, save that he was in company with the others when arrested. The Chief Justice (I think I can show it was Isaac Morris, for David Lloyd had died a short time before) was so impressed with the lad's plea in arrest of judgment, that he immediately sentenced the three to death at a date to be set by the Governor, while Annorsly was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The next day the Court ordered that he should be set in the pillory, which then stood at the southeast corner of Market Square, on each market day, Thursdays from dawn till noon, with a paper affixed to his breast, requesting all who should read it to report to the court whether the boy had ever before been in Chester, and if there was anyone who could corroborate his statement. For five weeks, every Thursday, he stood so exposed in Market Square. On the fifth market day, he saw Drummond in the crowd, and although he beckoned and at last shouted to him, his master paid no attention and James' heart sank when his owner turned and walked away. Later, however, Drummond appeared at the jail, for he had established his ownership of the lad; the truth of his statement and his servant was delivered to his master's keeping. Next morning, Friday, the girl and the two men were hanged and Drummond compelled Annorsly to witness the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law, as an example which might deter him from attempting, in future, to escape. I have given but a brief synopsis of the incidents in the case that associates the wandering heir with our Old City Hall. It is my intention, at some future time, when I have command of more data, to consider this trial in detail.

NOTED TRIALS

It is not my purpose to dwell upon many of the noted trials, which have taken place in the old building, for I have treated most of them a considerable length in my history of Delaware County, in the chapter relating to crimes and pun-

ishment; but I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the special court for the trial of negroes charged with capital offense. While the act creating such a tribunal was passed January 12, 1705-06 (for a former act of like tenor, was disallowed by Queen Ann;) it had been on the statute books of the Providence fifty-six years before such a court was held in Chester. The provisions of the act assuredly were offensive to the Friends, because it made any judge appointed to such office, or "any of the six most substantial free-holders of the neighborhood to assist in its proceedings;" who should "neglect or delay to serve as a member of the court," liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, while the High Sheriff was ordered "duly to execute the sentence" of this court, "on pain of being disabled to act any longer in that post or office." The first court, of which John Hannum and John Morton were commissioned Judges and six of the most substantial free-holders of the neighborhood, sat in the Old Court House, May 28, 1762. Abraham Johnson, a negro slave, belonging to Humphrey Marshall, was arraigned on an information exhibited by Benjamin Chew, Attorney General, charging the defendant with "murdering a certain negro man named Glascow, the slave of Alexander Boyd". For the first time in the legal history of the Commonwealth, so far as I have knowledge, it was in this case that the court assigned counsel for the defendant. In this instance it was Joseph Galloway, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, who, in the revolutionary struggle was attained of treason, and his property, which was large, confiscated. At all events, it was a lucky assignment for Johnson, since, as the record reads, "the Court finds the defendant not guilty of murder, but that he is guilty of homicide *di defendo*," and thereupon, discharged the prisoner from arrest on the information, but held him for payment of costs.

A second special court was held March 2, 1764, before the same Justice Josias Preston, Elisha Price, David Cowpland, John Salkeld, George Grantham, and William Sevafter, "six of the most substantial free-holders of the neighborhood," before whom negro Phoebe was put on trial for "fel-

oniously and burglarily breaking and entering the mansion of Thomas Barnard" (of Aston) "and stealing therefrom, divers goods and chattels, the property of the said Thomas Barnard." Attorney General Chew presented the information; the Court found "Negro Phoebe is guilty of felony and burglary aforesaid in manner and form, etc., and thereupon it is further considered and adjudged by this Court that the said negro Phoebe be led to the prison from whence she came and from there to the place of execution and there be hanged by the neck until she be dead." This sentence was carried out, for a while I cannot fix the date of execution, I find that under authority of the act of March 5, 1725-6, providing that slaves executed by law should be valued and such sum should be paid to his or her owner out of the colonial treasury. Joseph Richardson was paid fifty-five pounds, the value at which Phoebe had been appraised.

A special session of the Court was held March 1, 1770, before Judges William Parker and Richard Riley, at which Negro Martin, the slave of Thomas Martin, was convicted of an attempted assault on a white woman. He was sentenced to thirty-nine lashes "to be branded with the letter R on his forehead," and to be exported out of the province by his master within six months, on pain of death to the slave. This time was allowed so that his master might find a purchaser for his chattel, but the branding was done in open Court in the presence of the judges. High Sheriff Jesse Maris, or his deputy, heated the iron on a portable furnace and the prisoner being bound, the red hot brand was applied to the flesh and held there, notwithstanding the agonizing scream of the victim, until the letter "R" had been indelibly affixed. This special Court was abolished by the assembly March 1, 1780.

TRIAL OF FITZPATRICK

Time forbids me to call even attention to many of the interesting trials and incidents associated with the story of the Old Court House. I cannot refrain, however, from referring to the trial of James Fitzpatrick, who was arraigned on

September 15, 1778, on an indictment for burglary. I have given much space to the trial in my "History of Delaware County" and I now allude to the case merely to draw attention to it as another literary link in the old buildings' annals. Bayard Taylor, in the Story of Kennett, makes Fitzpatrick an important figure in that novel in the character of "Sandy Flash", and Mitchell, in "Hugh Wynn" makes mention of him, but that author represented him as an ill-looking ruffian, while all other authorities describe him as of handsome personality, of which he was excessively vain.

January 3, 1789, Elizabeth Wilson was executed at the intersection of Edgmont and Providence Great Roads, a place where Fitzpatrick and many others paid the penalty of their crime. I have, in my history of the County, treated this trial at considerable length and I now only mention it to refer those who would learn some particulars that I did not mention, to the Autobiography of Charles Biddle; in which he relates some matters, which I refrained from using in my account. The story of the Pennsylvania Hermit, which purports to tell the story of William Wilson, her brother, is of no value historically; the writer even is in error as to the girl's christian name.

The County authorities, March 18, 1788, sold the old public buildings in Chester to William Kerlin for £415, provincial money, which was in value half that of a pound sterling. The residents of the Eastern section of the County succeeded, largely through the activities of General Wayne, tradition tells us, in having the Act passed September 28, 1789, erecting Delaware County. Governor Mifflin appointed Henry Hal Graham, the first president judge of the new Judicial District, and Kerlin, on November 3, 1789, sold the Court House and the jail to the County for £693, 3s, 8d, which was a comfortable business transaction for the vendor.

As the western end of the County grew in population and wealth, much complaint found voice regarding the inconvenience to which the people of the remote sections or as it was termed the "Back woods" were put to in attending the quarterly Court in Old Shire Town. As early as January

28, 1766, petitions were presented to the Assembly, asking that the Courts be removed to a more central location, but the on-coming storm of the Revolution held the subject in abeyance until March 20, 1780, when an Act was passed, creating a Commission of seven men with power to purchase a site and erect a Court House and jail in a more central location. This was the beginning of troublesome times and much conflicting legislation, received the approval of the Assembly and Governor, but finally the Removalists were victorious, and on September 25, 1786, Sheriff Gibbons removed the prisoners in the old jail at Chester to the new jail in Gotham Township, now West Chester, and not a few believed that the sun of the ancient town had set forever.

Old Chester had lost the Court, but its citizens had no end of merriment over a case tried at the New County Seat, November 29, 1788, when John Tulley was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced "to stand one hour in the pillory, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock tomorrow morning; to be whipped with twenty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on; to have both ears cut off and nailed to the pillory and to be imprisoned six months," beside the payment of a fine and costs. The jest consisted in the fact that the Act of September 15, 1786, two years prior to the trial, had abolished the punishment of the pillory. But it was no jest to John Tulley, who was to learn that Judges, like Kings, can do no wrong.

Dr. Benjamin Rush in his "Treatise on the Mind," relates that at a trial held at Chester just before the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, a spectator suddenly became violently insane to the consternation of the Court officials and the people of the Town. I have striven to learn more of this incident, but at present must be content with the mere statement of the distinguished writer to whom I have referred.

INCIDENT OF OLD HALL

I shall have to pass over much of interest in the history of the Old Hall, but I must call attention to the incident that took place therein Tuesday, October 5, 1824, when General

Lafayette was the guest of Chester. Elaborate preparations were made for his reception; the town was illuminated and for weeks the good people of the neighborhood had been busy in arranging for the occasion. It was known that he could not reach here before night-fall, so the thoughtful housewives had made a large number of candles averaging over two feet in length. When the boat reached the wharf at eleven o'clock, boys on each side of Market Street stood in open order from the pier to the Court House, so that the distinguished party might pass under an arch of light to the building. The late Mrs. John O. Deshong, several times told me that when the guests were "regaled with a sumptuous entertainment," that the melted tallow had formed a hard mass on their coat sleeves, and with difficulty they lowered their arms, amid a shower of falling tallow. At one o'clock in the morning, the guests were "regled with a sumptuous entertainment." My mother frequently told me that then, a girl of fifteen, active in serving the banquet and she recalled that it was the first time she had been up so late, for it was after four o'clock in the morning before she reached home.

After the old Court House became the property of Chester Borough, the present tower was erected and in 1857, the clock was installed by public subscription. The late Y. S. Walter undertook to raise \$1700, the cost of the clock. (it then had wooden dials) and the difficulties he encountered in gathering that sum ever afterwards made him refuse to serve again on a committee "to raise money."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—SARAH BROOKE LEWIS

Sarah Brooke Lewis was born in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1850.

She was daughter of H. Jones and Jemina Longmire Brooke, the youngest of nine children.

When she was two years old, her parents removed to Media, where her father purchased considerable property, and took an active part in the development of the county-seat.

Among other undertakings, he built the school which has always borne his name, Brooke Hall. Here Sarah received her entire education and graduated in 1868 as valedictorian of her class.

She early became a member of Christ Church in Media. This church her father had helped to organize, its first meetings having been held in the Court House.

She married October 30, 1872, George Miller Lewis, son of J. Reece and Mary Miller Lewis, and a descendant of William Lewis and Henry Miller, both of whom were landed proprietors in the settlement of Pennsylvania.

J. Reece Lewis had bought the house opposite the old Rowland mansion on State Street, Media about a year before his death, which occurred December 8, 1863. His wife survived him thirty-five years and died September 10, 1898.

It was to this home that George Lewis took his bride. They had one child, Mary Miller, who married Doctor Charles S. Jack, June 4, 1902. They still live in the old home. George Lewis died November 2, 1904.

It was as a wife and mother that I best knew Sarah Brooke Lewis. Her affectionate and sympathetic nature, coupled with an attractive affability of manner, endeared her to many friends who admired her for her estimable traits of character. Firm in her convictions of duty, she was as outspoken in her denunciation of wrong doing and of the wrong doer as she was lavish in praise of what she considered commendable, and strong in her loyalty to those whom she loved. Her unselfish heart considered others' interests before her own, and led her to recognize in every appeal for help a

distinct call for service. No one could be more ready to visit the sick, to cheer the despondent, could be more grateful for kindness received. Sensitive almost to a fault, she was extremely careful not to wound the feelings of others.

While she was essentially a home loving woman and looked well to the ways of her household, she was a public spirited citizen. Reared in the atmosphere of a home where social and political problems were considered, she grew up with some knowledge of the demands of good government, especially in local directions. She was solicitous for the welfare of the town in which she had always lived and from which she was seldom absent. Every movement for the upward growth of Media had her earnest and active support.

She was among the first members of the literary class from which evolved "the Woman's Club of Media", and thus became one of its charter members.

Later she joined the "Colonial Dames" and the "Daughters of the Revolution".

She helped to organize the Brooke Hall Alumni and worked zealously to promote the philanthropic work to which it is committed.

She was one of the early members of the Delaware County Historical Society, was interested in all of its activities, and usually assisted in entertaining guests at its public functions.

Mrs. Lewis had outlived her husband and all her own immediate family, so she knew what sorrow was. These severe experiences quickened her already keen sympathies, and made her a comforter of others in their trials, thus sharing the blessing of sorrow as well as weaving the garment of beauty in her own life.

Her death, the result of a shocking accident a week before she died, occurred March 12, 1916. It was truly a community bereavement, showing how dearly she was beloved by all who knew her.

This tribute to her memory was written at the request of the Delaware County Historical Society by Clara Booth Miller. Media, 8-23-1917.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—HANNAH BOOTH TRAINER

Hannah Booth Trainer, daughter of William and Elizabeth Martin (Broomall) Booth, was born September 8, 1845, at the Booth homestead in the Township of Upper Chichester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The house in which she was born, part of which is supposed to have been built by one of her ancestors prior to 1766, is still standing. It is situated on the road leading from Marcus Hook to Chelsea, about half a mile north of Boothwyn, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In 1847, William Booth went to Chester, where he engaged in business, and later removed his family there. They occupied the old Eyre property on Concord Road, North of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near what is now Seventh Street.

In the development of the northern section of Chester in 1850, Mr. Booth purchased there a half square of property. It was unbroken country, except for the laying out of some streets, marked by post and rail fences. One of these was considerably wider than those in the old part of the town, and John Larkin, the promoter of the new enterprise, said to my father, "I will name this street Broad, and you can have the naming of the other one on the side of your property." Then father said, "I will call it Madison. At the northeast inter-section of these streets the Booth home was built and completed in the spring of 1851. Here our father died 11-1-1877, and our mother 1-14-1882.

Hannah was an active, impetuous child, chafing under restraint, but luxuriating in the great outdoors, where she worked off her exuberant spirits in running and climbing, and competing with boys in their games; at the same time learning much about outdoor life. Consequently she grew up with a strong physique, and an acquaintanceship with nature that proved a genuine source of pleasure as the years came and went.

Under home teachers she obtained her early education, though there were two or three years at the Hoskins' School,

then the only "common school", as it was then called, in Chester. Her love for fun occasioned many a reproof, but after she discovered the great treasure house of books, there was less time for mischievous pranks. When, later she was employed in domestic tasks she always kept her books beside her. Thus she learned to do two things at a time, a habit that continued throughout her life. Two years at the Upland Normal Institute (now the Theological Seminary at Upland) and one year at Miss Annie Churehman's School in Philadelphia, completed her happy school days, days when the enjoyment of the mere act of living was incessant. After a summer with friends in Cadiz, Ohio, she commenced to teach her younger brothers. This occupation was a valuable supplement to her own schooling, while it afforded the best opportunity that had yet come to her for self-discipline.

By this time the Civil War was in progress. The Upland Normal, the best school for the time in the County, had, owing to financial failure, ceased to exist, and in 1862, the building was offered to the government for a hospital. Here the Booth sisters were engaged in relief work, until those in authority decided that a Soldiers' Hospital was not a field of usefulness for young women.

After the war was over, their busy fingers found unlimited work in sewing for the Freedmen, and many garments were sent from the Booth home.

Under the wise training of a judicious mother, the domestic side of her daughter's education was not overlooked, and by the time Hannah was ready to assume the management of her own household, her practical intellect was well able to compass the duties for which her whole previous life had been a preparation.

She married February 24, 1870, John Newlin Trainer, eldest son of David and Ellen (Eyre) Trainer, of Linwood, Pennsylvania, and went to her husband's home at Thurlow, Pennsylvania. Here their five children were born, four sons and one daughter. The death of the little girl in her early childhood was the beginning of a succession of bereavements among relatives and friends. To the sensitive temperament

of one who could suffer with the same intensity that she could enjoy, these were crushing blows to Mrs. Trainer, but they added strength to her character and so worked out their beneficent ministry.

With a large family connection on both sides, and a wide circle of friends, she dispensed hospitality in unstinted measure and many were the recipients of her bounty. Her understanding sympathy in sickness or sorrow gave comfort, and her assistance in any emergency could always be relied upon.

Though not a member of St. Martins Church at Marcus Hook, to which her husband belonged, she regularly attended services there with her family, and in the general work of the church, especially its social functions, she was as active as any of the congregation.

Among other public interests that claimed her attention, was the Delaware County Agricultural Society, of which her husband was President. As long as the yearly exhibitions were held, both worked zealously for their success, and for the permanence of the Society.

In 1893, Governor Pattison appointed a commission of women to represent Pennsylvania women at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. Mrs. Trainer was his selection from Delaware County.

In 1901, she went to Chattanooga, where her husband was in business for a time. Here she received much social attention. Aside from her warm hearted nature, she was a fine conversationalist and so attracted many friends.

Mrs. Trainer's colonial ancestors were all Friends, who, with four exceptions, settled on either side of the Delaware River. Fifteen of these were active in public affairs, two of them being Deputy Governors. One of her grandmothers was on a jury in 1669. Feeling, therefore, a personal interest in the early history and development of Pennsylvania, she devoted considerable attention to genealogical research, and to the collection of antiques and local geological specimens. When the call was issued for the organization of the Delaware County Historical Society, she and her husband

promptly responded and thus became charter members. So long as they lived in the County, they took active interest in the work. She bequeathed some antiques to the Society and I doubt not more of her possessions will eventually find places here.

For the last fourteen years of her life, Mrs. Trainer was a resident of New York City. There, as elsewhere, she made many friends. She joined the Unitarian Church and entered with her usual zest into diverse activities. Its philanthropic work, and especially its "Home for Crippled Children" gave wide scope for her benevolent impulses. Though she liked the great city with its cosmopolitan population and its educational opportunities, she found her greatest enjoyment, aside from that obtained from frequent family reunions, in getting away from the noise, the bustle, the confusion of the city, and in taking long walks with her husband into the country, where, close to the heart of nature, she could "hold communion with its visible forms" and listen to its teachings. Then they would return laden with wild flowers that brightened their home for days.

Truly the passion of her youth became the diversion of her declining years. Few women had a wider acquaintance with books than she, or were better informed on general topics. She knew the best of our own authors, and the study of the German language in her early married life, brought to her the best of German literature in its own tongue.

An accident that occurred while on a visit to relatives in Chester, resulting in a broken leg, was perhaps the beginning of a physical breakdown. Though she was able to resume, to some extent, her favorite walks, heart trouble developed. At first the attacks yielded to remedies, but as they increased in frequency and severity, she knew what would be the inevitable outcome. Of this she spoke freely and cheerfully, for to her

"Death was but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight."

Supported by this sublime faith, she was ready for the transition which came peacefully on the evening of her seventy-first birthday, September 8th, 1916.

Burial services were held in the church to which she belonged, and the minister paid fitting tribute to her worth. He said in part, "Mrs. Trainer was ever young in nature, frank and fearless in character, sensible, energetic, cheerful and beloved by all. Of prompt decision and ready sympathy, lavish in loyal effort and friendly sacrifice, and only imprudent in her brave resentment of injustice, and her generous, even extravagant expenditure of self. Modest, yet firmly centered, entirely unassuming but vivacious and winsomely attractive, a friend to every true person and a helper of every good cause, she alone can adequately remove the sorrow of her absence from our lives." Her remains were brought to the home of her brother, George M. Booth, Chester, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was said, and also at her grave in Chester Rural Cemetery.

Mrs. Trainer is survived by her husband, J. Newlin Trainer, and four married sons, David, who is now in the Canadian Army, in France, William Booth, of Duquesne, Pennsylvania; John Newlin, of New York City and Samuel Baneroft, of Toronto, Canada.

This tribute to the memory of my dear sister was prepared at the request of the Delaware County Historical Society in the summer of 1917.

CLARA BOOTH MILLER.

An illustrated lecture of the Recollections of the Old Borough of Chester from 1834 to 1850, was delivered before the Delaware County Historical Society on May 31, 1917, by George E. Darlington, Esq., and was published in pamphlet form for distribution.

NOTES ON THE EARLY MILLS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE DELA-
WARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY 2, 1917

BY F. H. SHELTON

Man is an animal both industrious and lazy. He has to eat and he has to wear clothes. As a result of these facts, he builds mills whenever he can, either to save his manual labor in the grinding of flour, etc., or to enable him to do far more than any manual labor would permit, in the making of products, whereby he may clothe himself, construct dwellings or sell to his neighbor. Every newly settled country, therefore, is soon dotted with mills, if sites be favorable and available, and such conditions developed at the earliest dates in our county.

Delaware County is almost, if not quite, unique in the streams that flow through it. It is doubtful if anywhere in the United States, in an area but ten miles wide by eighteen or twenty long, there are so many creeks and so many mill seats or available sites. The six major streams are Cobb's, Darby, Crum, Ridley, Chester and Brandywine Creeks, while there are as many lesser ones: Little Darby, Ithan, Muckinapattus, West Branch, Beaver Valley and Naaman's Creeks. And there are even still lesser ones, and every one of these named, as well as in some cases but mere brooks, have had from one to several mills along its water courses, sometimes two or three served from the same dam. It should be remembered that the settlers located here long before the days of steam power—quite a century before—and while windmills could be built, they were rarely constructed when a dependable flowing stream was available,

compared with the fitful wind. Therefore water power was the basic motive force and water wheel driven mills were the accepted type. Delaware County has 185 square miles and it was part of Chester County originally, and its area is some 700 square miles, and it is said that in the limits of the original Chester County, which would include also its creeks—the Brandywine, French Creek, Doe Run, Buck Run, Red Clay, White Clay, Big Elk, the Octorora, etc., etc.,—there were in the early days some 250 mills. This would only average three or four to a township, and is quite probable.

Of the Delaware County early mills, we have a fine record in a census thereof, that was taken in 1826, and which little publication is one of the rarest of county pamphlets and said to be the first printed in the County twenty-two years later, Dr. Ash published his celebrated and especially accurate map of the county; upon which every mill was shown. And in 1884, Mr. H. G. Ashmead, in his "History of Delaware County," listed the industrial establishments, which included the early mills. We therefore, from these three sources, have good data as to the number, the locations and the several kinds of mills that our preceding generations constructed and operated in our twenty-one townships and on the creeks in question. It is the purpose of this talk to tell about the various kinds of these early mills, and to mention those that still stand.

The usual fall secured by damming a good size creek was from 15 to 25 feet. Yet on the Brandywine, some falls are as small as 4 feet, while occasionally they were as high as 35 feet. The resulting horse power was from 5 to 50. Many mills ran on the flow of the stream, but where water was scant, ponds were constructed which would enable running as long as the water lasted, and when emptied, operations had to be suspended until they refilled.

The earliest mill of any sort in the county, and moreover, in the entire 29,000,000 acres of Penn's grant that is now the great industrial commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was built by Gov. Printz, of the Swedish Colony, at Essington, then Tinicum, in 1646, on Cobb's Creek, on the east bank,

on a ledge, just above where the old Darby road crosses the creek, at about 71st Street, Philadelphia, and was to replace a windmill that had been built at Christian—now Wilmington—but which was not satisfactory. This water mill was of the Swedish or Norse mill tub type and not the same as the later English form of over-shot or breast wheel types. Other mills of this sort were built in the neighborhood, at Frankford, on Mill creek, near Woodlands; on Naaman's creek, etc. This was the type that prevailed under the Swedish influence, naturally, and this was used for both sawing wood and grinding grain.

The first English mill was brought over by Penn, and erected on Chester creek at what is now Upland, on the Crozer Estate, and was in operation by 1683. Caleb Pusey ran it, and the weathervane, with his initials, and Penn's and Samuel Carpenter, a third later owner, dated 1699, is in the Historical Society of Penna. It was a combination grist and saw mill. The next mill was built by Thomas Coeburn, three miles further up Chester Creek, and there was some controversy as to his right to build it. Competition was keen and each owner liked to have no competitor. More early mills followed. There was one at Haverford in 1688, one at Darby by 1687 or so, and four by 1695, as Gabriel Thomas informs us, and at Concord, at Sycamore Mills, at what is now the Media water works, and at various other places, mills were built as far back as 225 years ago. The oldest one that is still existing carries the date stone yet of 1704, the Newlin mill at Markham station on the West Branch, and moreover, it is still operating and still making good grain meal and flour. While saw and grist mills were the first kind, others soon followed. Sunff mills, oil mills, fulling mills for working cloth, etc. A mill in the sense here used, was any structure run by power, used for some industrial operation, and in which the motive power was a water wheel. I do not, therefore, include as such a brick making clay pit, or a cider press, or such operations as used a horse or man power to grind or turn some appliance. These early forms of mill in-

industries in Delaware County were of fourteen kinds as follows:

Grist mills, Saw mills, Pulling mills, Carding mills, Iron forges, Tilt hammers or tool works, Paper mills, Powder mills, Oil mills, Snuff mills, Clover mills, Bark mills, Plaster mills, Flax mills.

Grist Mills: Second only in number to saw mills,—which were simpler and more cheaply erected, and hence more numerous—were the grain grinding mills, covering the primal necessity of food. The smallest and first were but little more than a single pair of stones, and fed by hand, until about 1790, when Oliver Evans, “The father of American milling,” and hailing from Delaware, near by, and an engineer of early note—introduced many improvements, universally adopted, and of which all standing old mills since, are the still standing examples of his work. There are none now left of the primitive, earlier form. A book on milling, published by Evans, ran into many editions, and to that one is best referred for descriptions of the early outfits. Milbourne mills in Upper Darby, built in 1757, has since been modernized, but others of the old Evan’s type may still be seen in more or less fitful operation through the county, at these points:

Concord Mill, West Branch, Concord Township.

Lawrence Mill, Haverford Township, Darby Creek.

Dutton Mill, Chester Creek, Middletown Township.

Hickman’s Mill, Naaman’s Creek, Upper Chichester.

Peter’s Mill, West Branch, Aston Township.

Locksley’s Mill, Chester Creek, Thornbury Township.

Jowabick Mill, Ridley Creek, Nether Providence.

Beaver Valley Mill, Beaver Creek, Birmingham Township.

Brandywine Mill, Brandywine Creek, near Chadd’s Ford.

There were 38 such grist mills reported in the 1826 census, but excepting the above, all that is now left of them are ruined walls, or an abandoned old time mill race, or even only an old mill stone still on the site, and half buried in the wreckage or earth. The quaintest and most picturesque of this

sort, still standing, is just over the line on the west bank of Crum creek, near the "Boot road", on the present estate of Mr. Charlton Yarnall, in Willistown Township, Chester County—though but a few feet out of our own county.

Saw Mills: These were precisely what their name describes; mills to saw up the trees of the new country into lumber for barns, houses and every desired use or need. The census of 1826 reported 53 of them. Every brook almost was used to serve one, first or last. But they have virtually all since gone, and long ago. Of timber, they rotted out. The woods cut off, made them less needed. And the steam circular saw of modern times is so much more effective that the old time "up and down" or English gate saw type is now a curiosity. Yet a few can be found, still standing though, but scantily used, to illustrate their form. Five are at times used at:

Lawrence's Mill, on Darby Creek, Haverford Township.

Peter's Mill, West Branch, Aston Township.

Hickman's Mill, Naaman's Creek, Upper Chichester.

Dutton's Mill, Chester Creek, Middletown Township.

Locksley's Mill, Chester Creek, Thornbury.

It was usual for a mill owner to have both a grist and a sawmill at the same point. There was an old mill at Palmer's Bridge, on Crum Creek, but that has lately fallen in and is about all gone; while the Tryon Lewis mill, on Darby Creek, in Radnor Township, has been replaced by a circular saw; and the old Brinton mill, on West Branch, in Thornbury, while still standing, has been stripped and is now a barn. There is one at the Yarnall mill, above mentioned, and the old saw still has a log in it, not sawn through, and this is the best place at which to view such type. The early milling books, also as a rule, described the construction of saw mills.

Carding Mills: Clothing, following food and shelter, we find mills for making yarn into cloth, soon following. Woolen yarn was made from the wool secured from the farmers, and often, after carding into yarns, was returned to the farmer's wife for weaving on a hand loom at home, into early

fustians and woolen clothes. Later cootors followed, brought from the South. It is difficult to find any of these early carding mills now. Any small room would do, and they were of frame, as after methods changed, they were abandoned or used for other purposes. While 26 were reported in the 1826 census, the old Hatches mill, on Crum Creek, above West Chester pike, is about the only one left. They were the forerunners of the large, later cotton mills that are numerous on Chester Creek, at Chester, Glen Riddle, Lenni, etc., and on Darby Creek, at Clifton, Kellyville, etc., and have been long since outgrown and superseded by the modern methods and machinery.

Iron Mills: There is no iron ore in Delaware County, so that there never have been furnaces for smelting iron in the limits of the county, but there is plenty in Chester county and elsewhere, so that several "forges" were erected in the early days. These were for taking the iron ore, puddling it, and converting it into wrought iron which was run off into bars, rods, plate or sheet iron, etc., which in turn was used for making tools and everything else that wrought iron was needed for. The first of these was built before 1740, at Leiperville, on Crum creek. Kalm, in his travels of 1747, speaks of it. It was long since abandoned—after perhaps a generation of operation. The "dam" backed the water over John Dell's land and Chester Meeting had some to do about it, to quiet a dispute. The power in such a mill was used to run a big bellows of some primitive sort, and to work the rolls that shaped the bars or rods. *What* a contrast to the giant Baldwin Locomotive iron working works on the same site today!

The second was the Sarum forge, at Glen Mills. Persifor Frazier had to do with it. It was built about 1746, and ran until about 1836, when it was converted into a paper mill by the Willeox's. A little above it John Edwards had an iron plant around 1788, and the lines of the old mill race are yet visible.

The old Sable forge was the fourth. This was lower down Chester Creek, at Rockdale, and is first mentioned in

1785. It was quite a plant and ran until about 1835. Cotton mills later superseded it.

On Ridley Creek, at what is now Sycamore mills, was Bishop's iron working plant, established about 1810, and this is of interest as having been one of the first places where anthracite coal was demonstrated as a fuel. This was the fifth works of record.

On Ridley Creek there was an iron plant known as the Franklin Iron Works, about 1810, where the Jowabick Mills now stand, in Nether Providence. And on the Brandywine, near the "Cannon-powder mills," are remains of the foundations of old iron working plants, said to have been there in early times.

Tilt or Blade Mills: This was a well recognized type in the early days, and often called tool mills, or shovel mills, etc., according to the kind of product made. These water-power operated tilt-hammers were used to forge iron or steel into blades, chisels, knives, choppers, scythes, table cutlery, and other kinds of edge tools. The hammer was a great oak beam balanced on trunnions, and carrying a hammer head or block at the front end. The rear end was tilted down, by cams or dogs on the great wheel shaft, and when released, allowed the head to strike the metal with much greater force than could be secured by hand; and the desired tools were then shaped and forged as wanted. There were perhaps half a dozen such little old tilt mills scattered around the county in the early days. Two on the Sellers property, in Upper Darby; one was at Wawa, on Chester Creek, etc. All are long since gone. Yet the old wooden tilt hammer is found, for a certain class of work, to be as good as anything; and while most of these power forged tools are now done in modern drop or steam hammers, etc., the hunter of the past, in quest of the curious, can find a whole battery of such old style tilt hammers yet, in Chester—and in use—in the plant of the Beatty tool works.

Fulling Mills: A fulling mill is a mill for working cloth; pounding, kneading it. It was an old process used in the early days, by which the fibres were both cleaned and

interlocked more, making the cloth stronger and better, and is still a step in the process of modern cloth making. The early equipment consisted of a wooden tub or box, in which the cloth was put, and great wooden beetles or hammers or "wanks" were raised by power about a quarter of a revolution and allowed to drop onto and pound the cloth, while a copious water supply ran over and through it. There was a fulling mill in Darby in 1695—and another in Haverford, in which Charles Humphreys, the non-Signer, was interested. Two or three others are recorded, on the Chester creek, at Aston, and on the Beaver, in Birmingham. They are almost the rarest of mills now, however, as even the site is hard to find of any one, let alone any trace of the early wooden apparatus.

Powder Mills: The making of gunpowder was a highly necessary operation in the days of the Revolution, and three mills have been set up for that purpose in our county limits.

Gunpowder making—and it is a far cry from modern explosives—in the old days was the due grinding of 75% saltpeter, 15% charcoal and 10% sulphur, separately, and then the careful mixing, into the resultant powder cake, as a result of compressing, and then the grinding of this cake into a powder of whatever size grain was desired. For instance, the powder for cannon was much coarser than need be for muskets. The first mill was an emergency mill, erected at Strath Haven dam, on Crum Creek, and it began making Revolutionary powder for the patriots in May, 1776. It soon disappeared after the Revolution, and there is no trace of it now, unless it be supposed foundation walls.

The second mill was Twaddell's, on the Brandywine, in the great bend of that stream, in Birmingham township. That had been an iron works, and later was a paper mill. But along from 1807 to 1831, it made much powder. Below it was the duPont mill, that made the famous, in those days, "Eagle brand" that Wilson, the ornithologist, in his poem, the "Foresters," refers to as

"Dupont's best "Eagle", matchless for its power;
Strong, swift and fatal, as the bird it bore."

The third mill was the old Nitre Hall, on Cobb's creek. This was started around 1812; it ran until 1840 or so, and was then changed into a cotton mill. It was the largest producer of powder in our county and it has been written up by Dr. J. W. Eckfeldt.

Paper Mills: Second only to iron almost, in usefulness, came paper, and many paper mills have made that product on many creeks in the county history, and in a few cases are even still so doing, at the old sites. Eleven were reported in 1826. And five of these still continue.

Keystone Paper Mill, on Cobb's Creek, in Upper Darby.

Garrett Mill, on Darby Creek, in Upper Darby.

Glen Mills Paper Co., on Chester Creek, in Thornbury, and a small mill on Beaver Creek, in Birmingham township.

J. Howard Lewis Mills, on Crum Creek.

The processes have been modernized and the old time equipment and crude methods no longer exist. The Beaver Creek works is perhaps the most primitive of the above, from the standpoint of remarking the character of the old time mills. In paper making, of the past, the rags or rope or stock is first chopped up with knives, and then put in to a tank of water, where it circulates and is macerated into a pulp, which pulp is then drawn out over wire screens, etc., with the water drawn off, with the rough paper resulting, of varying fineness, according to the stock and the methods used. This was afterwards dried and calendered, etc., into the finished paper.

The most historic paper works in the county, is the celebrated Willcox paper mill, that was started on the West Branch in 1729, was about the third paper mill in the country, made all the early bank note and bond paper for the colonies, shipped all over the then civilized world, removed to the Sarum forge site in 1836, and was in the Willcox family for generations, and by whom its history has been written up. Succeeded by the Glen Mills Paper Co., it is the oldest continuing firm in the United States, with the one exception of the Perot Malting and Brewing Company, of Philadelphia, which outdates it.

Flax Mills: In the early days there was much flax raised. The seeds were pressed to make linseed oil, and the stems made flax. There were only a few flax mills, however, and traces of them are hard to find. The process consisted in this section of rolling a heavy stone over the flax stems that were laid on the hard ground. These crushed, were later soaked in water, and the softened fibres then picked out.

One of these old stones is on the lawn of the old Garrett place, in Newtown township. Tradition says that it came from a mill site on Crum Creek, out of an old flax mill.

Oil Mills: The seed of the flax plant was crushed in order to extract the oil, and mills for doing this were called oil mills. After the seed was sorted and cleaned, it was put in a box usually, which had movable sides, adjacent to wedges. Heavy stampers or shafts, vertical, were allowed to pound on these wedges with the result that the seed was compressed and the oil squeezed out. The stampers were operated by a water wheel, and the early mechanical dictionaries show the construction of such a mill. In the county, four are mentioned; one at the Seller's place, in Upper Darby; one in Aston, etc., etc. No trace of such mills or apparatus is now to be found, and the cultivation of flax in this section is all gone by, and left to the foreign elements in Minnesota, etc., or to the Russian or Irish peasantry.

Snuff Mills: An interesting form of old mill, was the snuff mill; that in the early days made the snuff that our grandfathers pinched from ornate tobacco boxes, and that were turned by the ever ready water wheels.

Snuff was made by finely chopping the cuttings or scraps of tobacco, then doctoring with various flavors. It was then allowed to ferment in heaps for a while, and then ground to powder. The water wheel operated the rollers that ground the tobacco, or knives that cut it, stampers that pulverized it and mortars and pestles for the final grinding.

The county had at least five of record. And they dated back to 1750 or so. Very early maps show them; and we know from the county records that there was one near the Swede's mill, on Cobb's Creek, one on Darby Creek, and two

or three active ones on the Leiper and other places on Crum Creek. There is a small or minature mill stone, but 18 inches in diameter, and 5 inches thick, in Rose Valley, that is considered as a stone that was used to grind tobacco, in a snuff mill at that point.

Fashions change, and we no longer use snuff in this region; and what there is, is made nowadays in big tobacco factories.

Plaster Mills: A form of mill for crushing oyster shells or gypsum, in order to make plaster, in the old days. Usually these were made of two big, round, flat stones, even larger and heavier than mill stones, coupled in pairs, and rolling on edge, revolving around a central driving shaft, and in a circle or trough, like an old time clay mill or apple press, such as at Bartram's garden. The material was shovelled under the revolving stones and crushed by their weight as finely as wanted. One of these kind of stones, 6 feet in diameter, and some 16 or 20 inches thick, yet lies in the grass along side the road near the Leiper mansion, at Avondale, on Crum Creek; the relie of a past plaster mill, near by. Similar stones were used until a few years ago for crushing feldspar, in a mill near Brandywine Summit, Birmingham township, until the mill was burned.

Clover Mills: Clover and other seeds are full of chaff and dust, and cleaning such was a well established process in the past, by the very simple method of passing such through a screen through which a blast of air was blown at the same time. The revolving cylindrical screen, shook up the seed, and the air blast blew out the dirt, etc.

Such little mills were rather farming appliances, taking but a little power. Sometimes a farmer would construct one upon his brook and then clean his neighbor's seed as well. These disappeared from use 50 to 75 years ago, and were replaced by the factory seed-cleaning machines, better built and quite as good, that could even be worked by hand, and that are now supplied by the Harvester machinery company, etc. Half a dozen of these clover mills are of record as having been in use in various parts of the county and some

of the early newspapers carry advertisements of the farmers offering to clean seed for so much a bushel or for a percentage, etc.

Bark Mills: Finally, in the list of these simple early apparatuses, for crushing, grinding, pulverizing, etc., come the bark mills, usually an adjunct to a near by tannery. The tree bark was ground into small chips before being put into the vats to make the tanning fluid, and some water driven form of mill was usually used for this purpose. Sometimes they were a cast iron affair like a huge coffee grinder, rotated by appropriate gearing-wood, usually. In this the sheets of bark would be shoved, to be ground as fine as need be. The most curious of this sort that I have ever seen was composed of stone grinders, ribbed somewhat like the glass lemon juice extractor of modern times. The outer stone was fixed. The inner one revolved, and of course any bark fed in between was ground by the ribbed stone surface. One of these rare types is yet in Chester county, in the earth, the mill being gone probably a hundred years.

There was a bark mill on the present Broadlawn farms, east of Crum creek, and others are of record about the county, in the first days.

All these old water driven mills are now obsolete. They have long since been replaced by the steam engine, the later electric motor, the convenient and portable modern gasoline engine. Yet what a story they tell of the industry and ingenuity of the first dwellers in the county. A century ago, there were about 160 mills of the various sorts described. And at that time the county population was but about 16,000. While the county was a farming community, still equally was it a beehive of industrial activity; but increased and magnified many, many fold down to modern times, and as now exemplified and illustrated by the mass of industries that pack the lower part of the county from its eastern line to its western.

Chester, Penna., 6th Mo. 28th, 1917.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 11.00 o'clock A. M., in the Quarters of the Society, Room No. 8, Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East 5th Street. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, President, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Edmund Jones, and Charles Palmer. The meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 3d Mo. 31st, 1917, were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received as follows:

William B. Harvey, Chester, Penna., recommended by Anna E. Broomall.

H. Daisy Smith, Chester, Penna., recommended by Anna E. Broomall.

And these were duly elected active members of the Society.

The following bills were presented and approved for payment:

Charles R. Pancoast, lantern for Shelton Lecture.....	\$12.34
Chester Free Library, rent of hall for Shelton Lecture	10.00
Kingsley Montgomery, 3 months' rent of room, to June 1, 1917.....	37.50

The Treasurer made report of \$845.71 in the General Fund and \$259.25 in the Special Fund.

Donations were acknowledged, of articles of interest, with thanks from Dr. Charles Lintz, of a pair of old books; from Clara B. Miller, old receipt book, 1783 John Talbot, and account book, 1835, John Booth, and from Thomas Willing Balch, book entitled, "Philadelphia Assembly".

The Committee on Lectures report that the Lecture of F. H. Shelton was postponed from April 11th to May 2d, 1917, being held in Library Hall, Chester. The postponement was thought advisable on account of an explosion in Eddystone on April 10, 1917, causing the death of about 133 persons. The Committee also report that a lecture was given

by George E. Darlington in Institute Hall, Media, May 31st, 1917, with notes and views of Old Buildings in Chester.

A letter was received from George E. Darlington with references to printing his lecture on Notes of Chester Buildings, suggesting that fifty copies be printed, of which number he wanted about one-third, if the Society would take the remainder. As the Society would need about 125 more copies for its members and exchanges, the matter was referred to the Secretary, Charles Palmer, to act in conjunction with Mr. Darlington in the matter.

Information was received that it is proposed to establish our Society on the second floor of the present City Hall, of Chester, when the City authorities remove to a new building to be erected for their use.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 9th Mo, 20th, 1917.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, at 2.30 o'clock P. M., with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Rev. P. H. Mowry, Edmund Jones, and Charles Palmer; the Meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business.

The minutes of the last Meeting of the Council, held 6th Mo, 28th, 1917, were read and approved.

An application for membership was received as follows:

William B. Broomall, Jr., proposed by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

And he was duly elected an active member of the Society.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Chester Times, 500 cards, Shelton Lecture.....	3.50
Chester Times, 300 cards, postponed Shelton Lecture..	2.25
Chester Times, 150 cards, Darlington Lecture.....	3.25

Kingsley Montgomery, 3 months' rent of room, to
 September 1, 1917..... 37.50
 Charles Palmer, postage and telephone calls..... 2.30

Charles Palmer reported that he had contracted with the Chester Times to publish 200 copies, with cover, of the Lecture given by George E. Darlington, on May 31st, 1917, for \$56.00. The Title of the book is, "Recollections of the Old Borough of Chester from 1834 to 1850."

The Secretary reported the death of Sarah B. Fliteraft, a member of the Society, which occurred September 17th, 1917.

The Treasurer reported funds on hand as follows: In the General Fund, \$668.45, in the Special Fund, \$263.13.

The following Auditors were appointed to examine the financial statement of the Society and Audit the accounts of the Treasurer: George B. Harvey, Kate B. Harvey, Frederick A. Howard.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
 Secretary.

9th Mo. 20th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, Nos. 12 and 14 East 5th Street, Chester, at 3.00 o'clock P. M.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Society, held 9th Mo. 21st, 1916, were read and approved; also the minutes of the Meetings of Council held during the year.

F. H. Shelton, for the Committee on Museum, reported general progress and that the matter has not been pushed, it being thought advisable to wait until we procure possession of Quarters in the City Hall, Chester, which may not be for about a year. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The Auditors appointed at the Meeting of Council on this date, were authorized to attend to the duty assigned them and report at the next meeting of the Council.

Election of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President, Hon. William B. Broomall
1st Vice President, Frederick H. Shelton
2d Vice President, Anna M. Bunting
Treasurer, Edmund Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Ashmead

DIRECTORS

Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry
Norris J. Scott
Dr. Anna E. Broomall
John E. McDonough
J. D. Shattuck

The nominations for each office being the same number to be elected, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for those nominated, which was done.

A brief biographical sketch of Lewis Palmer, which had been prepared by Charles Palmer, was read and directed to be placed in the minutes and filed.

The subject of the preservation of Historical objects was introduced, and after consideration the motion was adopted to appoint a Committee of three thereon, and the following were appointed: F. H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, and Edmund Jones. The first matter called to the attention of this Committee was the preservation of the John Sharpless Rock, at Waterville, Nether Providence Township, against which the immigrant, John Sharpless, built his first habitation.

The Officers of the Society were authorized to apply for an application of \$200 from the County Commissioners towards our expenses.

The Committee on Lectures was continued as follows: George M. Booth, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Clara B. Miller, and J. D. Shattuck.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LEWIS PALMER

Lewis Palmer, born Tenth Month 2d, 1837, died First Month 6th, 1917. Between these dates, a period of nearly eighty years, and one of great achievement in the world's history and the civilization of mankind, was spent the active life of Lewis Palmer. Studious as a boy, as he reached years of maturity, his active mind reached out and came in contact with many of the Progressive elements of Society. Born in a Friend's Family, in which the principles and testimonies of that organization were well observed, these found ready lodgment in his being where they developed and were made manifest in many lines of activity throughout his whole life. Thus, in the matter of temperance, we find him one of the earliest members of the Prohibition Party, of which he remained a constant member and advisor, attending all of the County Conventions and occasionally some of the State Conventions of the Party, and being a number of times a candidate for office on its ticket. He was almost always made a member of the Committee on resolutions and of these his language and ideas comprised the greatest part.

Another testimony of the Society of Friends, which he strictly observed, was that against the use of tobacco in any form, which he neither used himself nor was it used by any of his children.

During his early years, the subject of "Slavery" was an acute one in this Country, he always treated the colored man with respect, both as an employee and a neighbor. He was also an earnest advocate of the equal rights of men and women. Other testimonies of the Society of Friends might be mentioned, but these may be sufficient to show his activity in endeavoring to live the life of a consistent Friend.

He was one of the Charter Members of the Delaware County Historical Society and active in attending its meetings, and took unusual pains in the Anniversary Exercises at Chadd's Ford in the year 1910, in procuring suitable markers placed by our Society at the Headquarters of Washington and Lafayette. He had also, on various occasions, prepared

papers to be read at meetings of the Society, included among which were on the lives of P. Miles Frame, of Birmingham; Benjamin Johnson, of Lower Chichester, and Jared Darlington, of Middletown.

Lewis Palmer and Hannah H. Panceast were married in Concord Township, Fifth Month, 28th, 1862, the 50th Anniversary of which was celebrated by a gathering of relatives and friends on Fifth Month, 28th, 1912, at Concordville, in the Friend's Meeting House, with appropriate exercises, and a large gathering was present to show their respect for the couple, whose presence in the neighborhood was appreciated by all, and now that they are both gone, the loss is one which seems most difficult to comprehend.

In 1875, Lewis Palmer completed a genealogy of the Palmer family, in a substantial book of nearly 500 pages, of the descendent of John Palmer, who came to Pennsylvania from England about 1686, which is accepted as authority by genealogists for the accuracy of its contents.

Later—in 1910—the work was revised by him and reprinted in a volume containing over 1100 pages, containing the additional information of a new generation since the first volume was published, entailing a great amount of time and travel and expense, and which will remain as a literary monument to his memory.

NOTES OF A LECTURE BY BURTON ALVA KONKLE, ON DAVID LLOYD, DECEMBER 4, 1917

Briefly, the main ideas were these:—Penn's efforts on the Delaware required his control of that river valley. He began in Jersey, then got Pennsylvania, then the Duke's shadowy claim to Delaware. These were secured as the tidal wave of the revolution of 1688 was about to reach its highest; and his Delaware projects were all too closely bound up with the Stuart downfall. The Delaware valley people themselves had the ideas of that revolution of 1688 and were determined

to have the same established liberties. Penn was so crippled financially and in prestige in trying to hold what the Stuart's gave him, that he could go no further than British power would go for the Colonies—and they would not transfer the fruits of the revolution of 1688.

Led by David Lloyd, the people of Pennsylvania fought until they secured the charter or constitution of 1701—the Magna Charter of Pennsylvania liberties. They, at the same time, divorced themselves from the colony, later called Delaware, and Penn's mere claim to it.

The constitution of 1701 technically reduced eight obstacles to the passage of a law considerably; but essentially reduced them to the same status as in England, namely—control by appropriation, i. e., no law, no appropriation. This was the great achievement of David Lloyd.

Not only so, but it was his hand which drew nearly all the laws that put these principles into permanent form in all departments of government. In fact he secured, in written constitution and laws, the form of government Great Britain has only secured in recent years—control by a single Assembly through the power of the purse located in it.

Penn gave his life (lost his faculties before his death) to securely preserve his colonies to his people; Lloyd gave his life, in another sense, in giving Pennsylvania the constitution and laws due them through the revolution of 1688, as part of the empire, which Penn was unable to do. This is shown in detail in Mr. Konkle's, *David Lloyd and the First Half-Century of Pennsylvania, 1656-1731*, soon to be issued.

Chester, Penna., 12th Mo. 27th, 1917.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Edmund Jones, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, and Charles Palmer, also Clara B. Miller.

The following application for membership was received.

John W. Eckfeldt, M. D., 6312 Vine Street, Philadelphia, recommended by Benjamin H. Smith.

And he was duly elected an active member of the Society.
The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Chester Times, 200 pamphlets, "Recollections of the Old Borough of Chester, by George E. Darlington."	\$56.00
Chester Times, Printing 500 invitation cards, Lecture of Burton Alva Konkle.....	3.25
Kingsley Montgomery, three months' rent, to Decem- ber 1st, 1917.....	37.50
Innes & Sons, printing 1000 envelopes.....	6.50
Charles Palmer, postage, envelopes, telephone calls....	8.00
C. M. Hirth, opening Hall for Konkle Lecture.....	2.50

An invitation was received to the Annual Conference of American Historical Societies, to be held Saturday, December 29th, 1917, in Philadelphia, in the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which was filed.

To attend the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, to be held in Harrisburg, January 17th, 1918. Charles Palmer was appointed delegate of our Society.

Clara B. Miller, Chairman of the Publication Committee, stated that the Committee had no report to present at this time.

The Committee on Lectures reported a lecture was given to the Society Tuesday Evening, December 4th, 1917, in the Parish Hall of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chester, Ninth and Madison Streets, by Burton Alva Konkle, of Swarthmore, on "David Lloyd and the first half Century of Pennsylvania." The date selected being the 235th anniversary of the Meeting of the First Assembly of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary reported the death of the following members since our last Meeting: Sarah B. Flitcraft, and John Spencer, Chester; John M. Shrigley, Lansdowne, and Eliza A. Trainer, of Trainer, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with relatives of these deceased members for a short biographical sketch of each.

A biographical sketch of Sarah Brooke Lewis was prepared and read by Clara B. Miller; also a biographical sketch of Hannah Booth Trainer was prepared and read by Clara B. Miller.

A letter was received from Dr. Blanche Moore-Haines, Three Rivers, Michigan, with reference to the preservation of the old Sharpless Mansion at Waterville, which was referred to Mr. Shelton for an answer.

The Committee on marking Historical Sites in Delaware County, made a preliminary report, suggesting various places in the County on which descriptive tablets might be placed.

The report of the Auditors was received stating that they found the books of the Treasurer correct with a balance in his hands at the Annual Meeting as follows: Amount in the General Fund, \$559.81. Amount in Special Fund, \$303.13. The Treasurer made report that \$290.00 had been received since the Annual Commissioners to our Society.

A donation was received from John W. Eckfeldt, of his book, "Cobb's Creek in the days of the Old Powder Mill", printed in 1917.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

SARAH B. FLITCRAFT

Sarah Booth Flitercraft, widow of Allen Flitercraft, one of the best known members of the Society of Friends in this city, died this morning—9-17-1917—shortly before 11 o'clock, at her late home, 314 East Broad street, after a short illness.

She was stricken suddenly yesterday and, though every thing possible was done for her, she became weaker and gradually succumbed. Some months ago, Mrs. Flitercraft was ill but recovered and was able to resume some of the details of her philanthropic activities.

Mrs. Flitercraft was a woman who was held in the highest esteem for her personal characteristics were such that those

among whom she moved were attracted to her. Her life was given over to religious effort. She was associated with the Friends' Meeting at Third and Market streets, in the First Day School and was minister in the Society of Friends. She was heard frequently at the Circular Meetings all through this section.

Perhaps one of the philanthropies that lay nearest her heart was the Chester Hospital. She was one of its founders and has been a member of its Board of Managers for many years, serving faithfully every interest assigned to her care.

She resided formerly in Upper Chichester, on what is known as the Bergdoll farm, at Boothwyn, that place having been named for her forbearers. Many years ago her father came to Chester, at the suggestion of John Larkin, Jr., the first Mayor of Chester, and built the house at the corner of Broad and Madison streets, now the rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Fliteraft survived her husband seventeen years. For a long time prior, he was associated with one of the large Philadelphia insurance companies. She was a sister to George M. Booth, Esq., a well known attorney and president of the First National Bank of this city, and to Mrs. Isaac Miller, Media.

A large circle of friends and acquaintances will mourn her loss. Few knew that she was critically ill, so that the shock of her death will be all the more keen.

Copied from the Chester Times 9-17-1917.

JOHN M. SHRIGLEY

John Myers Shrigley was born in Baltimore, Md., on August 29th, 1844. He was the oldest son of Rev. James Shrigley and Mary Myers Shrigley. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and came when a child with his parents to New England. He became a prominent minister of the Universalist Church. His mother was born in Baltimore, Md., but her father, John Myers, a ship owner and Captain,

was a native of Appingsdam, Holland; her mother was born in London, England.

John Myers Shrigley attended school where his father had pastorates in Baltimore, Md., Newburyport, Mass., Reading and Easton, Pa., and in Richmond, Va. He was an earnest student at the High School in Reading; he had an average in conduct studies which had not been excelled in that school fifty years later. He was fond of good literature, particularly of biographies and travel and read several books each week up to the time of his death.

In 1861, the family moved to Philadelphia. Although under age, he enlisted during the Civil War in Company F., of the 32d Regiment, Penna.—Gray Reserves— and reached Gettysburg in time to hear the noise of the battle, but his Company was not called into action.

Soon after this he was offered a position in the office of Thos. B. Bennett & Sons, the Industrial Works—Manufacturers of Machinist Tools, 21st and Callowhill Streets, Phila. He became a member of the firm and continued as partner until 1885, when on account of ill health, he retired and moved to Lansdowne, thinking he was through with active business life.

In December, 1888, Mr. Shrigley read in the morning paper of Isaiah F. Williamson's great gift for a Trade School. He was much impressed, for such an educational project, deeply appealed to him. Later in the day he was greatly surprised to receive a request from the Trustees, appointed by Mr. Williamson, to meet with them. At this meeting he accepted the position of Assistant Secretary of the Williamson School Board of Trustees. When the school opened he was General Manager, then President until he resigned in 1912. He was made a Trustee in 1894, which office he held for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Shrigley took a great interest in the cause of Industrial Education in the World at large, as well as at Williamson. He visited many of the Industrial Schools in Europe and America. He made addresses on the subject before the "Society for the promotion of Industrial Education", the

“Industrial Education Committee of the American Federation of Labor” and other organizations.

Mr. Shrigley greatly enjoyed traveling and was an intelligent and enthusiastic sight-seer. He traveled much in his own Country and made five trips abroad.

He was always interested in public affairs and was a director in several businesses, as well as philanthropic organizations. He threw “the weight of his earnest purpose and conviction into the scales of righteousness and truth”. The causes of International Arbitration, Prohibition and Woman Suffrage always had his support.

Mr. Shrigley was an active member of the Universalist Church. His good life was an inspiration to many, especially the young men of the Williamson School.

In 1871, he married Clara Austin, daughter of John B. Austin, President of the Southwark National Bank, of Philadelphia. She, with their two children, Ethel Austin Shrigley and Arthur Shrigley, survive him.

On September 22d, 1917, Mr. Shrigley passed away, after a short illness, at his home in Lansdowne, Pa.

Chester, Penna., 4th Mo. 19th, 1918.

A Meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the Law Building, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Charles Palmer, and H. G. Ashmead.

The minutes of the last Meeting of the Council, held 12th Mo. 27th, 1917, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were received:

Clara A. Shrigley, Lansdowne, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Arthur Shrigley, Lansdowne, Pa., recommended by Morgan Bunting.

Mary Miller Lewis Jaek, Media, Pa., recommended by Clara B. Miller.

Katharine M. Stevenson, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

And these were duly elected active members of the Society.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Kingsley Montgomery, 4 months' rent of room, to April 1st, 1918.....	\$50.00
Charles Palmer, expenses as delegate to Federation at Harrisburg	\$6.10
Postage23
<hr/>	
Total	6.33
Pennsylvania Federation of Historieal Societies, annual dues, 1918.....	2.00

Taking up for consideration the holding of another public Meeting by the Society, it was suggested and approved that the Committee on Lectures hold a Meeting in the Chester Armory, Monday evening, April 29th, 1918, with articles relating to the Military History of the County and addresses upon the present condition of affairs, the exercises as a whole to be worked in as a Patriotic Meeting. It was approved to invite the following to review the former history of the County: Christian Sanderson, of Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania, "On the Battle of Brandywine", F. H. Shelton, on the Naval History of the County during the Revolutionary War, Major Joseph R. T. Coates, on the Battle of Gettysburg: and a speaker on a Patriotic subject, to be secured, giving the main address.

Charles Palmer, delegate to the Meeting of the Federation at Harrisburg, which was held January 17th, 1918. made report of that Meeting.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 5th Mo, 10th, 1918.

A Meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M., in the room of the Society, in the Law Building, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Edmund Jones, Charles Palmer, H. G. Ashmead, and J. D. Shattuck. The meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business.

The minutes of the last Meeting of the Council, held 4th Mo. 19th, 1918, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were received:

Thomas W. Allison, Ridley Park, Pa., recommended by A. B. Geary.

Livinia P. Allison, Ridley Park, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Frank C. Wallace, Ridley Park, Pa., recommended by Kingsley Montgomery.

Anna Erskine Wallace, Ridley Park, Pa., recommended by Kingsley Montgomery.

And these were duly elected active members of the Society.

The Committee of Lectures reported that the Meeting as outlined at last Meeting of Council was held in the Chester Armory, on Monday evening, April 29th, 1918, and was addressed by the following: Christian Sanderson, on Delaware County Revolutionary War History, F. H. Shelton, the Early Naval and Military History of our County, Major Joseph R. T. Coates, on the Battle of Gettysburg, Wm. Mather Lewis, Executive Secretary of the National Committee of Patriotic Society, of Washington, D. C., on the War With Germany, Lieutenant Agnew Fletcher, of Battery G., Royal Horse Artillery, on conditions at Front, Miss Kathryn Symon, of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, of Washington, D. C., shows what women can do.

Program was interspersed with appropriate songs by quartet from Chester and music. The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Swarthmore Military Band, services at meeting.....\$33.00
Headley's Express & Storage Co., hauling chairs for

Armory 5.00
Chester Times, printing 1500 notice cards of meeting.. 7.00
Kingsley Montgomery, sundry expenses of meeting.... 13.50

It was suggested and provided that the three speakers, who were invited to give special addresses for the Meeting in the Armory April 29th, Christian Sanderson, F. H. Shelton, Major Joseph R. R. Coates, be requested to submit their articles for publication.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 9th Mo. 19, 1918.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.30 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Society, in the Law Building. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, President, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Charles Palmer, Edmund Jones, and F. H. Shelton. The meeting having been called for the transaction of regular business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 5th Month 10th, 1918, were read and approved.

The Treasurer, Edmund Jones, presented a report showing receipts in the general fund of \$884.69 and of \$352.02 in the special fund, not deducting the expenses.

To audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year the following members of the Society were appointed: George B. Harvey, Kate B. Harvey and J. DeHaven Ledward.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

Bowen Printing Company, printing 125 postal card notices of annual meeting in 1917.....\$ 2.50
Bowen Printing Company, printing 125 notices in 1918, annual meeting..... 1.50
Kingsley Montgomery, five month's rent of rooms, to Sept. 1, 1918..... 62.50

The Secretary reported the deaths of two members of the Society since last meeting, George L. Cutler and Mary S. Crozer, and it was directed that a request be sent to the family of each for an account of their lives for our records.

On motion of Mr. Shelton, the Secretary was directed to write to Morgan Bunting, Darby Penna., to procure for the Society the information in his possession about an old fireboard painted by Edward Hicks, also to procure from George E. Darlington, Esq., and Hon. William B. Broomall such information as they may have about the interior of the old Court House in Chester. Also to request from Congressman Thomas S. Butler the Judges bench which is in his possession, taken out of the old Court House.

Then adjourned sine die.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

9th Mo., 19, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the Headquarters of the Society, Room No. 8, Law Building, Nos. 12-14 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pennsylvania, at 2 o'clock P. M., being called to order by the President, Hon. William B. Broomall.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society, held 9th Mo. 20, 1917, were read and approved and a synopsis of the minutes of the Council held during the year was presented and those minutes also approved.

The committee on Museum is awaiting developments in the matter of the restoration of the old Court House at Chester, now occupied as the City Hall, until the completion of the new City Hall, on adjoining land.

The committee on Marking Sites of Historical Interest report that it has not been expedient to take any action during the past year on account of the present high prices.

The Auditors appointed at the meeting of the Council held on this date were authorized to attend to the duty assigned to them and report to the Council at its next meeting.

The election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Hon. William B. Broomall.

First Vice-President—Frederick H. Shelton.

Second Vice-President—Anna Miller Bunting.

Treasurer—Edmund Jones.

Recording Secretary—Charles Palmer.

Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Ashmead.

Directors:—Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Dr. John W. Eckfeldt, George M. Booth, Thomas W. Allison, Hon. William C. Sproul.

The various committees of the Society were continued, with the same members composing them, for another year.

The officers of the Society were authorized to apply for an appropriation of two hundred dollars from the County Commissioners towards our expenses.

On motion then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

GEORGE L. CUTLER.

On July 3rd, 1918, at Elizabethtown, New York, the death of George L. Cutler, of Chester, Pennsylvania, occurred. By the passing of this life one more of Chester's citizens will be missed among the familiar faces. He had only recently moved to his summer home in Elizabethtown, in the State of New York, where he purchased "Ravenridge Farm", and was gradually improving the premises, bringing about a noteworthy transformation. He went there summer after summer, his attachment for the place becoming stronger as the years went by, and he arranged that when the end of life came his mortal remains should be buried in Riverside Cemetery, in that neighborhood surrounded by rugged mountains, which he so much admired. His death removed him at the comparatively early age of sixty years.

He was born in the City of Chester, educated in its public schools and attended the Second Presbyterian Church and Sunday School from the early stages of the infant class up to the position of Librarian. He married at an early age Mary D. Springer, daughter of Sophia W. Larkin, a family well known in Chester, and one child, a daughter, was born to them, who died in infancy. His wife, Mary D. Cutler, also a member of our Society, and three sisters, Mrs. Edgar L. Kinder, of Bridgeville, Delaware; Mrs. Margaret C. Flemming and Miss Annie M. Cutler, of Moore, this county, survive him.

He was associated with his father the later William F. Cutler in the confectionery business until his connection with H. O. Wilbur & Sons, chocolate manufacturers of Philadelphia, remaining with them for some thirty-five years, until illness prevented his actively engaging in business. While traveling for the firm he made many warm friends, with whom he was most popular. Being courteous in manner, generous and sympathetic in nature, his characteristics were ever inspiring. The house with which he was connected gave expression to the following: "No man in our organization had my respect to a greater extent than he, and no man I counted a truer friend. I feel his loss as a personal one."

Descended from a patriotic family whose members protected their country in its hours of peril and promoted its interests in time of prosperity, he interested himself in many movements for public good. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, having joined Prospect Lodge at Moore during the few years of his residence there, shortly after his marriage. His ancestry entitled him to the privilege of becoming a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Founders and Patriots, and the Swedish Society of Pennsylvania. He was a member also of the Delaware County Historical Society, the Academy of Political and Social Science, the Springhaven and the Atlantic City Golf Clubs, and the Penn Club, of Chester. He was the first to organize the Boy Scouts of Chester, giving both time and material to this good cause in its incipency.

His health began to fail over three years ago. His sufferings he endured heroically. It may be said of him, "He fought a good fight, he finished his course, he kept the faith". In a word, George L. Cutler was one of the kindest hearted, fairest minded, and most evenly disposed men it has ever been our good fortune to know.

Articles combined from Elizabethtown and Chester local items.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

12-21-1918.

Many Delaware countians will mourn the passing of Benjamin H. Smith, who died recently at his home on Chester Avenue, Philadelphia. Mr. Smith was a brother of A. Lewis Smith, a widely known member of the Delaware County Bar, who resided in Media until his death, a few years ago. He studied engineering and was a man of high attainments in his profession, and he possessed a store of useful information in many lines. He had been a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, for many years, and was much interested in that institution, as well as in other philanthropies. Mr. Smith was well over six feet tall, and his lithe and erect figure, topped by a well-set and massive head, was a most commanding one.

Benjamin H. Smith was a son of the late Dr. George Smith, of Upper Darby, who was a prominent figure in Delaware County for two generations, and he was born in the old family homestead. Dr. Smith was a leader in public affairs and represented this county in the Senate of Pennsylvania about the middle of the last century. He was responsible, probably more than any other man, for the passage of the necessary legislation and the success of the movement which resulted in the movement of the county seat from Chester as the result of a popular vote taken in 1847. Dr. George

Smith was the historian of Delaware County, and his history, published just after the Civil War, under the auspices of the Delaware County Institute of Science, is an authority.

Chester, Penna., 12th Mo., 28th, 1918.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.00 o'clock P. M. in the room of the Society in the Law Building, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Edmund Jones, Charles Palmer, and Frederick H. Shelton. The meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of Council, held 9th Mo., 19, 1918, were read and approved.

The death of Benjamin H. Smith, a member of the Society, was reported, it having occurred about the first of December.

A memorial for George L. Cutler, deceased, having been compiled by Charles Palmer, was read and filed.

The auditors appointed at last meeting made a report that they examined the accounts with the treasurer for the past year and found them correct, with the following balances:

Amount in General Fund.....	\$654.21
Amount in Special Fund.....	\$352.02

The following bills were presented and approved for payment:

Kingsley Montgomery, four months' rent of room to Jan. 1, 1919,	\$50.00.
Charles Palmer, postage,	\$6.00;
clerical expenses,	\$25.00.
Total	\$31.

Morgan Bunting, Darby, sent a description of the old fire board in his possession, painted by Edward Hicks, and Hon. Thomas S. Butler furnished information about the old judges' bench which he has in his possession.

A letter from the War History Commission was read on the subject of preserving the records of Pennsylvania participation in the Great War, which was referred to Frederick H. Shelton.

Clara B. Miller made a report of the publication committee in regard to the proceedings of the meeting held in the Chester Armory April 29, 1918.

Edmund Jones presented his resignation as treasurer of the Society, which was accepted with regret, and Henry W. Jones was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy.

It was approved that J. Howard Roop be requested to prepare memorial for Mary S. Crozer, deceased, for our records.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

MARY STOTESBURY CROZER.

Mrs. Mary Stotesbury Crozer, widow of J. Lewis Crozer, died September 15, 1918, at her home, Upland, near Chester. Mrs. Crozer was eighty-two years old; she had been ill six months. She was the daughter of Richard G. and Mary A. Turrey Stotesbury, of Philadelphia. She was of English extraction, her fore-bears emigrating to America about 1621. She was a woman of more than ordinary education and intelligence, having studied in private schools and in the broad school of observation. She was married to J. Lewis Crozer in the early days of his business career, in Upland.

When Mr. Crozer died on April 7, 1897, he left the evolution of important institutions to her supervision, thus reposing a confidence in her, not always characteristic of men in business affairs. His last will provided \$500,000 for the establishment of a home for incurables and a hospital to be operated under the care of the Homeopathic school of medicine and surgery. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was set aside for a library to be erected in Chester.

In the twenty-one years since Mr. Crozer passed away his widow demonstrated natural talents as an organizer in handling so large a legacy. That she proved faithful to the trust is shown by two magnificent monuments to her husband—the J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables and the Homeopathic Hospital adjoining on the knoll, just outside Chester, toward Upland way.

Having built and equipped the two structures dedicated to humanity, Mrs. Crozer continued her activity in the administrative function. She paid almost daily visits to the Home, took sunshine to the inmates and saw that nothing was lacking toward the comfort of those consigned by physical ills to pass the remainder of their days at that place. In the past few years the cost of maintenance grew to large figures, but that mattered not; no one was stinted; all were made happy.

Not only did her inclinations toward the good, the hopeful, the elevating demonstrate itself in this sort of practical Christianity, but her lavish hand never wavered when the welfare of young men and young women was at stake. Chester and Upland residents recall that it was she who donated the ground at Seventh and Edgmont Avenue to the Young Men's Christian Association, and then did not fail to give her thousands toward the erection of the towering structure that graces it, and for its maintenance. She contributed the land for the Young Woman's Christian Association, at Seventh and Sproul streets, Chester, and donated nearly \$30,000 when the campaign for funds was wavering at the close.

Mrs. Crozer did great things, but her tendency was to avoid publicity. Scores of young people never have told how they were assisted by her in college and how she often helped them by kind words, how they were pushed along life's highway toward success through her influence, not always of the sentimental sort. She was thoroughly religious, but not ligoted. She aided men and women of all faiths.

Besides the charities closest to her heart, she was interested in the Home for Incurables in Philadelphia, in the Red Cross, in the McAll Mission, in the Chester Free Library, and many other institutions of an uplifting, educational and re-

ligious character. On a number of occasions, while Mr. Crozer lived, she participated with him in substantial endowments to Crozer Seminary.

Mrs. Crozer took a keen concern in Temple University, the president of which, Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, was a friend of the family. Mrs. Crozer gave the college at least \$20,000 to found a chair in memory of her husband. Some years ago Dr. and Mrs. Conwell were members of a party formed by Mrs. Crozer that took a trip to the Holy Land, traveling through it extensively and passing Easter in historical Jerusalem. She financed the trip.

It was one of Mrs. Crozer's great pleasures each year to pass part of a vacation at the Moody Bible Conference at Northfield, Massachusetts, at which she gained views of the Scriptures at different angles. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broad and Madison Streets, Chester, which she attended faithfully, scarcely missing a Sabbath service. She taught a class of Bible students each Sunday in the Upland Baptist Church, Upland, until about a year ago.

She had a strong personality, but when once convinced of the righteousness of the thing, she was approached easily upon it. In her home life she was gentle, not extravagant for one of her means, though she enjoyed what might have been termed luxurious surroundings. Her villa at Upland was always well kept from a physical standpoint, and it was a delightful place to visit. Mrs. Crozer frequently entertained there. Her fine horses and carriages were the comment of many. While not entirely adverse to using the automobile, she deprecated the idea of owning one.

There were few changes in the corps of assistants about her home environment in Upland. There are those engaged on the estate who have been in the employ of the family forty years.

(Copied from the Chester Times, 9-16-1918).

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

By request of the Delaware County Historical Society I wrote to the speakers at the meeting of the Society in the Armory in April last, asking each to give me a resume of his talk. Major Coates replied that his remarks were very brief and that he had taken no notes at the time. Mr. Shelton said he had covered the matter with our Secretary, Mr. Palmer, after a long delay, Mr. Sanderson enclosed his speech in full from which I cull a brief synopsis, that I own does not do full justice to the writer, if his talk is ever necessary to place in the Proceedings of the Society it can be reproduced by Mr. Sanderson, himself. He described in full the events that led up to the Battle of Brandywine, the details of the Battle and the subsequent events connected therewith, described the headquarters of Washington and of Lafayette and the condition of the Continental troops in this neighborhood and at Valley Forge. He felt that while other states never lost sight of their honored dead, Pennsylvania had underrated her important events and the heroes of those events. There was Benjamin Franklin, Betsey Ross, Robert Morris, Anthony Wayne, Persifer Frazer, Squire Cheyney, two signers of the Declaration, John Morton and Thomas McKean and other less noted. He dwelt upon the exploits of Wayne, and the massacre of Paoli, but beyond all else, was the condition of the American Army at Brandywine and at Valley Forge. These unforgettable episodes in our State's history and especially the assistance of Lafayette inspires us with zeal for the prosecution of the present war. He exhorted his hearers to their duty in this gigantic struggle to free the world from autocracy, and to keep as our watchword, "Remember the Brandywine" and show the "true spirit of a Marquis de Lafayette."

No other business has been done by our Committee.

(Signed) CLARA B. MILLER,

Chairman Publication Committee.

Chester, Penna., 6th Month 21, 1919.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at two o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, in the Law Building, being headquarters of the Society, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Henry G. Ashmead, Henry W. Jones, Charles Palmer, and Frederick H. Shelton, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 12th Month 28, 1918, were read and approved.

The following bills were presented and approved for payment:

Penna. Federation of Historical Societies, annual dues for 1919.....	\$ 2.00
Bowen Printing Company, printing 500 applications for membership and costs of rent of old City Hall..	3.50
Kingsley Montgomery, six months' rent of room to July 1, 1919.....	75.00

The death of George M. Booth, a member of the Council, and Chairman of the Committee on Lecturers, occurred December 31, 1918. Clara Booth Miller, Chairman of the Publication Committee, and sister of George M. Booth, died May 13, 1919. Articles on the lives of these two members, prepared by Dr. Anna E. Broomall, were directed to be filed with our records.

Chester F. Baker is added to the Committee on Lectures to fill a vacancy therein.

The ancient sign, painted by Edward Hicks, in 1844, and which hung on the Washington House, Chester, was presented to the Society by William Band, the proprietor thereof. He also presented a spinning wheel in excellent preservation. Six books were also received from the heirs of Clara B. Miller. The thanks of the Society were extended for these donations.

The prospects of securing some portion of the old Clock tower or weather vane from the old City Hall for our collection were considered, but in the removal thereof the principal parts were broken up and not preserved.

The prospects of procuring a room for our use in the City Hall after it is restored were also considered, but no definite information was able to be given at this time.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 9th Month 18, 1919.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.45 P. M., in Room No. 8, in the Law Building headquarters of the Society, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall and Charles Palmer, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 6th Month, 21, 1919, were read and approved.

An application for membership was received from Caroline M. Jackson, Chester, Penna., recommended by Evelina D. Caldwell. She was duly elected an active member of the Society.

The following bills were presented, approved, and ordered paid:

Bowen Printing Company, 200 notices of Annual Meeting	\$ 1.75
Charles Palmer, carefare to Harrisburg as delegate....	7.33
Charles Palmer, postage.....	2.53
Charles Palmer, clerical expenses.....	25.00
Kingsley Montgomery, three month's rent to Oct 1....	37.50

The following auditors, members of the Society, were appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year: George B. Harvey, Evelina D. Caldwell, Frederick A. Howard.

Then adjourned, sine die.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

9th Mo 18, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in its headquarters, Room No. 8, in the Law Building, Nos. 12-14 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pa., at 3.30 o'clock P. M., being called to order by the President, Hon. William B. Broomall.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society, held 9th Month 19, 1918, were read and approved, and a synopsis of the minutes of the Council held during the year was presented and also approved.

Information was given that the clock in the tower of the old City Hall, of Chester, has been transferred to the tower in the new City Hall.

The various committees of the Society were continued as follows:

Committee on Lectures—Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, J. D. Shattuck, Chester F. Baker.

Committee on Museum—Frederick H. Shelton. Two additional members to be appointed by the President.

Committee on Publication—Charles Palmer, Edmund Jones, H. G. Ashmead, Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Committee on preservation of historical objects—Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Edmund Jones, Chester F. Baker.

The auditors appointed at the meeting of the Council held on this date were authorized to attend to the duty assigned to them, and report to the Council at its next meeting.

The next order of business was the election of the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, for which nominations were made, and there being no opposition to any of the persons nominated for the respective offices, not more candidates nominated for directors than the number to be elected, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for them, which was done, and the following were declared duly elected:

President, Hon. William B. Broomall

First Vice President, Frederick H. Shelton

Second Vice President, William B. Harvey

Treasurer, Henry W. Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Ashmead

Directors

Dr. Anna E. Broomall
Dr. John W. Eckfeldt
Thomas W. Allison
Hon. William C. Sproul
Chester F. Baker

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

GEORGE M. BOOTH

George M. Booth, lawyer, banker, well-known citizen, died about five o'clock on the morning of December 31st, 1918, at his late home, 304 East Broad Street, after a serious illness of a few days. His death was superinduced by a carbuncle, though it has been apparent for some time that Mr. Booth, though keeping tenaciously at his business affairs, had not been in the best of health. He was out as usual on Christmas day and seemed in a satisfied frame of mind. The best medical and surgical attention was afforded him during his illness, but he failed to recover from the attack that hastened his passing on. Mr. Booth was 67 years of age. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, from his late home, with interment at Chester Rural Cemetery.

George Martin Booth was the son of William and Elizabeth N. Broomall, and was born in Chester. Previous to coming to this city, his father was a prominent citizen and farmer of Upper Chichester, indicated by the fact that when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad penetrated that section, more than thirty years ago, the station at Boothwyn was named for him.

Deceased came of old Quaker stock and as did his forebears, attended the old Chichester meeting. He was born September 19, 1851. The elder Booth was a particular friend of the late John Larkin, Jr., owner of the old Larkintown and first Mayor of the corporate City of Chester. Mr. Larkin persuaded William Booth to relinquish farming and come to Chester. He built the spacious brick house at the corner of Broad and Madison Streets, now the rectory of St. Paul's P. E. Church, and moved his family there.

The son, George, was a member of the class of 1873, of Swarthmore College, and took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, John M. Broomall, and was admitted to the Delaware County Bar February 23rd, 1874. He did not select the criminal branch as his forte, but was particularly astute in handling important civil cases. On the death of John Larkin, Jr., he was elected to succeed him as president of the First National Bank, in this city, in October, 1887. How well his financial expertness fitted him for the post is attested by the success of that institution. He became allied with the late M. H. Bickley, head of the former Penn Steel Castings Company, acting as its secretary, and much of the work of that big industrial creation fell upon Mr. Booth's shoulders from a managerial viewpoint. The corporation now is known as the Penn-Seaboard Steel Corporation, one of the most important in the Eastern United States. Besides these Glen Mills Reform School. He was president of the Board of Managers and took a supreme delight in looking after the uplift of the ragged ends of humanity, from which the institution weaves so many high-standard samples of manhood. He was also associated with the Board of Directors of the Chester Rural Cemetery. For a long time he was solicitor for the Chester School District. He wielded no small influence too in the Delaware County Historical Society. He held interest in several building associations. On November 29, 1876, Mr. Booth married Ellen Miller. She survives him with their three children, Newlin, Lewis, and a married daughter, Elizabeth. He was a brother of the late Mrs. Allan Flitercraft and the late Mrs. Elwood Harvey, all of whom for years occupied residences

on Broad Street near the Booth homestead at Madison Street, after the death of their parents. There is a surviving sister, Mrs. Clara B. Miller, of Media.

Great regret was expressed this morning in business and financial circles over the death of Mr. Booth.

Judge William B. Broomall paid a tribute to Mr. Booth's financial ability this morning, when he spoke of his association with the First National Bank here. Mr. Booth had just settled up the affairs of the Chester Mutual Insurance Company and his tact in that proposition drew the attention of the bank directors to him. The institution was in its early struggle days with such staunch men as Amos Gartside, M. H. Bickley and James Irving at its helm. Mr. Booth took hold and the bank moved on. Judge Broomall was one of the directors at the time.

CLARA BOOTH MILLER

At the age of seventy-five years, Clara Booth Miller, wife of the late Isaac L. Miller, died on Fifth month 12th, 1919, after a protracted illness, at her home in Media, Pennsylvania. She was born in Upper Chichester, Delaware County. In early childhood she moved with her parents to Chester, and after her marriage in 1867, she lived mainly in Media.

Engaging in all activities for the betterment of mankind she was one of the most valued citizens of her native county. In the Civil War she worked in connection with the "Soldiers' Relief Association", when the Upland Normal Institute, now Crozer Theological Seminary, was converted into a hospital. In the Anti-Slavery cause she worked for the contrabands and continued throughout life to have a deep sympathy with the colored race.

Advancement of education was her lifelong interest. When quite young, and a pupil at Annie Churchman's school in Philadelphia, she taught Latin, Mathematics and some primary branches. She also assisted the daughters of Dr.

Emanuel in establishing a school at Linwood, Pennsylvania. From 1862 to 1864 she taught in Ruth Anna Pierce's boarding-school in Bristol, where she formed with the principal a close friendship which continued for over half a century. Afterward she had a little school at her home in Chester for her brothers, a cousin and some neighbors' children. Her training as a teacher made her a valuable member on the Committee of the Friends' Select School at Media, started in 1885.

But of all her many interests, the most heartfelt was that of Providence Meeting, of which she became a member in 1883. Here her generosity and her wise counsels were appreciated by all. While she seldom spoke in meeting, her silent love and ministering kindness were always felt. As a representative of her Meeting she was on the Educational Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends for over twenty-five years. She was chairman of the Sub-committee of the Mary Jeanes Fund for assisting young men and women in obtaining an education. Through her deep interest and personal touch she was the means of helping many a young person to lead a better life. She was superintendent of the First-day School of Providence Meeting, a member of the local Philanthropic Committee, and also of the Young Friends' Association of Media.

Early in her married life she became a member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and helped to raise funds for the erection of the present building, which was completed in 1868. For years she was librarian of the Institute.

She was especially interested in the Delaware County Historical Society. Her wide knowledge of local history and her keen powers of investigation in all matters of dispute made her membership of great value.

She was one of the first and most active members of the Media Christian Temperance Union; The Woman's Club of Media; the Pennsylvania State Congress of Women; the Colonial Dames; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the Audubon Society; and the Children's Aid Society of Delaware County.

The Woman's Suffrage movement had in Clara Booth Miller an early and an ardent supporter, for she appreciated the power of a political vote in reform work of all kinds.

In the Belgian Reconstructive Work of the Friends she took a very active part, organizing committees, hold meetings at her home, and encouraging by word and deed all those with whom she worked.

The family left to honor a mother's memory consists of Dr. Morris Booth Miller, of Philadelphia; John Booth Miller, of Media; Elizabeth B. Miller Nevin, and William Booth Miller, both of Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

In testimony of her useful and conscientious life, we quote her written words to her children: "Interested as I have been in outside affairs in the last twenty years, I think I can truly say that I have never accepted any appointment that would interfere with my home duties, either to my husband or children, and have aimed to accept those only that could, directly or indirectly, benefit them."

Clear in her spiritual vision, she died, as she had lived, in the full faith of the Society of Friends.

By DR. ANNA E. BROOMALL

Chester, Pa., 1st Mo. 9, 1920.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at two o'clock P. M., in Room 8, in the Law Building, Headquarters of the Society, with the following members present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Henry W. Jones, Chester F. Baker, and Charles Palmer, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The auditors appointed at the annual meeting presented a report dated November 14, 1919, that they examined the accounts of Edmund Jones, Treasurer for part of the past year, and of Henry W. Jones, Treasurer, for the remainder thereof, and found them correct, with a balance on hand, 9th Month 18, 1919, of \$664.27 in the general fund and \$942.50 in the

special fund, derived from coupons on bond, total \$ 1066.77.
The report was accepted and filed.

The following applications for membership were received:

Clarence W. Brazer, Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

William S. Blakeley, Jr., Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

J. Horace Baker, Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

Frank C. Watson, Wallingford, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

All were duly elected active members of the Society.

The following bills were presented and approved for payment.

Kingsley Montgomery, 3 month's rent of room to January 1, 1920.....	\$37.50
Chester Times, printing 500 notices for dues	2.75
Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, annual dues of 1920.....	2.00

Charles Palmer was appointed delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held in Harrisburg, on the 15th instant.

The Committee on Lectures report that Clarence W. Brazer will give an address to the Society on "Research in Connection with the Old Court House of Chester, Pa.", on Friday, January 30, 1920, at eight o'clock P. M., in the Parish Hall of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Ninth and Madison Streets, Chester.

The Committee on Marking Sites report several suitable locations for such purpose, and is authorized to make further investigations on the subject. Chester F. Baker is added as an additional member on this Committee.

A donation of flowers made of shells about the year 1830 was presented to the Society by Anna S. Eckfeldt.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

RUTH ANNA SHARPLESS

In the passing of Ruth Anna Sharpless in the early morning hours yesterday, Delaware County has lost a worthy citizen. She was a descendant of the Old families of Sharpless and Larkin and was born on a farm in Nether Providence, where she lived until three or four years ago, when she and her brother, William, sold the farm and moved to Brookhaven, her last residence. Only one sister, Martha Sharpless Cooper, remains of the large family of George and Hanna Sharpless.

Ruth Anna Sharpless was loyal to the teaching and traditions of Westtown Boarding School from which she was graduated. Strong in the faith of her Quaker ancestry, she became an active member of the Chester Friends' Meeting at Waterville, of which she was an elder. Although she was very conscientious and very tolerant towards others of a different belief.

Many years of close devotion to the care of her aged parents prevented her from participation in outside interests, and from the realization of her great desire to visit other countries. After the death of her parents she was too much of an invalid to pursue any active outside work, but she was always a great reader, taking delight in books of science and travel. She was a keen observer of nature and treasured from childhood many observations made on the farm, and she continued at Brookhaven her study of birds and flowers.

Her knowledge of the local history of the County enabled her to make accurate statements.

Her generous heart sought the suffering and needy, and she made many a gift in secret; being tolerant towards the failings of others she was ever ready to excuse their shortcomings. Her frail form and calm, beautiful face will be sadly missed, and the going out of the light of her countenance will leave an aching void in many a heart.

1-5-1920.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE BUILDING METHODS EMPLOYED IN DAYS OF YORE

BY CLARENCE W. BRAZER, ARCHITECT

Most interesting discoveries have been made in removing the modern floor in the old Court House, which is being restored to its original state by Gov. Wm. C. Sproul.

It has been found that the joists never rested in the walls of the building, and apparently have been laid right on the earth within the last century, as several of them showed unmistakable evidence of having been, originally, the second story ceiling beams.

One of the most interesting finds under the old floor were two animal skeletons, about 18 inches long, lying beside each other. The skull of one would indicate an animal similar to the house cat, but the other remains a "what is it."

In the southeast corner of the building, there still remains about twenty feet of the original wainscoating and upon removal of the modern wooden flooring, this wainscoating was found to extend down 6 feet below the window sills and one of the boards rested upon a portion of a flat stone slab, which was undoubtedly a piece of the original stone floor. This was laid in a bed of rock sand directly on the earth and approximately level with the grade outside the building.

Upon removal of the debris and modern constructions, this level bed of sand is found throughout the interior of the building. Other stone slabs, particularly one under an old column, were found in their apparent original locations; and the old door sills would indicate that the original stone floor was one step down from the door sill.

No means of heating the first story have been found, although there are two fireplaces, which have been uncovered in the second story by removal of modern plaster and flooring. The first record of any stoves for the court house appears in "Account of expenses" granted on Wm. Hestel, Esq.,

treasurer, on November 30th 1786, when two stoves for the court house were purchased off Thos Bull, Esq., for 9 pounds, 13 shillings and six pence. One of the stoves was erected the following day.

The fireplace in the grand jury room was 6 feet broad and extended to the ceiling. The one in the "room above the stairs" was more modest in size, the hearthstone being 3 feet 4 inches wide.

Nearly all the original oak rafters and second floor joists are still in place, having been framed together with oak pins instead of nails. Some of these beams were hewn by hand on one or two sides and rough sawed on the other sides, the rafters being notched out on top for oak shingle lath. One of the old hand split cypress shingles measures 32 inches long, which is a very unusual length. The hand-hewn supports for the old cupola are still in place and it will be, therefore a comparatively easy matter to restore this cupola with the aid of an old daguerreotype taken prior to 1857.

The removal of the wooden first floor makes evident traces of the original platform extending across the building from the bar of justice, which was elevated 4 or 5 steps above this platform and within the bay window. The door to the right of the Market Street side of the bay window, through which the justices entered after robing in the Washington House or the Pennsylvania Arms as it was called prior to the Revolution was apparently installed about 1838.

Three coats of plaster were discovered on removing the modern papering. The original coat of plaster is of yellow clay and probably mixed with oyster shell lime and is of poor quality. The second coat of plaster was mixed with white sand and is good. There is no yellow plaster in the bay window and it is evident that the original building was completed square and the bay window added later. It is odd, however, that the first floor ceiling of this bay window is the oldest piece of plastering on lath in the building, as these laths are of the hand split variety. All other lath in the building was of the modern sawn lath. Other indications seem to show that when the clock tower was erected, about 1857, the original second

story ceiling was removed and the 40 foot long girder taken out and trusses installed to support the clock tower. At this time, the second story ceiling was probably raised about 12 inches and entirely replastered, as the indications of this work are very modern. Holes have been found for the support of the original girder.

The grand jury room probably originally extended entirely across the northern half of the building. In 1725 or just before its completion, it was decided to provide for a room for "the laying and keeping of records." As there has been found no indication for the chair rail in this end of the room, although the indications are very clear on the other two walls it is possible the bay window was erected there for that purpose. The petty jury room probably occupied the southeastern corner where the fireplace was found.

The original timber floor beams of the second story apparently were cut green and prepared at the Chester Mills on Chester Creek, for only 12 years after the building was erected, instructions have been found for the placing of a column, which has been corroborated by the old foundations which still exist, as well as the marks upon the girder supported by this column. The old floor beams have been blocked up, in order to keep them level, some four or five inches, which would indicate that they were not well seasoned when installed and probably settled before the installation of the column mentioned in 1737.

(Copied from the Chester Times of 7-15-1919.)

Chester, Pa., 4th Mo. 14, 1920.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at two o'clock P. M., in the room of the Society, Room No. 8, Law Building, Present: Dr. Anna E. Broomall, H. G. Ashmead, Henry W. Jones, Charles Palmer, and Vice-President, Frederick H. Shelton, who presided, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held First Month 9, 1920, were read and approved.

The following six applications for membership were received who were all duly elected active members of the Society:

Annie R. Palmer, recommended by A. L. Palmer.

Frank Grant Lewis, recommended by Charles Palmer.

Roseoe F. Ballard, recommended by Chester F. Baker.

Fairman Rogers Furness, recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Newton S. Brittain, Jr., recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Elizabeth G. Brittain, recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

The following bills were presented, approved, and ordered paid:

Chester Times, 750 cards, Brazer Lecture.....	\$ 6.50
Innes & Sons, Electro of Seal.....	.85
Innes & Sons, 1000 Envelopes.....	10.45
Gatchell & Manning, Cut of old Court House and re- touching	7.50
To be paid to Frederick H. Shelton, advanced by him:	
J. E. Green, 15 Slides of Old Court House.....	9.60
To be paid to William B. Broomall, advanced by him:	
Kingsley Montgomery, 4 months rent of room to May 1, 1920	50.00

The committee on lectures made report that an address by Clarence L. Brazer on the old Court House was given as arranged to an appreciative audience. A vote of thanks was offered to Saint Paul's P. E. Church for the use of the Parish Hall in which the lecture was given.

Charles Palmer reported that he attended the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies at Harrisburg on Thursday, January 15, 1920, to which he had been appointed delegate.

Notice was received from T. W. Trainer of the presentation of a tablet containing the names of ninety-eight members of the Chester Fire Department who were in service in the

late World War, and our president, Hon. William B. Broomall, received an invitation to attend the exercises on Saturday, May 1, 1920. Mr. Trainer desired to have the tablet placed upon the front wall of the old Court House and the matter was referred to our president for a suitable reply, in which the Council suggests that the location of the tablet be determined by a committee in or about the premises.

The following donations to the Society were acknowledged:

A banner used in the second Lincoln nomination campaign, size 8 feet by 8 feet, presented by T. Chalkley Palmer and now in the office of John M. Broomall, 3rd., Media, Pa.

A package of old funeral notices, presented by Dr. Anna P. Sharpless.

H. G. Ashmead made an offer to publish, under the auspices of the Society, the history of Market Street, Chester, which was accepted, the Society to pay the cost of printing five hundred copies of which Mr. Ashmead should be given one hundred copies, the Society have the balance.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

MARY CLINE ULRICH

On the evening of January 23, 1920, Mary Cline Ulrich died. She was a well known resident of Chester and belonged to one of its oldest families. She was born in the old Yeates or Logan house on Second Street, east of Edgmont Avenue. Her parents, Squire Samuel Ulrich and Katharine Baggs Ulrich moved later to the frame house known as the "Cottage" on Third Street near Parker. In 1851 they built the brick house on Third Street near Penn and occupied it for many years. Here Squire Ulrich died in 1871 and in 1878 his widow built the brick house on Penn Street, near Third, where she lived with her daughter Mary. The mother died in 1895,

the daughter continued to live in the same house until the date of her death.

Mary Cline Ulrich took the management of her father's estate, to which she devoted many years of hard work. In 1863 she became a clerk in the law office of Broomall and Ward. Thus she acquired a good knowledge of business, which was very useful to her in after years.

About 1898 she was appointed Notary Public for the Delaware County National Bank, the Delaware County Trust Company and the First National Bank of Chester; she was noted for being very careful and methodical and never sparing herself in her official capacity. In the discharge of her duties she was often seen upon the street, where her familiar form, pleasant greetings and jokes will be greatly missed.

No resident of Chester was better known than Mary Cline Ulrich. She identified herself with all the interests of the city and became the best qualified business woman of her native town. Her close acquaintance with the citizens of Chester and her long membership in the Delaware County Historical Society made her opinion valuable in matter of local history.

She was beloved by her family and acquaintances, to all of whom she was a loyal comrade and her life work of years of devotion will be a treasured memory to her family and to her friends.

“EDMUND JONES”

Edmund Jones, one of the few remaining of the older members of the Bar of Delaware County, died at his home on East Fourteenth Street, Chester on Sunday afternoon, May 16, 1920. He was in his 77th year and had been identified with the business life of Chester for almost half a century.

He was born near Branchtown on the old York Road in what is now a part of Philadelphia, but his father moving to this county soon afterwards his son grew up as a Delaware County boy. He received his education in the public schools

and at the West Chester Normal School and for a time attended the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia.

While still under twenty-one he began as a teacher in the public schools, an occupation which he gave up in favor of farming in California, in which state an uncle had achieved success and wealth.

After about two years spent in California he returned to Chester and after a brief employment in the civil engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad he entered the law office of Ward and Broomall, where he had charge of their extensive real estate interests and took up the study of law.

Upon completing his law studies he was admitted as an attorney to active practice in 1877 and continued in active practice ever since. At the time of his death he was the senior partner of the law firm of E. & H. W. Jones, of this city; was president of the Chester Real Estate Company and of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company of Media. He was also active in Building Association work and was solicitor of the Chester Building Association and of the Industrial Building and Loan Association.

In 1875 he was married to Anna L. Dowlin and they had several children, but only one of them, Henry W. Jones, survives him.

Edmund Jones was an interested member of the Delaware County Historical Society and after the death of Edward H. Hall, who was the first treasurer of the Society, he was elected treasurer of the Society, in which position he served until on account of failing health a few months before his death he resigned and his son Henry W. Jones was elected to succeed him.

Chester, Pa., 7th Month 2, 1920.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the room of the Society, No. 8 Law Building. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, President, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Henry W. Jones, Chester F. Baker, Charles Palmer and Frederick H. Shel-

ton. The meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 4th mo., 14, 1920, were read and approved.

An application for membership was received from Mary E. Hinkson, Chester, Pennsylvania, recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall, and she was elected an active member of the Society.

A communication was received from a committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in reference to raising funds for the purchase of the Gilbert Cope Historical Genealogical Collection at West Chester, Pennsylvania, which must be disposed of on account of the sale of the home of Gilbert Cope. The preservation of the collection being best done by its deposit in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On motion a contingent contribution of \$100 for the Cope collection was made payable upon the completion of the purchase.

The deaths of two members of the Society, that of Mary C. Ulrich, which occurred January 23, 1920, and of Edmund Jones, which occurred May 16, 1920, were noted and suitable memorial notices were directed to be filed with our records.

H. G. Ashmead donated a collection of maps to the Society and a sketch of "The Old Granary". George William Warner donated a copy of an old paper "The Sentinel" of the date of June 29, 1831, found in the Dr. Monroe house, No. 409 Market Street., during alterations thereof, a vote of thanks was given therefor.

It was reported that the new work of the old Court House in Chester, for the restoration to its original form is nearly completed.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 9th Month 16, 1920.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.45 P. M., in the office of the President, in the Law Building. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, Henry W. Jones, and Charles Palmer, the meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 7th Month 2, 1920, were read and approved.

Memorial notices for two deceased members, Mary C. Ulrich, and Edmund Jones were read and directed to be filed with our records.

The following applications for membership were received: Edward Nothnagle, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Caroline L. L. Broomall, Chester, Pa., recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

And they were duly elected active members of the Society.

The following bills were presented, approved, and ordered to be paid:

Kingsley Montgomery, 4 month's rent of room, to Sept.

1, 1920.....	\$50.00
Chester Times, printing 500 pamphlets, History of Market Street, Chester, by H. G. Ashmead.....	65.00
Chester Times, printing 150 notices of annual meeting..	2.00
Charles Palmer, traveling expenses to Pennsylvania Federation	7.33
Charles Palmer, postage.....	8.78
Charles Palmer, clerical expenses.....	25.00

The printing of the pamphlet, History of Market Street, Chester, has been completed and 300 copies thereof were delivered to the Secretary. It was directed that a copy of the pamphlet be given to each member of the Society and a copy be sent to the other members of the Pennsylvania Federation and Societies and Libraries with which we correspond. The Treasurer, Henry W. Jones, reported the balance on hand in

the general fund of \$677.97, deposited in the Media Title and Trust Company and in the special fund derived from coupons on bonds of \$454.14, deposited in the First National Bank of Media.

The following auditors, members of the Society, were appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year: George B. Harvey, Evelina D. Caldwell, Frederick A. Howard.

The officers are directed to present an application to the County Commissioners for an appropriation to the Society towards our expenses for the past year as allowed by law.

Then adjourned, sine die.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretatry.

9th Mo 16, 1920.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the Law Building, Nos. 12-14 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pa., at 3.30 o'clock P. M., with the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society, held 9th Month 18, 1919, were read and approved, and a synopsis of the minutes of the Council meetings held during the year was presented and also approved.

Mrs. Kate B. Harvey donated five venetian blinds to be used in furnishing rooms in the "old Court House" to be occupied by our Society therein. Donations of articles for the building were also acknowledged from James Fryer and Frank C. Watson.

The auditors appointed at the meeting of the Council held on this date were authorized to attend to the duty assigned them and report to the Council at its next meeting.

The election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Hon. William B. Broomall

First Vice President, Frederick H. Shelton

Second Vice President, A. G. C. Smith

Treasurer, Henry W. Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Ashmead

Directors

Dr. Anna E. Broomall
Chester F. Baker
Hon. William C. Sproul
Kate B. Harvey
Dr. John W. Eckfeldt

The various committees of the Society were continued as follows:

Committee on Lectures—Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, Clarence W. Brazier.

Committee on Museum—Frederick H. Shelton, Frank C. Watson, Evelina D. Caldwell.

Committee on Publication—Charles Palmer, H. G. Ashmead, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Henry W. Jones.

Committee on Preservation of Historic Objects—Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, A. G. C. Smith.

An ordinance which has been introduced in the City Council containing a contract in relation to the "Old Court House" between the City of Chester and the Delaware County Historical Society was read. The purpose of this ordinance and contract is to grant to the said Society the use of the whole second floor of the "Old Court House." After consideration, on motion, the officers were directed to execute the agreement on condition the whole building be included therein instead of the whole second story.

On motion, adjourned and the members accepted an invitation to inspect the "Old Court House" at the close of the meeting.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 11th Month 30, 1920.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 4 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President, in the Law Building. Present: Frederick H. Shelton, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Kate B. Harvey, Charles Palmer, and Chester F. Baker. In the absence of the President, Vice President Mr. Shelton, presided, the meeting was called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 9th Month 16, 1920, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were received:

Ethel Austin Shrigley, Lansdowne, Pa., recommended by Dr. Anna E. Broomall.

Daniel G. Hendricks, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

George K. Crozer, Upland, Pa., recommended by Ada M. Crozer.

And they were duly elected active members of the Society.

The auditors appointed at the last meeting presented a report dated September 27, 1920, showing that they examined the accounts of Henry W. Jones, Treasurer for the past year, and found them correct, with a balance on hand of \$677.97 in the general fund and in the special fund derived from coupons on bond of \$454.14, total \$1132.11. The report was accepted and filed.

The Treasurer reported an appropriation of \$200.00 towards our expenses for the past year has been received from the County Commissioners.

Ida F. Preston, formerly of Chester, Pa., but now residing in Pasadena, California, presented her resignation as a member of the Society, which was accepted.

The members present having learned, with profound regret, of the death of Henry Graham Ashmead, which occurred November 27, 1920, it was, on motion, directed that a committee of two be appointed by the President to prepare suitable resolutions.

Reports in relation to the disposition of the "Old Court House" indicate that the City Council of Chester is disposed to grant only the use of the second floor of the building to our Society. A dedication of the building in its restored condition will take place on Saturday, December 4, 1920, at——— o'clock P. M.

Then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas Henry Graham Ashmead, a lifelong citizen of Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, died on the 27th day of November, 1920, at the age of eighty-two years.

And Whereas, the said Henry Graham Ashmead was one of the Charter members of the Delaware County Historical Society in the original organization of which he took an active part and has ever since been actively and deeply interested in the Society, having prepared valuable articles and addresses for the public exercises thereof and also having been its Secretary for a number of years and in many other ways worked for its development and activity along the lines for which it was instituted.

And Whereas, the said Henry Graham Ashmead by such works and natural ability and inclination for literary pursuits achieved a deserved reputation as a writer of history and became recognized for many years as the leading authority in all matters of local history.

And Whereas, the said Henry Graham Ashmead was particularly noted for his extensive writings, and for many years, by articles to the local papers and gatherings, and contributions to historical records, Associations, and Societies, he collected an exceptional amount of historical matter of great reference value for the future.

And Whereas, the said Henry Graham Ashmead compiled a history of this County of thorough comprehensiveness, completeness, and interest, which history is reputed as one of the best—if not the best—of all the Pennsylvania County Histories.

Therefore, Resolved, that the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society at its meeting held the nineteenth day of March, 1921, hereby expresses and records its appreciation of his services to the said Society and also to the community and hereby extends to his wife the profound sympathy of the Society in her bereavement.

Resolved, that these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Society and a copy thereof be sent to his wife.

HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD

Henry Graham Ashmead, aged 82 years, noted historian, former Postmaster and editorial writer, succumbed to a protracted illness on Saturday morning, November 27, 1920, his death occurring shortly before 9 o'clock at his residence, 419 East Broad Street, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Two years ago, while attending a meeting of the Commission to erect a State Hospital for the Criminal Insane in one of the up-State cities, Mr. Ashmead, who was the Commission's secretary, suffered a stroke and for several weeks after being brought to his home, his life was despaired of. He recovered sufficiently, however, to leave the house and take short walks, but was unable to pursue his official duties. About three weeks ago, Mr. Ashmead suffered another attack and though he put up a strong fight against great odds, it was realized by the members of his family that the end was not far distant.

This morning he suffered a relapse and passed peacefully away with members of the family at his bedside.

Probably no man was better known in this section of the country as an expert on historical information and facts than

Henry Graham Ashmead. He was one of the organizers of the Delaware County Historical Society and served as its secretary since its institution. He was a member of the Pennsylvania History Club and of the State Commission referred to in a preceding paragraph.

His contributions of a historical nature to newspapers and magazines were always in demand and in addition he wrote several plays which proved successes when presented on the legitimate stage.

Possessed of pleasing personality and of kindly disposition, Mr. Ashmead readily made friends, both in everyday and official life and was always sought for information as pertaining to family history. He was always found ready and willing to give his aid to any worthy project and at all times anxious to promote his home city and its industrial advantages.

He is survived by his wife, who has the profound sympathy of her many friends and acquaintances and those of her husband in her bereavement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Henry Graham Ashmead, son of John Wayne and Henrietta Graham (Flower) Ashmead, was born at Philadelphia, June 30, 1838. He was educated at the Chester Academy, West Chester, of which the Rev. James Crowell was principal, and at the Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar in New York on November 29, 1859 and entered in partnership with Leon Abbett, afterwards twice governor of New Jersey. His health failing him, Mr. Ashmead, by advice of physicians, abandoned the active pursuit of law. While in New Orleans, in 1862, a friend who was correspondent of one of the leading New York dailies became ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Ashmead acted in his stead for a period covering several months, during which time he had opportunity of seeing much of the active campaigning in the Department of the Gulf. On the death of his father in 1868, the following year the family moved to this city.

In June, 1872, when the Chester Evening News was established by F. Stanhope Hill, Mr. Ashmead became first reporter and local editor of that daily paper, and in 1874, held a like position on the "Delaware County Republican," at which time the late Y. S. Walter was editor and proprietor. In the Fall of that year, Mr. Ashmead edited "The Campaign," a political sheet designed to advocate the election of Thomas J. Clayton as judge of the Delaware County Courts.

From this time on Mr. Ashmead was a busy writer. In 1876, he wrote "The Sketch of Delaware County", published in Eagle's "History of Pennsylvania". He was appointed in 1882 corresponding secretary of the Bi-Centennial Association of Chester and he wrote "Historical Sketches of Chester on the Delaware," William Shaler Johnson furnishing the account of the Bi-Centennial exercises, the work of the committee, the celebration and other interesting matter which forms a part of that volume.

In 1884, Mr. Ashmead wrote "A History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," a volume of permanent value and involving much diligent labor.

August 3, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Ashmead Postmaster of this city, and during his administration (on June 6, 1886) the special delivery service was instituted, and July 1, 1887, he organized the free mail delivery by carriers and put it into active operation on the date mentioned. In the spring of that year a committee was appointed to urge upon Congress an appropriation for the United States post-office building in Chester and, at the request of the committee, Mr. Ashmead prepared a pamphlet entitled, "Chester and its Suburbs," which in a compact form presented the industrial features of the city of that day and its importance as a commercial center as an adjunct to the port of Philadelphia. This pamphlet was distributed to the Senate and House of Representatives and from the data therein contained the subsequent reports of the committees of both houses were founded and upon which a favorable report was made.

In 1889, he collected and wrote the greater part of the pamphlet published by the Board of Trade, entitled, "Chester,

Pennsylvania's History of its Industrial Progress and Its Advantage for Large Manufacturing," but did not supervise the final form in which it was given publication.

In 1890-91, Mr. Ashmead was in Colorado with an invalid son, who had gone there in search of health. From '95 to 1900, he was editorial writer on the "Chester Morning Republican." In 1897, he wrote the text of the "Arts Works in Delaware County." In 1902, he prepared a genealogical sketch tracing the descent of the children of Robert and Phoebe Anna (DeLamney) Wetherill through the Sharp, Kean, Sandelands and other families, which was printed in book form for private distribution. In the same year he wrote the plays "Mistress Nancy," "The Captain's Ward," and "Miss DeCourey."

In the following year, 1903, he wrote other plays, viz: "The Matchmakers," "the Silent Witness," "By Order of the Czarina," "In Troublous Times," and "A Hallowe'en Tangle." In the same year he wrote the "History of Chester," and was also associated editor of "Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal," a history of the commonwealth. His fugitive contributions to the periodical and newspaper press, upon historical subjects, are numerous, far exceeding, if gathered into volumes, his publications in book form. He also wrote "The Story of Lapidea Farm," the country seat of Governor William C. Sproul, and "The History of the Bank of Delaware County and its successor, the Delaware County National Bank."

In 1887, Mr. Ashmead read before the Delaware County Historical Society a paper entitled, "Chester Street Nomenclature," and in 1901, "The Man in Leather Stockings," "Noted Trials in Early Colonial Days," and "Some Ghosts and Haunted Places in Delaware County." He was called upon to make historical remarks at the unveiling of the tablets placed by the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the Washington House, April 20, 1902, and on the old City Hall, April 19, 1903. Again on June 27, 1902, at a meeting of the Society of the War of 1812, he delivered the historical address, taking for his theme the story of Camp Gaines.

Mr. Ashmead was twice married. First, September 2, 1872, to Miss Rebecca Frances Warner, daughter of Captain Richard N. Warner, of Alexandria, Virginia, and second, October 26, 1881, to Miss Emma Campbell, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, who survives him. To the first marriage of Mr. Ashmead was born a son, John Wayne Ashmead, whose death occurred in 1891.

In a letter addressed to the Chester City Council under date of April 21, 1917, Senator William C. Sprout said:—"I have had for some time a desire to assist in the proper restoration and preservation of the Old Court House, or Town Hall, as we know it. With this end in view, I now desire to make to the City the following proposition: I will, at my own expense, and without cost to the City, undertake the complete restoration to their original lines of the exterior and interior of the Old Court House building in accordance with the plans to be prepared by the City's architect, Mr. Clarence W. Brazer, and will turn the same over to the City under a contract, or agreement, by which the City of Chester will pledge itself that the building shall be maintained for public uses forever, with suitable grounds and surroundings. Said agreement to be approved by A. A. Cochran, City Solicitor; Judge William B. Broomall, President of the Delaware County Historical Society and William L. Schaffer, my personal counsel."

The restoration of the Court House occupied some two years and was most faithfully performed. The ceremony of the return of the restored building to the City took place on December 4, 1920, and was reported by the Chester Times as follows:

"Shortly after 4 o'clock, Governor Sprout and his guests, Governors of other States, their wives and city officials, arrived and were admitted through the old door on the north side of the building. They found assembled in the Court Room representatives of the Delaware County Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will have the use of the upper rooms of the building.

Immediately upon the room filling with spectators, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Eugene F. White, called the meeting to order and in a few well chosen words, introduced Governor Sproul and presented to him the old keys of the building, whereupon the Executive turned to William T. Ramsey and handing him the keys said it is with the greatest pleasure, Mr. Mayor, that I now return to the City, through you as its chief executive, the keys to this grand old structure. Mayor Ramsey accepted the keys and following the acceptance, Governor Sproul delivered his address, and, at its conclusion Mayor Ramsey presented to Judge William B. Broomall, president of the Delaware County Historical Society, the agreement between the City and the Society relative to the use of rooms on the second floor of the Court House. Judge Broomall accepted with one of his characteristic speeches and one replete with historie lore of the old building of Chester and Delaware County. The Mayor, at the close of the Judge's address, presented to Mrs. H. vonH. Stoever, regent of the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a similar agreement, granting permission to the Chapter to use one of the rooms on the second floor, and Mrs. Stoever responded with a few remarks, expressing the thanks of the Chapter for the privileges granted by the City."

The museum of the Delaware County Historical Society was moved from the Law Building to its new quarters in the Old Court House January 10, 1921. In the following Spring, through the kind appeals of Curator Wilfred Jordan, of the old State House Museum, of Philadelphia, and Governor Sproul, the Mayor of Philadelphia lent four large museum cases, formerly in use in the State House Museum, to the Delaware County Historical Society. This loan was acknowledged by the Secretary of the Society with appreciative thanks.

Chester, Pa., 1st Month 8, 1921.

A meeting of the Council of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at 10.30 o'clock A. M., in the office of the President, in the Law Building. Present: Hon. Wil-

liam B. Broomall, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, Charles Palmer and Henry W. Jones. The meeting was called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 11th Month, 30, 1920, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were received:

William Taylor, Media, Pa., recommended by Hon. William B. Broomall.

Ada Vere Pomeroy, Media, Pa., recommended by Anna M. Hawley.

And they were duly elected active members of the Society.

A communication, dated November 8, 1920, was received from the Chester County Historical Society, calling attention to the desirability of having the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware ratified as surveyed in 1893. It was, on motion, directed that a resolution be prepared requesting the Delaware Governor and legislature to ratify the line.

An agreement having been presented between the City of Chester, the Delaware County Historical Society and the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, for the use of rooms in the Old City Hall. On motion, the said agreement was accepted and the officers of the Society were duly authorized to execute said agreement in triplicate. By this agreement two rooms on the second floor on the East and North sides respectively were given over to the use of our Society.

Two maps, being the Ash Map of Delaware County, and the Map of former Borough of Chester and an old cradle were donated by Mrs. Henry C. Cochrane.

Dr. Anna E. Broomall and Charles Palmer were appointed a special committee to attend to the removal of the articles and collections belonging to the Society from the present quarters in the Law Building to the new quarters in the Old City Hall of Chester, which was previously the Old Court House of Delaware County. And said committee is authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the expenses of removal.

The committee on museum is authorized to procure labels for the articles in the museum and secure the service of an assistant for the purpose.

As delegate to attend the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies to be held at Harrisburg, January 20, 1921, Charles Palmer was appointed.

An order was directed to be drawn for \$2.00 for the annual dues of the Federation and one was also directed to be drawn to Kingsley Montgomery for four month's rent of room in the Law Building, \$50.00, and also the rent up to the time of removal therefrom.

The officers of the Society were authorized to have the charter legally amended by having the City of Chester substituted for Media as its place of meeting.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

Chester, Pa., 3rd Month 19, 1921.

A meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held at two o'clock in the rooms of the Society, on the second floor of the Old City Hall, on Market Street, formerly the Old Court House of Delaware County, and now restored to its original form. Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Frederick H. Shelton, A. G. C. Smith, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker and Charles Palmer. The meeting was called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held First Month 8th, 1921, were read and approved.

An application for membership was received from David T. Christy, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer, and he was duly elected an active member of the Society.

Letters of acknowledgement from the Governor and the State Senate of Delaware in reference to ratification of the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware were received.

The following bills were presented, approved, and directed to be paid:

Dr. Anna E. Broomall, cost of hardware, etc., in museum	\$ 2.00
William B. Broomall, cost one load wood for heating..	8.00
Humes & Sons, printing letterheads.....	19.85

Bills incurred by the committee in removal were approved as follows:

G. M. Layman Co., moving goods.....	\$10.00
Elizabeth Brittain, two weeks' services.....	30.00
David T. Christy, carpenter.....	55.00

The contribution of the Society towards the purchase of the Gilbert Cope Collection by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was paid over, on information that the whole amount required has been raised.

The committee appointed by the president as follows: Frederick H. Shelton and Charles Palmer, to prepare resolutions of respect for Henry G. Ashmead, made their report, which was accepted and directed to be placed upon the minutes of the Society and a copy thereof to be sent to his widow.

An offer was received from Mayor J. Hampton Moore, of the City of Philadelphia, to loan four unused display cases now at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to our Society for use in our museum. On motion, our museum committee is authorized to accept them and the Council expressed its appreciation of the courtesy extended to the Society.

A letter was received from William Bueke Campbell, chairman of the executive committee of the City Historical Society of Philadelphia, proposing to visit the Old Court House in Chester, on Saturday, April 9, 1921. This matter was referred to Frederick H. Shelton, as a committee, with the suggestion that a later date would be more suitable when our museum will be better arranged than at present.

Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies at Harrisburg, on January 20, 1921, was attended by Charles Palmer and Chester F. Baker, who gave a report of its proceedings.

The following donations were acknowledged:

A Bible bearing date 1683, formerly belonging to John Blunson, of Darby, loaned to the Society by J. Newlin Trainer.

The weather vane of the Second St. Paul's P. E. Church, donated by William E. Headley.

Cane, watch and Masonic emblems of John Larkin, first mayor of the City of Chester, by his daughter, Mrs. Richard Wetherill.

About thirty volumes of the State Reports of Education were offered by A. G. C. Smith, action on which was referred to the Library Committee.

Chester F. Baker offers two cabbas and curling iron of his grandparents, and a Springfield Rifle of 1864.

A glass case was donated by Hon. William B. and Dr. Anna E. Broomall for articles donated by their family, which was accepted with thanks.

The committee on museum was, on motion, given the authority and discretion to accept any appropriate donations.

The museum committee is also authorized to ascertain if Mrs. Brittain will take care of and open the museum at an expense not exceeding \$25.00 a month.

The suggestion was made that a registry book be procured for visitors, but the proposition was laid upon the table.

The committee on lectures report they desire to have Mr. Brazer repeat his lecture on the Old Court House, and will arrange with the city, if possible, to hold it in the Old Court House on the first floor.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

GEORGE K. CROZER

George K. Crozer, manufacturer and prominent member of the Baptist Church, who was widely known as a philanthropist, died at his home in Upland, on June 7, 1921. He was eighty-two years old.

George Knowles Crozer, the son of John Price Crozer and Sallie (Knowles) Crozer, was born at West Branch, later called Crozerville, Chester Creek, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1839. When he was four years old, his father moved from Crozerville and founded the borough of Upland, which is adjacent to Chester. He was partly educated by private tutors, and after a course at Chester Academy, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1860, and receiving the degree of bachelor of arts.

In 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Crozer recruited a company, known as the Upland Guards, of which he was the captain. It was later mustered into the United States service as Company B, Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, the first regiment raised for this emergency by the Union League, of Philadelphia, and with his command was on active duty in the Gettysburg campaign. After the Confederates had been driven from the State, the regiment was ordered to the coal regions, where serious unrest threatened open rebellion to the State and National authority. The regiment was finally mustered out after three months active service.

Mr. Crozer, with his brothers, J. Lewis and Robert H., formed the firm of John P. Crozer's Sons, which continued in active manufacturing for over twenty years, at the end of which time the business was discontinued.

His first wife, whom he married in 1866, died in 1895. She was Emma Pauline Snodgrass, daughter of a cotton merchant of Philadelphia. In 1902 he married Mrs. Ada A. Muhlenberg, the widow of Dr. Frank Muhlenberg, of Lancaster. His second wife died in 1909.

He is survived by three children. They are Mrs. Robert H. Page, of Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Gamble Latrobe, of Wilmington, and George K. Crozer, Jr., of Wynewood.

Mr. Crozer occupied his Upland home as a summer residence, and during the winter months lived in his city home, 2037 DeLancey Place. He also lived at the Aldine Hotel.

Mr. Crozer was several times the burgess, and a member of the council of Upland. He is a member of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Union League of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Delaware County Historical Society, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and Springhaven Country Club.

He was president of the American Baptist Publication Society, president of the Baptist State Mission Society, president of George Nugent Home for Retired Baptist Ministers of Philadelphia, president of the Baptist Home for Women of Philadelphia, director of the Penn Steel Castings Company, a director in the Delaware County National Bank, and other positions in the management of religious and business bodies.

He was president of the board of trustees of J. Lewis Crozer Hospital and Home for Incurables and of the Robert H. Crozer Hospital of Chester. These institutions are memorials to two of his brothers, J. Lewis Crozer and Robert H. Crozer. A third brother was Samuel A. Crozer.

As president of the board of trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary, for he was one of the original charter members of this body, he looked forward with pleasure to appearing before the student body, members of the alumni society and faculty, and disclosing some of the things that had been considered at the board's meeting, but which service he was prevented from performing by his sudden death on the morning of the day of these exercises.

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President

HON. WILLIAM B. BROOMFIELD
Chester, Penna.

Secretary

CHARLES PALMER
Chester, Penna.

Chester, Pennsylvania.

The Annual Meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society, for the year of 1921, will be held in the old Court House on Market Street, Chester,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1921, AT 3.30 P. M.
for the transaction of general business, including the election of officers.

Our Annual Meeting one year ago was held in rented quarters, this year we have a home in the old Court House of Delaware County, previously the Court House of Chester County before the division of these two counties in 1789. This fine structure of colonial times has been restored to its original condition by the generosity of our fellow member and fellow citizen, now the Governor of the Commonwealth, Honorable William C. Sproul; and the city of Chester, to whom the property belongs, has granted to us rooms on the second floor, free, for the various purposes of our society. Several display cases have been filled with the articles in our museum, being mainly such as have been used in Delaware County in former days and constitute an interesting exhibit. The Society is desirous of obtaining more articles of this nature which are not too bulky to become a part of our museum. It is our desire to secure larger articles also, illustrative of the earlier days of our county when suitable quarters are available for them.

The Society possesses a Library containing a number of valuable and interesting volumes. Contributions of books

written by those who have lived in Delaware County or on subjects relating to the County or biographies of any of its citizens would be appreciated.

Members are urged to attend this Annual Meeting, the first in our new home, and bring along those interested in the history of the County. There are doubtless many who would become members if invited and we believe the purpose for which our society was organized, the preservation of property and information of historic value and interest to the people of Delaware County, would be greatly advanced by having a larger number of members from all sections of the county on our rolls.

Hon. WILLIAM B. BROOMALL, President
CHARLES PALMER, Secretary

Chester, Penna., 9th Month 15, 1921.

A meeting of the Council of The Delaware County Historical Society was held at 2.30 o'clock P. M., in the office of the President in the Law Building: Present: Hon. William B. Broomall, Henry W. Jones, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Chester F. Baker, Charles Palmer, Kate B. Harvey and Frank C. Watson. The meeting having been called for the transaction of general business.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held 3rd Month 19, 1921, were read and approved.

The following applications for membership were received:

Isaac Wetherill, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

James D. Rostron, Chester, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

Nathan G. Anderson, Ridley Park, Pa., recommended by Charles Palmer.

W. A. Courtenay, Jr., Chester, Pa., recommended by Chester F. Baker.

Roger Milton Diekhut, Glenolden, Pa., recommended by Frank C. Watson.

Gratia Auze Dickhut, Glenolden, Pa., recommended by Frank C. Watson.

George Maxwell Cady, Chester, Pa., recommended by Clarence W. Brazier.

The above named applicants were all duly elected active members of the Society.

The following bills were presented, approved, and ordered to be paid:

Chester Times, printing notices of Annual Meeting. . . .	\$ 2.00
Charles Palmer, postage and envelopes.	8.79
Charles Palmer, carfare to Federation at Harrisburg. . .	8.79
Charles Palmer, clerical expenses, 1 year.	25.00
Galey Hardware Co., padlocks for Museum cases.	6.00
William B. Broomall, amount paid for help, moving cases	10.00

Donations were acknowledged to the Museum as follows: From Kate D. West, Bureau cover of her mother, Martha Dutton, before her marriage and Wedding Stockings, 1836. From John B. Carney, Public Ledger, Anniversary of Gettysburg and other articles. From Clara E. Gregg, several articles of John Sharpless Family, Waterville, Pa. From Charles Palmer, Palmer Genealogy.

The Officers are directed to present an application to the County Commissioners for an appropriation of \$200 towards the expenses of our Society for the past year.

The Treasurer, Henry W. Jones, made report of \$566.90 in the General Fund and \$480.65 in the special fund derived from coupons on bonds.

The following members of the Society were appointed auditors to examine the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year. George B. Harvey, Frederick A. Howard and D. Edwin Irving.

Reports were made of work performed the past year by the committees on the following: Lectures, Publication, Museum, Preservation of Historic Objects and Library as follows: Lecture Committee reported none held during the year. Publication Committee reported nothing published during the

year. Museum Committee made mention of the numerous contributions and donations which have been placed in the Museum in the Old Court House. The room containing the Museum is open every afternoon during the week, except Saturday, by a janitor appointed by the City. The Committee on Preservation of Historic Objects had nothing to report. The Committee on Library reported the books have been placed in the Old Record Room in the alcove, second floor.

Then adjourned, sine die.

CHARLES PALMER,
Secretary.

Chester, Penna., 9th Month 15, 1921.

The annual meeting of the Delaware County Historical Society was held in the Old Court House on Market Street, Chester, at 3.30 o'clock P. M., with the President, Hon. William B. Broomall, presiding.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society, held the 9th Month 16, 1920, were read and approved and a synopsis of the minutes of Council meetings held during the year were presented, which were also approved.

The auditors appointed at the meeting of the Council on this date were directed to attend to the duty assigned to them and make their report to the Council at its next meeting.

The election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Hon. William B. Broomall
First Vice President, Frederick H. Shelton
Second Vice President, A. G. C. Smith
Treasurer, Henry W. Jones
Recording Secretary, Charles Palmer
Corresponding Secretary, Frank C. Watson

Directors

Dr. Anna E. Broomall
Chester F. Baker
Hon. William C. Sproul
Kate B. Harvey
H. Daisy Smith

The various committees of the Society were continued until the next meeting of the Council, at which meeting the new appointments for the year were authorized to be made.

A biographical sketch of Henry Graham Ashmead, a charter member of the Society and Corresponding Secretary at the time of his death, was read.

Gilbert Cope, a member of Chester County Historical Society, was present and made some remarks.

On motion, then adjourned.

CHARLES PALMER,

Secretary.

JOHN SPENCER

John Spencer was born in Heywood, Lancashire, England, in the year of 1835, on March 15, and emigrated to America in 1855. He died December 12, 1917, at his home, 527 East Ninth street, after an illness covering a period of nine years. He left to mourn his death a wife and one son, R. Chester Spencer, who at the time of his father's death was in active charge of the business the deceased had built up. His wife before her marriage was Mary Electra Spiller, of Augusta, Maine. They were married November 28th, 1865.

The community sustained a great loss in his death. He was connected with the First Presbyterian Church for many years and was a regular attendant nearly all of his life. Opportunity was abundant for the deceased to travel, and in this way he was one of the well posted citizens of the city of Chester. With all of his likable qualities, Mr. Spencer never sought public office, believing that his success in life

depended absolutely in giving close attention to his chosen profession. He was connected with a number of the building associations in the city, and served as a director and adviser. He gave of his means freely for the good of the community and the uplift of its people. He never turned a deaf ear to a worthy appeal to assist some less fortunate individual, or a worthy cause. Few men rendered greater service to their city, state and nation.

“The death of John Spenceer removes from our midst a well known figure, one of our worthiest citizens, who, coming to this city soon after the close of the Civil War, entered upon a career that brought him into touch with our foremost civic officials, bankers and business men, and left behind him a memorial of private virtue and public service, best known unto his intimate friends, and commanding general respect of the public at large. Mr. Spenceer, though born in England, early migrated to these shores, and pliant unto American ideals, engaged in the newspaper business here, making his efforts the ground work of the modern proportions unto which this civic agency has grown.

He was proprietor of the “Advertiser”, issued years ago from the old City Hall. Later he took in hand the publication of the Delaware County Advocate, a news sheet still amongst us and in a flourishing condition. The Chester Times owes its inception also to his industry, when it passed to the Times Publishing Company. The Chester directory, under his imprimatur, is another contribution so well known as to require no further comment.

In all his many years of labor Mr. Spenceer exhibited the keenest interest fostering the growth of Chester’s commercial life and the things that might enhance the public welfare.

In particular he was a strong advocate of thrift. For years he devoted his efforts towards persuading our artisans to ally themselves with house building schemes, and put their savings in building loans. Sagacity of his mind, and the prudential wisdom of his preparedness fronting the perspective of our city’s further growth is amply illustrated in our midst today. Much credit is due to him for this attitude,

and he builded better than he knew. A genial citizen, inclined to conservative views, yet ever considerate of the opinions of those differing from his political or religious convictions, it is enough to say that John Spencer was towards this city a worthy member of "the old guard."

He lived to a ripe old age and made his career an example of civic loyalty and public service. His passing was regretted by the many friends who knew him in the hey day of his power, as a citizen of no mean city, and a man thoroughly furnished unto good works."—*Chester Times*, issue of December 15, 1917.

INDEX

Abbett, Leon	366	History of Market St.	356
Abbott, Mary	104	Lecture	286, 287
Adams, Samuel	216	Resolutions of respect	364
Adler, Harriet B.	104	Mrs. Henry Graham	6
Advance, Ship	81	John Wayne	366, 369
Alabama, Ship	57	Rebecca Frances	369
Allen,	18, 40	Aston township	12
Allison, Livinia P.	331	Atlantic City, N. J.	22
Thomas W.	331, 334	Angle, Laura S.	104
Allison and Co.	260	Austin, Clara	329
American Bible Union	177	John B.	329
Historical Asso.	248	Australia	87
historical societies	325	Avondale Mills	272
Medical Asso.	36	Ayers, Adis M.	245
Anderson, Arthur D.	143, 146	Bachelor, Hetty	168
James	15	Back, Captain	91, 93, 94
Nathan G.	378	Baffins Bay	88
Andress, John	195, 198	Baggs, Katharine	356
Anglesy, Earl of	291	Bagley, Jane	124
Ann, Queen	294	Baizeley, Charles	71
Annersly, James	291	Baker, Chester A.	146
Arctic Sea	88	Chester F.,	251, 252, 253, 254, 342, 345, 350, 374
Armitage, George L.	146	George	27
Armstrong, William C.	105	Hillary	155
Arrow heads	8	Ida J.	286
Ash, Dr.	307	J. Horace	203, 350
Samuel S.	157	Lydia E.	258
map	371	Baleh, Thomas Willing	318
Ashmead, Emma	369	Baldwin, Ann	67
Henrietta Graham	366	R. J.	252, 269
Ashmead, Henry Graham, 5, 51,		Locomotive Works	311
59, 103, 110, 111, 129,		Ballard, Roscoe F.	355
148, 151, 158, 162, 189,		Baltimore, Lord	137, 138
191, 236, 248, 249, 254,		Band, William	342
285, 307, 359, 373, 381		Baptist newspapers	168
Address on Chester Court		Quarterly	177
House	288	Bark Mills	317
Biographical sketch	365		

Barnard, Frances	125	Blacksmith shop	273
Lucy	125	Blade Mills	312
Richard	125	Blakeley, Abraham	34
Thomas	295	Blakeley, John	21
Barnes, John P.	42, 44	William S.	350
Barnum, P. T.	50	Bliss, Tasker H.	255, 258
Bartram, John	271	Ward R.	77
Bartram's garden	316	Bliss family	45
Bates, Abigail	68	Blue Bell Tavern	271
Jeremiah	68	Blue meeting-house	16
Jonathan	68	Blunson, John	374
Martha	68	Bohemia Manor, Md.	138
Mary	68	Bond, Van Leer E.	203
Rachel	68	Bonsall, Amos	77, 79, 84
Battin, William	290	William	8
Baxter, Richard	10	Boone, Jacob	115
Beadle, John H.	105	Booth, Elizabeth	346
Beale, Mrs. Edward F.	56	Elizabeth Martin	301, 345
Bear's Meat	143	Ellen Miller	346
Beatty Tool Works	312	George Martin, 148, 155,	
Bedfore, Alice Huey	278	203, 269, 278, 305, 327,	
Beechey Island	95	334, 342.	
Beechy, Captain	91	Biographical sketch	345
Behring Straits	87, 92	Mrs. George Martin, 6, 104,	
Belgian reconstructive work	349	346.	
Bell, Guy C.	252	John	318
Bellerophon. Ship	87	Lewis	346
Bennett, Thomas B and Sons	328	Newlin	346
Bent, Mary	105	Sarah	326
Bergdoll farm	327	William	27, 64, 301, 345
Berry, William H.	106	Boothwyn, Pa.	301, 345
Betts, William W.	260	Bottomley, W. W. Co.	259
Bible	374	Bowen, Harry L.	147
Bickley, M. H.	346, 347	William H.	105
Walter S.	147	William M.	155
Biddle, Charles	296	Bowen Printing Company,	191
Beinville. Gunboat	52	236, 238, 261, 284, 332, 342	
Birmingham, Pa.	123	Boyd, Alexander	294
Friends graveyard	124	B. P. O. E.	133
Birmingham meeting house	273	Braddock's army	185
Bishop, C. W. W.	66	Brandywine, Battle	209, 126
Black, Crosby M.	106	Anniversary. Bill	265
Mrs. Crosby M.	104	Celebration	204, 256
Black family	9	Tablets	254
Blackbeard. Pirate	272	Tablets unveiled	195
Black Hawk. Ship	57	Battlefield. Expenses	261

Marking expense	259	William B., 18, 49, 106, 148,	
Suitable marking	251, 253	199, 203, 239, 247, 258,	
Brandywine anniversary.	Proceedings	260, 267, 279, 347, 355,	
	266	369.	
Baptist church	191	Donor of "Broomall	
Hundred	64	Night"	250
River	307	William B. Jr.	319
Brautigam, Captain	152	Broomall and Ward	24, 357
Brazer, Clarence W., 350, 352, 355,		Broomall family gifts	374
369, 374.		Brown, Elizabeth	68
Breck, Samuel	245	Henry	74
Brewer, Emma	163	Margaret	74
Emma A.	254	Margaret Woodland	74, 76
Bridges	276	Martha	104
Brinton, Mr.	67, 256	Thomas B.	205
Edward	124, 196, 200	Browne, John C.	286
Hannah	124	Buchan, Captain	87, 88
Jane	124	Buchanan, David	14
John H.	24, 245	James	14
William	124	Bucknell University	172
Brinton Mill	310	Building methods	352
Brinton's Pond	273	Bull, Thomas	353
Brittain, Mrs. Elizabeth G., 355,		Bullard, O. F.	21
373, 374.		Bullock, Preston C.	191
Brittain, Newton S.	355	Bunker Hill Monument	184
Broadlawn farms	317	Bunting, Alfred	65, 73
Broadus, John A.	177	Anna M.	253, 262
Brooke, Elijah	245	Charles P.	73
H. Jones	299	Mrs. Elizabeth S.	6
Jemina	299	Fannie M.	65
Brooks, Boatswain	83	Frances M.	73
Broomall, Anna E., 249, 250, 251,		George M.	105
252, 253, 254, 255, 264,		Morgan	6, 103, 333, 337
268, 277, 278, 280, 281,		Sarah	73
318, 342, 349.		Bureau Brothers	259
Anna M.	268	Burke, Edmund	292
Caroline L. L.	360	Burlington, N. J.	241, 246
Mrs. Charles L.	6	Burnham, Smith	258
Elizabeth Martin	301, 345	Burns, Robert	187
Henry L., 6, 103, 110, 111,		Butler, George T.	236
129, 158, 162, 189, 191.		Thomas S., 151, 155, 333,	
Mrs. Henry L.	6, 104	337.	
John M., 21, 24, 25, 26, 136,		William, Sr.	24
245, 253, 346.		Bye, F.P.	196, 200
Mrs. John M.	104	Cady, George Maxwell	379
John M. III	356		

Caldwell, Evelina D.	280, 343	Chester, Pa.,	16, 19, 49, 140, 143
Helen	203	Board of Trade	133
Henry	11	Borough recollections	305
Caldwell family.	9	Borough map	371
Callaghan, John T. Jr.	105	Broad St.	301
Callahan, John T.	109	Building Asso.	358
Calvary Episcopal Church	274	City Hall	181, 281
Campaign. Newspaper	367	Clock tower	342, 344
Campbell, Mr.	99	Restoration	235
Angelina	369	Civic Advancement Com-	
Emma	369	mission	235
Fannie A.	5, 104	Councils	133
James	34, 369	Court House, 181, 272, 282,	
James A. G., 106, 203, 240,		333, 352.	
248, 254, 257, 260, 261,		History	288
265.		Restoration	369
Samuel	279	Tablet	182
Thomas	187	Directory,	285, 382
William Bucke	373	Early Schools	77
William John	105	Engle's Tavern	56
Mrs. William John	104	Essex House	136
Cannon-powder Mills	312	Evening News	367
Carding Mills	310	Felton Fire Co	134, 151
Carney, John B.	379	Fire department	355
Joseph B.	240	First National Bank, 27, 346	
Carpenter, Esther	71	Franklin Fire Co.	134
Samuel	308	Free Library, 287, 318, 339	
Carter, Mr.	31	Friends' grave yard	162
Deborah	123	Friends' meeting house, 272	
Paul B.	32	Good-will Fire Co.	134
Cash, John C.	58	Hanley Hose Co.	134
Cassin, John	245	High School	146
Castle Rock	270	Madison St.	301
Cathcart, Robert	10	Market Square	19, 27
Catrow, David Johnson	74	Market St. History	360
Herbert Groby	74	Moyamensing Hook and	
John Newton	74	Ladder Co.	134
Margaret Elizabeth	74	Mutual Insurance Co., 347	
Mary J.	74	New Century Club	133
Newton J.	74	Old Buildings	319
Chadds Ford	36	Penn Building	19, 24
Chadwick, Joseph	105	Penn Club	133
Charlestown, S. C.	58	Fennell St.	29
Cherub. British ship	54	Plow and Harrow Tavern	223
Cheshire, Eng.	122, 124	Quartette	258

Real Estate Co.	358	Cleveland, Arthur H.	195, 198
Rural Cemetery	346	Grover	367
St. Paul's Church, 143, 238, 272, 327, 374,		Clough, Frank R.	146
St. Paul's church yard	184	Clover Mills	316
School Board	133	Clyde, T. Edward	203
Street names	368	Coates, Annie	105
Third St. bridge	23	Beulah	104
Times, 65, 119, 191, 279, 280, 287, 319, 325, 332, 355, 360, 379, 382.		Henry T.	105
Ulrich St.	26	Mrs. Henry T.	104
Washington House, 185, 272, 342.		Isaac T.	52
Y. M. C. A.	285, 339	Joseph H.	105
Y. W. C. A.	339	Joseph R. T., 5, 6, 21, 105, 148, 154, 155, 330, 332, 341.	
Chester and Delaware River R. R.	28	Minnie D.	104
Chester County atlas	248	Cochran, A. A.	254, 369
Courthouse	181	Mrs. A. A.	203
Historical Soc., 196, 203, 232, 248, 255, 257, 265, 284, 371.		John	52
lawyers	24	Cochrane, Edward S.	146
Chester Creek	13, 138	Henry Clay, 49, 105, 108, 203, 371.	
R. R. Co.	28	Cock, Ann Hedge	75
Chester Guards	62	Otto Ernest	75
Military Hospital	4	Peter	75
Township	29	Cochburn, Thomas	308
Chestnut tree	271	Coke, Surname, see Cock	
Chew, Benjamin	294, 295	Cole, Thomas S.	150, 154
Cheyney, Horace L.	163	Collins, Rev. Mr.	68
Squire	341	Colonial Dames of America, 134, 140, 141.	
Chichester, Pa.	67	Columbia, Pa.	292
Meeting houses	125 273	Compton, B. F.	260
Childrey, J. M. T.	105	Conard, C. Wilfred	284
Childs, George W.	84	Connor, Henry P.	105
Christy, David T.	372, 373	Mrs. Henry P.	104
Churchman, Annie	302, 347	J. Walter	105
Cincinnati, Ohio	170	Conwell, Russell H.	340
Circassian. Ship	57	Cooke, Jay	187
Clark, John H.	253	Cooper, James	14
Clarkson, Joseph G.	246	Martha	351
Clayton, Thomas J.	33, 367	Thomas V.	106
		Cope, Gilbert, 113, 245, 278, 381 Historical collection, 359, 373.	
		Home	359

Hannah	126	Crozer, Robert H.	203, 375
Jonathan	245	Sallie	375
Copenhagen. Battle	87	Samuel	15
Coppermine River	88	Samuel A.	105, 173, 376
Corcoran Construction Co.	259	Crozer estate	308
Corinthian Yacht Club	271	Home for Incurables,	339,
Corlies, W. H.	122	376.	
Cornwallis, Lord	185, 195	Homeopathic Hospital,	339,
Island	96	376.	
Covington, Charles	259	Theological Seminary,	40,
County Antrim	70	165, 172, 302.	
Courtenay, W. A. Jr	378	Crozerville, Pa.	375
Courts	23	Crozier, Captain	94
Cowpland, David	294	Crumbie, Thomas J.	260
Craig, J. Jr.	147	Cullis, H. W.	191
Jacob	261	Cushing, Caleb	80
Walter H.	261	Cutler, Annie M.	335
Cramp, Alfred C.	146	George L., 163, 333, 334,	337
Cranston, William	67	George S.	203
Crawford, John	68	Mrs. George S.	203
Rachel	68	Mary D., 248, 250, 254, 260,	
Creug, Mr.	291	264, 335.	
Cresson, Annie H.	163	William F.	335
Criger, Captain	138	Cuvier, Baron	93
Croasdale, John P.	106	Dale, George	259
Mrs. John P.	105	James W.	16
Crosby, Pierce	52, 58	Dalmas, Louis	105, 163
Crothers, Samuel R.	148, 151	Dalton, Andrew J	163, 254
Crowell, James	366	Daniels, John M.	146
Crowther, Elizabeth	278	Dannet, Captain	95
Crozer, Ada A.	375	Darby, Pa.	271
Ada M.	363	Mill	308
Mrs. Ada M.	104	Darlington, Abraham	122
Emma Pauline	375	Alice	122
George K., 105, 203, 363,		Anna J.	117
374.		Anne	122
George K. Jr.	375	Dr.	38
John Lewis	338, 375	Edmund	122
Mrs. John Lewis	105, 254	Elizabeth	122
John Price, 14, 40, 172, 179,		Frances	116
254, 260, 375.		Mrs. G. E.	104
Mrs. John Price	6, 104	George	123
Mary Stotesbury, 260, 333,		George E., 103, 110, 111,	
338.		129, 158, 162, 189, 191,	
		236, 239, 247, 254, 305,	
		319.	

Address on Chester	286	Atlas	248
Collection of notes	282	Bank	19
Lecture	320	Bar	246, 267
Henry Saulnier	117	Commissioners	280
Hugh	122	Historical Society. Accepts use of old Court House	362
Jared	110, 111, 323	Agreement for Court House	370
Jesse	114	Armory meeting	338
Jessie	117	Charter amended	372
Job	122	Charter lost and found	233, 235
John	122	Collections placed in Court House	371
Mary	123	Committee on lectures,	321 325.
Randle	122	Committee reports	379
Richard	122	Council meeting, Sept.	
Robert	122	19, 1912	231, 233
Sarah Wilson	116	Sept. 18, 1913	235
Thomas	122, 245	May 5, 1915	250
William	24, 123, 245	June 29, 1915	252
Darlington butter	113	Sept. 16, 1915	261
Darlington clan	113	Oct. 15, 1915	263
family	122	Oct. 21, 1915	265
genealogy	113	Jan. 7, 1916	268
Dartmouth prison	68	Mar. 4, 1916	277
D. A. R., 133, 284, 368, 369, 370		Sept. 15, 1916	279
D. of P.	134	Dec. 8, 1916	284
Dauphin Co. Historical Society	269	Mar. 31, 1917	286
Davenport, Iowa	37	June 28, 1917	318
Davis, Jefferson.	58	Sept. 20, 1917	319
Judge	240	Dec. 27, 1917	324
Dawlin, Anna L.	358	Apr. 10, 1918	331
Deans, Charles W.	21	Apr. 19, 1918	329
Declaration of Independence,	127	Sept. 19, 1918	332
DeHaven, Lieutenant	81	Dec. 28, 1918	337
DeLannoy, Phoebe Anna	368	June 21, 1919	342
Delaware, Colony	324	Sept. 18, 1919	343
State	37	Jan. 9, 1920	349
Delaware Co. Court House	181	April 14, 1920	354
Directors Asso.	243	July 2, 1920	358
Early mills	306	Sept. 16, 1920	360
History	245, 296	Nov. 30, 1920	363
Jury of view	244		
Pictures of	270		
Delaware Co. advertisers	382		
Advocate	382		
Agricultural Society	303		

Jan. 8, 1921	370	Salaries	247
Sept. 15, 1921	378	Seeks better home	190
Library		Seeks to preserve old City Hall	181
List of members	163	Suitable rooms	252, 285
Meeting June 26, 1902	3	Delaware Co. Institute of Science	
May 19, 1904	59	241, 247, 278, 348.	
Dec. 1, 1904	77	Medical Society	47
Feb. 16, 1905	79	Mutual Insurance Co.	358
June 22, 1905	102	National Bank	368
Sept. 21, 1905	110	Republican	20, 72, 367
Sept. 20, 1906	129	streams	306
Sept. 17, 1908	158	Teachers' Asso.	243
Sept. 15, 1910	189	Delaware Indians	143
Sept. 21, 1911	230	River	16, 135
Sept. 19, 1912	231	Dell, John	311
Sept. 17, 1914	237	Dempster, Frederick	285
May 5, 1915	249	Deshong, Alfred O.	205
Sept. 16, 1915	262	John O.	27
Sept. 21, 1916	281	Mrs. John O.	298
Sept. 20, 1917	320	DeSilver, Joseph	147
Sept. 19, 1918	333	D'Esta, Harry	147
Sept. 18, 1919	344	DesVoeux, Charles F.	94
Sept. 16, 1920	361	Devoe, Amanda	157
Mar 19, 1921	372	Dickerson, Edward	147
Sept. 15, 1921	377, 380	Dickey, Martha	14
Museum committee	333	Dickhut, Gratia Auze	379
Museum removed to Court House	370	Roger Milton	378
Museum report	320	Dickinson, O. B., 6, 105, 239, 247, 254, 256.	
Patriotic meeting	330	Discord Lane	272
Permanent site	232	Dissenting ministers	11
Proceedings 192, 237, 248		Doherty, R. M.	66
Committee	278	Dorothea. Ship	87
Estimate of printing cost	249	Douglass, Andrew	71
Proceedings prior to 1902		Benjamin	71
281		Benjamin Johnson	71
Publication committee 325, 341.		Elizabeth Stott	71
Register book 374		Elizabeth Wetherill	71
Request Court House as home	283	Jacob Morgan	71
Room in Law Building, Chester	264, 268	Julia R.	71
Rooms in City Hall	319	Samuel Wetherill	71
		Drayton, George	115
		Drennan, William F.	105
		Drummond, Mr.	292, 293
		Duke of York	135, 141

Dunn, Mary L.	6	Hannah	71, 72
Dupont, S. F.	52	James	71, 72
Dupont Mill	313	Jane C.	71
Dutton, John	125	Martha	72
Lucy	125	Mary	70, 71
Martha	379	Mary Ann,	60, 69, 72, 76
Mary	124	Rebecca	71
Richard	125	Samuel	70, 71
Sarah	124	Thomas,	69, 70, 71, 72, 76
Thomas,	124, 125, 128, 245	William	70, 72, 76
Wilmer P.	146	Erben, Helen	104
Dutton family	113, 126	Erebus, Ship	94
Dyer, Mrs. William A.	203	Eskimos	88, 91
Easby, Rebecca G.	239	Essex, Frigate	54
Rebecca S.	191, 254	Estaing, Compté de	229
Mrs. William	242	Evans, Milton G.	175
William, Jr.	191, 232	Oliver	186, 309
Eckfeldt, Anna S.	163, 203, 350	Evening Star, Newspaper	21
John W.,	314, 325, 326, 334, 345.	Eves, Elizabeth H.	243
Eddystone explosion	318	European war	338
Edgcott, England	125	Eyre, Ellen	302
Edge, Secretary	43	Joshua P.	245
Edwards, John	311	Eyre home, Chester	301
Joseph	245	Fairlamb, Frederick	27
Judge	240	Fairville Institute	113
Egbert, Joseph C.	105	Fallon, Christopher, Jr.	105
Ehart, A. M.	105	Faneuil Hall	182
Elder, Dr.	80	Fard, Hannah	75
Elkinton, Alfred C.	251	Farley, William J.	260
Elks, Order	133	Farmington, Conn.	240
Ellet, Charles R.	57	Farragut, David G.,	51, 53, 55, 184, 274.
Ellis, William S.	106	Loyall	56
Elwyn Band	3	Susan C.	55
Emanuel, Dr.	348	Virginia	54
Engle, Edward	56	Farson, James N.	146
Frederick	56, 58	Fawcett, Casper P.	256
Mary	56	Felton, Samuel M.	29, 30
Enion, Albert	146	Female Medical College	39
George S.	146	Fiction	50
Enriken, Ann	69, 70	Fire companies	186
Elizabeth	70, 76	Fishery business	31
Emma	70, 76	Fitzjames, James	94, 96
Esther C.	71	Fitzpatrick, James	295
George	71	Flannigan, Elizabeth	68
		George	68

Flax Mills	315	Garrett, J. Lentz	105
Flemming, Margaret C.	335	Mill	314
Fletcher, Agnew	331	Place	315
Flickwir, Jeremiah W.	26	Garsed, Angeline	369
Sallie, 5, 6, 104, 203,	254	Gartside, Amos	347
Flinders, Captain	87	Benjamin	34
Flitcraft, Allen	326	Gatchell & Manning	355
Mrs. Allen	346	Gayley, Elizabeth H.	264
Sarah B., 157, 251, 320, 325,		W. Wallace	264
326.		Geary, A. B., 109, 238, 239, 251,	
Flower, Henrietta Graham	366	254, 255, 263, 331.	
Forbes, Garrett Roach	248	Eleanor	268
Ford, Ann	67	Geist, A. D.	66
Hannah	67	George III	228
William	67	Gettysburg, Pa.	187
Forges	311	Gibbons, Sheriff	279
Fort Mifflin	291	Gilpin, Gideon	205, 213
Forwood, Jonathan L., 106, 137,		Girard, Stephen	186
145, 154.		Girard College	21
Foster, Charles F.	144, 155	Glasgow, Negro slave	294
Fox, George	148	Glauser, Edward G.	151
Nathan	105	Glen Mills	110
Frame, P. Miles	323	Band	155
Robert	245	Faper Co.	314
Franklin, Benjamin, 186, 217,		Gloucester, Duke of	228
341.		Gloucester Co., N. J.	68
Jane, 81, 85, 92, 97, 99		Godfrey, Mr.	187
John	81, 85, 86	Goldsborough, Louis M.	58
Franklin Arctic Expedition tab-		Goodwin, Hannah	72
let	98	Lewis	72
family	86	Gore, Graham	94, 95, 96
iron works	312	Graham, George	162
Frazer, John	245	Henry Hal	296
Persifor	311, 341	William	162
Front St. Railroad	28	G. A. R.	133
Fryer, James	105, 203, 361	Grange	134
Frysinger, Henry	106	Granger, A. R.	147
Fulling Mills	312	Grantham, George	294
Fulton, Robert	187	Grant, Ulysses S.	57
Funeral notices	356	Grasse, Admiral	229
Furness, Fairman Rogers	355	Graves	10
Gage, General	216	Gray, General	108
Galey Hardware Co.	379	Gray Reserves	328
Galloway, Joseph	294	Great Bear Lake	91
Gamble, James W.	66	Greece	93
Garnet mines	273		

Green, Horace P.	105, 160	Joseph	68
J. E.	355	Mary	68
Greenbank. Colonial residence		Rachel	68
54.		Sarah	68
Greenland	82	Harriet Lane. Ship	57
Greenway, Robert	135, 146	Harris, Enon M.	163
Gregg, Clara E.	379	John	53
General	187	Harrison, Frank W.	163
Gregory, Rear Admiral	52	Hartford. Ship	53, 56
Griffin, Jane	92	Hartford Courant	50
John	92	Harvey, Eli	37
Mrs.	203	Ellwood, 27, 36, 42, 43, 49,	
Griper. Ship	88	346.	
Grist Mills	309	Mrs. Ellwood Jr.	37
Grubb, Ann	67, 69	Evangeline L.	266
Emanuel	67, 74	George B.	266, 343, 379
Hannah	67	Holstein	40
John	67	Josephine L.	40
Joseph	67	Mrs. Kate B., 109, 234, 238,	
Grubb family	75	239, 254, 278, 280, 286,	
Gummere, John	246	361.	
Gundy, I. A.	43	Orlando	40
Guss, Elizabeth	200	Mrs. Orlando	103
Mrs. L. J.	195, 197	Rachel	37
Hahn, Charles F., 191, 193, 196,		Thomas D.	36
202, 206.		William B.	151, 318
Hall, Edmund H.	247	Harvey family	36
Edward H., 6, 78, 103, 110,		Hatches Mill	311
111, 129, 158, 162, 189.		Hathaway, Hiram, Jr.	155
191.		Havana, Cuba	184
Obituary resolut'ns	236	Haverford College	271
Treasurer's report	159	Meeting house	271
Mrs. Edward H., 6, 104, 203		Mill	308
Elizabeth	203	Hawley, Anna M.	260, 371
Hamilton, Alexander	212	Benjamin	11
Hampton Roads	52	Mrs. Joseph	163
Hancock, General	187	Mrs. Joseph W.	254
John	216	Hayes, Dr.	84
Hauna, John, & Sons	260	John Russell, 193, 196, 202,	
Hannum, John	290, 294	207, 258.	
Robert E.	52	Hazard, Samuel	245
Hard, Laura	5	Headley, William E.	374
Hare, John J.	145, 147	Headley's Express and Storage	
Robert Emmett	105	Co.	332
Harker, Ezekiel	68	Heap, Gwinn Harris	57
Jonathan	68	Hecla. Ship	88

Helm, Israel	75	Howard, Frederick A., 5,	148,
Helms, John R.	146	248, 254, 256, 269, 320,	
Hemphill, Joseph	24	343, 379.	
Hendricks, Daniel G.	106, 363	J. Pearce	147
Henry, Patrick	225	James W.	13
Herr, J. A.	42, 44	William E.	146
Hestel, William	352	Howarth, Clara A.	242
Heston, Howard	259	Elizabeth H.	243
Hetzel, George C.	260	J. Oscar	243
Hibbard, Walter	245	James W., 6, 103, 110, 111,	
Hibben, Mr.	71	129, 158, 162, 189, 239,	
Jane C.	71	242, 248.	
Hibberd, Bertha	163	Mary A. S.	243
John	21	Robert, Sons	260
Hickman, Edwin S.	203	Howe, General	108, 195
F. S.	259	Howell's state trials	292
John	25, 51	Howland, W. O.	260
Hicks, Edward	333, 337, 342	Hudson Bay	88, 94
Hilborn, Elizabeth	123	Huey, Mary	70, 71
Thomas	123	Huguenots	168
Hill, F. Stanhope	367	Humphreys, Charles	313
Samuel N.	191	Thomas H.	155
Hinkson, Judge	27	Hunters	9
Frederick J.	266	Huston, John S.	243
Henry	105	Mary A. S.	243
John Caldwell	253	Rebecca	21
Joseph	254	Hutchinson, Frank E.	163
Joseph H., 62, 232, 256, 268,		Hyatt, Charles E. 105, 163, 254	
269.		Frank	152
Mary E.	359	Independence Hall	182
Hiorth, C. M.	325	I. O. R. M.	134
Conrad	238	Indiana	36
Historical objects. Committee		Indian Stone	274
on	321	Industrial Building and Loan	
Sites	326, 333, 350	Asso.	358
Societies	77, 235, 248	Education	328
History	50	Innes & Sons, 259, 265, 269, 325,	
Hobson, Lieutenant	85, 96	355.	
Hoffman, I. Chantry	105	Inscriptions	7, 14
Hollingsforth family	37	Investigator. Ship	87
Hollingsworth, Rachel	37	Ireland	8, 126, 291
Horner, S. Stockton	6	Iron Mills	311
House of Refuge band	155	Irving, D. Edwin	379
Houses. Old	275	Mrs. D. Edwin 6, 254, 260	
Houston, H. H.	105	Edward	203
Hovey, Alvah	177	Emma J.	104

James	347	George B.	254, 259
Lieutenant	96	Hannah	68
Mrs. William A.	104	Henrietta Haines,	65, 74, 76, 238,
Jack, Charles S.	299	Henry Brown	74, 76
Mary Miller Lewis	330	Humphrey	66
Jackson, Caroline M.	343	Humphrey H	67
James H	141	Isaac	105, 244, 258, 268
Aaron	28, 29	Joseph Harker	71
Thomas P.	245	Mrs. Lewis C.	104
Janeway, Mrs. P. W.	6	Mary	74, 76
Jansen, Charles	147	Mary Ann	60
Jeanes Fund	348	Mary E.	65, 73, 104
Jefferis, Mrs.	203	R. Morgan	61, 62, 70
Anna	200	Rachel	67, 68
Daniel W., 77, 78,	105, 109	Rebecca	71
R. Anna	195, 197	Richard Morgan	72
Jeffreys, George	290	Sarah	72
John	26	Sarah Ann	71
Jester, T. Darlington	242	William	185
John, Sarah	67	William Shaler, 6, 77, 85, 103, 109, 110, 111, 129, 158, 162, 189, 239, 248, 367, Obituary sketch	234
Johnson, Abraham	294	Mrs. William Shaler,	104 254,
Ann	66	Johnson family	66
Anna Charlotte	73	Jones, Anna L.	358
Anna Elizabeth	74, 76	Edmund, 105, 203, 232, 239, 247, 254, 255, 259, 262, 265 267, 269, 279, 359, 360, Biographical sketch	357
Barclay	105	Resignation as treas- urer	338
Beatrice Roberts	74	Trustee of fund	237
Benjamin	67, 70, 323	Henry W., 338, 342, 358, 363, 379,	
Benjamin Douglass	59, 73	J. R.	201
Benjamin Ford	60, 69, 72	John	126
Charles	245	Mary	126
Charlotte	69	Sarah	124, 126
Mrs. D. M.	104	Thomas B.	106
David	67, 71	Jordan, John W.	102, 108, 196
David III	69	Wilfred	370
David M., 5, 6, 61, 62, 64, 65, 68, 70, 103, 110, 111, 129, 158, 162, 189, 236, 247, 254, 268, Memorial sketch	266		
Obituary resolutions	263		
David M. Jr.	285		
David Marshall	74, 76		
Elias H.	174		
Elizabeth	67		
Fannie M.	65		
Frances Matilda, 65, 67, 76			

Jordan's meeting house	149	Laws, James	26
Jowabick Mill	309	Lawton, Lewis B.	147
Jusserand, Ambassador	255, 258	Layman, G. M. Co.	373
Kalm, Mr.	311	Lea, Governor	141
Kane, C.	83	Ledward, J. DeHaven	251, 332
Dr.	78, 86	Lee, Robert E.	54
Elisha Kent	79	S. P.	58
General	80	Leeds, Austin C.	238
Kane Arctic Exploration	77	Lees, Mrs. Thomas	104
Kay, Robert G.	196, 200	Leiper, George G.	245
Kean family	368	Leiper Canal	272
Keller, Mary	105	Mansion	316
Kendall, Mr.	91, 92	Quarry	272
Kennett Square, Pa.	213	Leiperville, Pa.	311
Kent, Mary A.	6, 104	Lenni Lenapes	142
Kerlin, William	296	Quarries	274
Kerr, William M.	260, 264	Lewis, Charles R.	286
Kinder, Mrs. Edgar L.	335	Frank Grant	355
Knight, Elizabeth	125	George	299
Knights Templar	133	Mrs. George M.	5
Knowles, Sallie	375	George Miller	299
Knox, Dr.	212	J. Reece	299
Konkle, Burton Alvah	323, 325	Joseph J.	24, 245
Krout, A. F. K.	238	Sarah Brooke	286, 299, 326
Kruse, William Tenton, 3, 6, 7,		Tryon	105
49, 105, 203, 232, 239,		William	299
242, 248,		William Mather	331
Kuyphansen	222	Lewis Mills	310, 314
Kynn, Junian	146	Leys, Rachel F.	164
Ladomus, William P.	142, 146	Librarian of Congress	232
Lafayette, Marquis, 183, 184, 198,		Librarians of Pennsylvania	77
205, 223, 227, 298,		Libraries	186
Lafayette's headquarters,	191,	Light house	271
193, 195, 205.		Lincoln, Abraham, 26, 28, 187,	
Lamb, George W.	106	240, 243, 356.	
James H.	102, 107	Lindsay, James	12
Mrs. James H.	104	Lindsay family	9
Lamplugh, Elizabeth	67	Lintz, Charles, 265, 280, 285, 318	
Lanon, Neals	146	Linwood, Pa., School	343
Lapidea Farm	368	Lion. Ship	85
Larkin, John, 301, 327, 346, 374		Lloyd, David, 184, 290, 293, 323,	
Sophia W.	335	324, 325.	
Larkin family	351	M. Jeannette	164
Lathem, A. L.	105, 148	Lobb, Benjamin	191
Latrobe, Mrs. Gamble	375	Lockhart	292
Lawrence Mill	309	Lockley's Mill	309

Loe, Thomas	157	McMinn family	9
Logan house	356	McMullin, James	12
London, Eng.	85, 108	Magee, James J.	52
Long, Charles R.	254, 256	Magnin, Albert	105
Mrs. Charles R.	104	Maine	243
Longacre, Sarah	73	Battleship	178
Longbotham, Charles	142, 146	Manitou	142, 143
Longfellow, Henry W.	35, 187	Manley, Charles D.	25
Longmire, Jemina	299	Maplewood Institute	113
Lorenz, A. Walter	146	Marcus Hook, Pa.	15, 25, 139
Louisiana Society	248	St. Martin's Protestant	
Love, Alfred H.	157	Episcopal Church,	63,
Lower Brandywine Presbyterian		303.	
Church	10, 12	Maris, Jesse	295
Merion, Pa.	126	Lillian H.	279
Lownes Cave and church	274	Markham, William,	89, 137, 142,
Loyall, Benjamin	54	146.	
Virginia	54	Marple monument	273
Luckie, Lesley G.	146	Marshall, Amor	75
Lynn, Mass. Academy	168	Ann	69, 72, 75
McAll mission	339	David	75
McCay, Robert	27	Mrs. H. Clay	6, 104
McClellan, Elizabeth	11	Hannah	75
George Brinton	67	Humphrey	294
Martha	72	Jesse	75
Robert	11	John	75
McClellan family	9	Joseph	69, 75
McClintock	96	Mary	75
Daniel	203	Thomas	75
McClintock Expedition	85	William	75
McCloskie family	9	Martin, Elizabeth	125
McClure, John	147	John	125, 269
McCormick, George B.	256	Mary	125
McCoy, Harry S.	155	Thomas	125, 295
McCrea family	9	Martin, Negro	295
McDonough, John E.,	164, 254,	Maryland	138
260, 321.		Mather, John	105
McDowell, John	44	Mrs. John H.	104
Wesley S.	147, 155	Matlack, Anna E.	104
MacFayden, John	5, 164	Mattson, Neals	146
McGill, Fanny	145	Mc. See Mac.	
McGonigal, Mrs. Paul	104	Meade, General	187
McKean, Thomas	341	Meade Post	376
Mackenzie River	91	Media, Pa.	16, 111
McMichael family	9	Armory board	279
McMinn, Andrew	12	Borough Hall	181

Brooke Hall	299	William H.	280
Charter National bank, 114, 117, 120.		Miller family	9
Christ Church	299	Mills. Old	276
Friends' Select school	348	Ministers of the Gospel	169
Hospital	275	Mississippi River	55
Ledger	118	Mitchell, Silas Weir	296
Old Court House	275	Mobile Bay	53
Old jail	275	Modern Engraving Co.	259
Title and Trust Co. 115, 158.		Woodmen of America	151
Water works	308	Monitor. Ship	52
Medical schools	124	Monroe, Dr.	259
Melville, Charles K.	105	Montgomery, A. A.	105
Mendenhall, Amy B.	238	Kingsley, 251, 254, 279, 280, 284, 287, 318, 320, 325, 332, 342, 355, 360.	
J. Howard	6, 164, 238	William W.	105
Martha	125	Moody Bible conference	340
Mercur, Mrs. J. Watts	6, 104, 164	Moore, George C.	66
Sarah Brooke Lewis	254	J. Hampton	373
Messick, Joseph	151	J. Hunter	106
Miamisburg, Ohio	74	Mrs. James Hunter	104
Middletown Presbyterian Church 3, 7, 18, 242.		Moore-Haines, Blanche	326
Township	243	Morgan, Lady Sydney	183, 292
Township school board	243	R. U.	63
Mifflin, Governor	296	Morgan house	280
Milestones	276	Morris, Isaac	293
Mill Creek	308	Mattie	104
Miller, A. B.	151	Robert	186, 341
Mrs. C. R.	141	William H.	106
Caroline	251, 280	Mrs. William H.	105
Clara Booth, 103, 160, 250, 248, 264, 269, 278, 286, 300, 305, 318, 326, 341, 342, 347.		Mrs. William Faul	104
Ellen	346	Mrs. William Waddington	104
Henry	299	Morton, Erasmus	67
Mrs. Isaac	327	Jess	19
Isaac L.	203, 347	John, 184, 272, 289, 294, 341.	
Mrs. Isaac L.	6, 251	John P. Council	133
John Booth	349	Mt. Alverno station	13
Mary	299	Moriah cemetery	271
Morris Booth	349	Mowry, Philip H., 5, 77, 78, 103, 110, 111, 129, 158, 162, 189, 234, 239, 254, 258.	
S. C.	155	Mrs. Philip H.	6, 104
William Booth	349	Mud Island	291

Muhlenberg, Ada A.	375	School House	270
Frank	375	Odard, Family name	125
Murchison, Roderick	91	Oglesby's band	154
Murray, Ebenezer	155	O'Hara, Mr.	68
Lindley	187	Rachel	68
Myers, Albert Cook	164	Ohio	36
John	327	Oil Mills	315
Mary	327	Okie, Agnes C.	105
Naaman's Creek	308	Clara M.	104
National Guard of Pennsylvania		John M.	106
	134	Mrs. John M.	104
Needles, Annie	116	Mrs. R. B.	105
Edward	116	R. Brognard	106
Mary	116	Oliver, Evan	136, 140, 146
Neild, Mary	123	O'Neill, Mary C.	278
Nelson, Admiral	87	O. I. A.	133, 151
Nessenthaler, John	155	Orme, Milton C.	105
Nether Gournall Co., Eng.	124	Mrs. Milton C.	104
Nevin, Elizabeth B.	349	Osgood, Howard	173
New Castle, Del., 135, 138, 139,		Overton, Eng.	125
140,		Page, Mrs. Louis.	6, 164, 238
New England	112	Mrs. Robert H.	375
Newhall, Daniel S.	105	Painter, Minshall	245
New Haven, Conn.	241	Palmer, Andrew L.	261, 355
Newlin, Joseph D.	66	Annie R.	355
Newlin Mill	308	Charles,	78, 79, 103, 110,
New Orleans	51, 248	111, 129, 131, 155, 157,	
Newspapers	19, 50	162, 189, 191, 236, 238	
Newton Theological Institution		239, 247, 249, 251, 253,	
168, 177,		254, 261, 264, 266, 269,	
New York city	170	279, 283, 285, 287, 319,	
New York Herald	50	320, 325, 360,	
Historical Society	185	Hannah H.	323
Sun	50	John	323
World	50	Lewis, 6, 59, 105, 110, 111,	
Niberker, F. H.	117	112, 191, 200, 203, 239,	
Ninety-seventh Pa. Regiment	52	281, 286, 321.	
Nitre Hall Mill	314	Biographical sketch	322
Norfolk, Va.	54	T. Chalkley	356
Northam, William B.	156	Palmer genealogy	323, 379
North Carolina, Ship	52	Palmer's Bridge	310
Northwest Passage	88	Palmquist, Elima E.	242
Nothnagle, Edward	147, 360	Susie Holmes	242
Obdyke, W. Austin	105	Pancoast, Charles R.	318
O'Brien, Murrrough	258	Hannah H.	323
Octagon Barn	270	Marie Hannum	242

Paoli, Pa. Battle	107, 108, 341	Pennock, Rear Admiral	56
Paper Mill	314	Pennsylvania, Board of Port Wardens	32
Paris, France	93	Colonial Society	247
Parish, Susie	242	Education reports	374
Parker, William	295	Federation of Historical Societies, 109, 232, 236, 238, 249, 269, 278, 285, 287, 325, 342, 350, 355, 372.	
Parker house	285	First Assembly	325
Parkin, Frank P.	148	Forestry Asso.	241
Parry, Edward	88, 93	Genealogical Society	247
Jacob	62	Historical Commission, 255, 257, 258, 259, 264.	
Farry. Cape	93	Historical Society, 108, 136, 241.	
Paschall, Joseph H., 164, 248, 254		History	185
Patriotic Order. Sons of America	133	Military College, 134, 151, 152.	
Patrons of Husbandry	134	National Guard	134
Pattison, Governor	303	Quarantine Station	272
Patton, W. A.	105, 164	Railroad Co.	28, 29
Peary, Robert Edwin	201	School system	153
Pedlow, George	203	State House Museum	370
Peirce, Hannah	124	Training School for Feeble-minded Children	336
Pembina, Gunboat	52	Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line	273, 371, 372
Pendleton, Garnett, 148, 163, 165, 193, 196, 254.		Peoples, Clifford H.	146
Address on Washington	214	Peoria, Ill.	170
Penn, William. Becomes a Friend	157	Pepper, George Dana Boardman	173
Brings mill to America	308	Perkins, J. Walker	164
Burial place	149	Perrot Malting & Brewing Co.	314
William. Control of Delaware Valley	323	Peters, Harriet Felton	164
His mother	157	Richard	6
Landing	131, 132, 147	Mrs. Richard	104
Landing. Celebration, 145, 150.		Peter's Mill	309
Landing place	272	Pewter chalice	273
Letter to his wife and children	157	Philadelphia, Pa. Academy of Natural Sciences	241
Place of worship	149	Concert Hall	26
Tablet as proprietor	141	First Regiment Band	152
Treaty with the Indians,	274		
Penn Building. See Chester, Pa. Penn Building			
Penn Steel Castings Co.	346		
Pennell, Edmund	26		
Pennell house	285		

Geographical Society	241	Hamilton	58
Guarantor's Co.	114	Harry	57
Historical Society	373	Jane Edna	55
Home for Incurables	339	William David	55
Politics	143	Porter family	56
Freshyterian Elders Social Union	241	Port Royal, South Carolina	52
Public Ledger	379	Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard	56
Southwark	329	Port Victoria	96
Union League	115	Potter, Alonzo	63, 73, 74
West End Trust Co., 114, 246,		Poulson, John A.	287
"Philadelphia Assembly"	318	Powder Mills	313
P. B. & W. R. R. Co.	191	Powel, William M.	147
Philadelphia Press	50	Powell, W. B.	44
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company	28	Preaching in old days	11
Yacht Club	271	Presbyterian Ford	13, 17
Philippine Islands	80	Freston, Mrs. Frederick,	104, 203
Philips, George M., 251, 255, 258		Ida F.	164, 363
Jesse E.	256	Josias	294
Phillips, Elizabeth	67	Price, Edward A., 5, 6, 106, 137	
Phoebe. British ship	54	Elisha	294
Negro	294	Mrs. Ferris W.	6
Photo Chromotype Engraving Co.	259	Hannah J.	6
Pictures of Delaware Co. List of	270	Mrs. John C.	6, 104
Pierson, J. D.	280	William G.	151
Pim, Hannah	126	Mrs. William G.	104
Isaac	126	Prince, Adam	67
William	126	Printing offices	19
Plaster Mills	316	Printz, Johann	307
Pleasants, Elizabeth B.	104	Prohibition. Pa.	178
Henry, 6, 102, 105, 107, 164, 254,		Prohibition party	63, 322
Poe, Edgar Allan	187	Public schools	186
Poix, Prince de	228	Pusey, Caleb	156, 308
Polyphemus. Ship	87	Fred Taylor, 6, 105, 164, 254,	
Pomeroy, Ada Vere	371	Mrs. Joshua L.	5, 6
Pond, Joseph E.	105	Pusey House	156, 272
Porden, Eleanor Anne	90	Pyle, Joseph	290
Porter, David D., 51, 54, 56, 58, 184,		Quarantine grounds	31
Evelina	57	Queen of the West. Ship	57
		Quint's Sons Co.	191
		Radnor, Pa.	107
		Friends' Meeting House	270
		Fox Hunting Club	271
		Methodist Church	270

Radnorsville, Wales	136	Mrs. T. Melton	104
Rae, Dr.	96	Roland, Mary	126
Rafferty, Mr.	53	W. S.	42
Railroad train of 1834	271	Roop, Albert A.	6, 164
Rainbow. Ship	93	J. Howard, 6, 164, 254, 338	
Ramsey, Anna P.	104	Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club,	
William T.	370	115, 121, 274.	
Randolph, Mrs.	198	Rose Valley, Pa.	316
Dorothy	200	Ross, Betsey	341
Randolph family	200	James	94
Reade, Charles	183. 292	John	93
Reading, Pa. High School	328	Rostron, James D.	378
Reading Railroad system	28	Routh, Ann	66
Reaney, Thomas	34	Francis	125
Reed, Arthur	155	Hannah	125
William B.	246	Laurence	66
Reider, Eastburn	44	Sarah	125
Reinhardt, Walter R.	146	Royal Horse Artillery	331
Rennie, Elmer	155	Royal Society of England	90
Rettew, G. L.	259	Rush, Benjamin	297
Revere, Paul	201, 216	Russell, Jesse	274
Revolutionary war	216	Ruth. Family name. See Routh	
Reynolds, A. B.	199	Sable forge	311
General	187	St. David's Church, 102, 107, 271	
Rhoades, J. T.	146	St. John, N. B.	82
Rhodes, Alfred	203	St. John's Church	273
Frank B.	6, 106	St. Martin's Church	272
J. F.	142	St. Paul's Church. See Chester,	
John	274	Pa. St. Paul's Church.	
John B.	203	St. Thomas Catholic Church	274
Mrs. R. Somers	5, 104	Salkeld, John	294
Rice, Mary	67	Sallyards, Martha	15
Richardson, John, 88, 91, 92, 99		William	15
Riley, Julia	71	Salter, Mary	240, 241
Richard	295	Sandelands, James, 139, 143, 146	
Ring, Benjamin, 198, 200, 205, 213		Sandelands family	368
Roach, Mrs. John B.	104	house	285
Roach's shipyard	144	Sanderson, Christian, 195, 196,	
Robertson, Rev. Dr.	85, 99	197, 200, 330, 332, 341.	
Robinson, J. B.	106	Hannah	195, 197
Mrs. V. Gilpin	164	Sandwich Islands	87
Rochambeau, General	185, 229	Sarum forge	311
Rockdale, Pa.	64, 311	Saulnier, H. E.	122
Rogers, J. Henry	141	Saunders Institute	366
Laussat R.	140	Saw Mills	310
T. Melton	106		

Saye and Seal, Lord	241	Address on early mills,	
Sayen, Osgood	105	285, 286, 306.	
Sayers, Edward S.	105, 164	Lecture on Delaware	
J. W.	105	Co.	
Schaffer, William L.	251, 254,		270
369.		Ship building	34
Schoen, Charles T.	260, 264	Shortlidge, Joseph	113
Schofield, George W.	155	Shrigley, Arthur	329
Scotch-Irish Presbyterians	9	Clara A.	329
Scott, Israel R.	191	Ethel Austin	329, 363
Norris J., 5, 164, 239, 242,		James	327
248, 279, 284.		John M., 6, 105, 164, 325,	
Walter	183, 292	327.	
Sea captains	49	Mary Myers	327
Sellers, Andrew A.	106	Simmonds, R. Charles	279
Seller's place	312, 315	Sine Nomine	232, 233
Selwood, Mr.	86	Slasher. Fox hound	274
Seneca Indians	127	Slavery	322
Sentinel. Newspaper	359	Smedley, Samuel L.	137, 245
Serrill, Jacob S.	245	Smith, A. G. C., 6, 103, 109, 110,	
Sevaffer, William	294	111, 129, 158, 162, 189,	
Shaffer, William H.	105	239, 254, 260, 374.	
Sharp, Joseph W.	105	A. Lewis, 3, 59, 102, 107,	
Mrs. Joseph W.	104	110, 111, 114, 129, 133,	
Sharp family	368	147, 158, 162, 189, 191,	
Sharpless, Amy	124	239, 247, 248, 336.	
Anna P.	356	Donation of \$1,000	237
Benjamin	124	Letter from	78
Elizabeth D.	260	Obituary resolut'ns	245
George	351	Remarks at Brandy-	
Hanna	351	wine	209
Isaac	148	Mrs. A. Lewis	104, 203
John	146, 321, 379	Benjamin H., 105, 164, 325,	
Martha	124, 351	336, 337.	
Ruth Anna	251, 285, 351	F. M.	164, 235
Mrs. Walter M., 6, 104, 164,		Mrs. F. M.	104
254.		George	9, 245, 336
William	351	H. Daisy	318
Sharpless mansion	326	John	16
rock	275, 321	Josiah	6, 253, 254
Shattuck, J. D., 260, 264, 269, 321		Lewis Lawrence, 106, 246	
Sheffield, Eng.	125	Marietta F. C.	164
Shelton, Frederick H., 268, 269,		P. Frazer	24
278, 281, 318, 319, 326, 330,		Rebecca L.	164, 246
332, 341, 355, 373.		Samuel	20
		T. E. & son	250

Vida St. Clair	154	Steele, Johann	146
William J.	115	Stephens, James	34
Smollett,	292	Stetson, W. W.	243
Snodgrass, Emma Fauline	375	Steuben, Baron	224
Snowden, Isaac	16	Steubenville, Ohio	38
Nathaniel Randolph	16	Stevenson, Katharine M.	330
Snowden family	16	Robert Louis	183
Snuff Mills	308, 315	S. Price	164
Society for the propagation of		Samuel H.	146
the Gospel in foreign		Stille, Mary I.	255, 259
parts	108	Stitler, C. I.	256
Solly, David A.	106	Stoever, Mrs. H. von H.	370
Sons of the American Revolution		Stoke Pagis, Eng.	149
	247	Stone, Joseph A.	63
Sons of Veterans	134	Stotesbury, Mary A.	338
South Chester	26	Richard G.	338
South Chester Borough Hall	77	Strap hinge	265
Southern Baptist Theological		Strath Haven dam	313
Seminary	177	Strode's Boarding School	37
Spanish American War	134, 178	Stuart, Edwin S.,	144, 147, 150,
Speakman, Anna Walter	164		153, 155.
Gideon	200	Stubbs, L. K.,	196, 200, 256
Spencer, James & Co.	259	Sullivan, General	195
John, 106, 109, 164, 251,		Swain, Joseph	141
260, 325.		Swarthmore Military Band	332
Biographical sketch	381	Swedes	75
Mrs. John	381	Swedes House	271
Mary E.	381	Swede's Mill	315
R. Chester	381	Swedish Colony, Essington	307
Spiller, Mary E.	381	Sweeney, Frank G.	144, 151
Spiritualism	45	John R.	144
Springer, Mary D.	335	Sycamore Mills	312
Springfield, Ill.	240	Symon, Katheryn	331
Spring-Rice, Cecil A.	255	Tagore, Prince	80
Sproul, William C., 6, 77, 105,		Taitt, Francis M., 66, 105, 234, 239	
145, 148, 151, 153, 196,		Talbot, John	318
235, 252, 255, 258, 278,		Mortimer Richmond, 73, 74	
334, 377.		Tamanand, Chief	142, 146
Letter on Court House,		Tanning business	127
	369	Tasmania	94
Mrs. William C.	104	Tatcher, William R.	62
Stackhouse, John	146	Taverns. Old	275
Stainton, Robert S.	146	Taylor, Barnard C.	174
William W.	146	Bayard	183, 296
Stanley, Dean	101	Franklin	40
Steam engine	127	Henry B.	21

J. Irvin	147, 155	T. W	355
R. Lesley	146	William Booth	305
William	370	Mrs. William E., 104	164,
"Tell that to the Marines"	50	254,	
Temperance	16	Trainer, Pa.	64
Temple, Horace F.	259	Trent, Ship	87
Temple University	340	Trials. Noted	293
Tennyson, Alfred	100	Trimble, Amy	126
Lady	87	J. P.	126
Terror. Ship	94	Samuel	126
Thatcher, Jane	124	Tulley, John	297
Thomas, Alice	105	Tunessassa, N. Y.	127
Mrs. Charles M.	104	Turk, Mervin R.	146
Gabriel	308	Turner, Mrs.	200
I. P.	114	Elwood J.	260, 263
Robert	245	Joseph	198
Thompson, Donald P.	147	Walter	147
Joseph	196, 200	Turrey, Mary A.	338
William	23	Twaddell Mill	313
Thomson, John	274	Twain, Mark	50
Three Rivers, Michigan	326	Tyler, John J.	253
Threlfall, Catharine	122	Tyson, Aaron H.	74
Thurlow, John J.	26	Beatrice Roberts	74
Thurlow Park	109	Udard,	125
Tilt Mills	312	Ulrich, Clara E.	22
Timmins, James	105	Katharine	356
Joseph	155	Lewis	38
Tinicum Fishing Company	31	Mary Cline, 238, 280,	356,
Tobacco	322	359, 360,	
Torton, Mr.	68	Samuel	22, 23, 356
Hannah	68	William B., 36, 49, 77,	79
Tower, Charlemagne, 193,	205,	Underground Railroad	40
227.		Union Library	275
Towle, William H.	105	United American Mechanics,	133
Trafalgar. Battle	87	United States. Marine Corps	
Trail, H. D.	100		49
Trainer, David	64, 302, 305	Navy	49
Edward E.	106	Upernavik	84
Mrs. Edward E.	104	Upland, Pa., 136, 137, 138, 139,	
Eliza A.	325	140, 145, 308,	
Ellen	302	Borough established	375
Hannah Booth, 286, 301, 326		Upland Guards	375
John Newlin, 164, 302, 305,		Normal Institute, 172, 302,	
374,		347,	
Mrs. John Newlin	6	Upper Chichester Grave yard	
Samuel Bancroft	305		287

Valley Forge	186	Webster, Daniel	184
Valparaiso Harbor	54	Lukens	157
Van Diemen's Land	94	Welcome. Ship	135, 140
Vane, Frances	75	Welles, Charles Roger	240
Vicksburg. Ship	57	Charles Salter, 6, 106, 160,	
Victory. Ship	93	164, 203, 239, 248.	
Vivian, Helen	75	Memorial minute	240
Wabash. Ship	52	Mrs. Charles Salter	5
Wade, Lydia	136	Louise Ives	242
Robert, 136, 138, 146, 156		Marie Hannum	242
Wahn, Nicholas	147	Martin	241
Walker, Henry	57	Mary	240
Wallace, Mr.	44	Roger	241
Anna Erskine	331	Solomon	241
Frank C.	331	Susie	242
John A.	109, 164	Susie Holmes	242
Wallace's Monthly	44	Thomas	240
Walter, Frances K.	164	Wellington Channel	95
Mary B.	72	Wells, George U.	106
W. S.	18, 19	Mrs. George U.	104
Y. S.	36, 72, 298, 367	Wertmuller, Adolph Ulrick	272
Wanamaker, John	259	West, Benjamin,	246, 274, 289
Ward, Clara E.	22	Kate D.	286, 379
William	18, 37, 49, 51	Martha Dutton	379
William, Jr.	147, 254	West Chester, Pa.	297
Ward family	22	West Chester Academy	366
Ware, Gertrude	104	West Chester & Philadelphia	
Warner, George William	359	R. R. Co.	246
Rebecca Frances	369	Morning Republican	117
Richard N.	369	Normal School	40, 358
War of 1812	134	West House	246
Washington, George, 108, 185,		Westminster Abbey	162
213.		Weston, Henry Griggs, 105, 163,	
Washington Literary Asso.	21	165, 180.	
Washington's Encampment	190	Hetty	168
Headquarters, 191, 193, 195,		John Equality	168
205.		Westtown Boarding School	351
Waterman, Dr.	36	Wetherill, Elizabeth Stott	71
Watson, Frank C., 350, 361, 378		Isaac	378
John F.	136	Richard	254, 260
Watts, Isaac	10	Mrs. Richard	374
Wayne, Anthony, 102, 108, 183,		Robert	260
184, 195, 271, 289, 296,		Wetherill family	368
341.		Whale-Fish Island	95
Home	248	Whelen, Henry, Jr.	105
Edith S. F.	104		

White, Eugene F.	370	Wiser, Forwood	203
Whitefield, George	14	William J.	203
White Horse Inn, N. J.	68	W. C. T. U.	73
Whittam, Frank	146	Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia	38, 39
Wickham, Bessie L.	104	Woman Suffrage	349
Robert S.	105	Women's Liberty Loan Committee	331
Wilbur, H. O. & Sons	335	Wood, E. E.	256
Wilde Post. G. A. R.	133	John A.	280
Wilkinson, Thomas	291	R. Francis	106
Willcox, James M.	245	Mrs. R. Francis	104
Joseph	105	Woodbridge, J. Edwards, 78,	164
Willcox family	311	Mrs. J. Edwards	5
Paper Mill	314	Mrs. Louise D.	103, 254
Williams, Clara A.	242	Wyoming Valley	187
Priscilla	21	Yale University	241
Roger	148	Yarnall, Charlton	310
Williamson, Isaac F.	328	Mary	126
Williamson School	328	Sarah	126
William the Conqueror	125	William	126
Williston township	210	Yeates House	356
Wills, Joshua E.	117	Yocum, A. Duncan, 78, 105,	154
Wilmington, Del. 10, 213,	308	Yorktown, Va.	185
Wilson, Mr.	313	Youde, Jonathan	123
Carrie N.	104	Youle, John Orlando	40
Elizabeth	296	Josephine L.	40
George	26	Young, William	26
Mary	116		
William	296		
Woodrow	255		

